Gc
929.2
M443704m
v.2,pt.2
1652368

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01328 8805

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF MAUNSELL—MANSELL—MANSEL

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF MAUNSELL (MANSELL, MANSEL)

¶ COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM DATA COLLECTED DURING MANY YEARS BY COLONEL CHARLES A. MAUNSELL ¶ WRITTEN BY EDWARD PHILLIPS STATHAM RETIRED COMMANDER R.N. AUTHOR OF 'THE STORY OF THE BRITANNIA', 'PRIVATEERS AND PRIVATEERING', ETC. AND JOINT-AUTHOR OF 'THE HOUSE OF HOWARD' ¶ WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

VOLUME TWO

PART TWO

LONDON: KEGAN PAUL TRENCH & CO. LIMITED
BROADWAY HOUSE CARTER LANE E.C. MCMXX

1652368

General Sir Frederick Richardson Maunsell, K.C.B., R.E. Born Sept. 4, 1828, died Oct. 29, 1916.

[*front. Vol. II, Pt. II.*

PRINTED BY THE ANCHOR PRESS LTD., TIPTREE, ESSEX, ENGLAND

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
IX.	Mansells of Surrey and Hants	449
X.	The Maunsells in Ireland	471
XI.	Maunsells of the Dominion	603
XII.	Various Maunsells	640
XIII.	Mansel and Other Monuments	679
XIV.	In Memoriam	700

APPENDICES

I.		725
II.		727
III.		730
IV.		732
	Index	734

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

COLOURED PLATES

General Sir Frederick Maunsell, K.C.B., R.E. - - - - *Frontispiece*

PAGE

Lieut.-Col. Eustace Ball Maunsell - - - - - - - 508

PORTRAITS

Richard Maunsell, Son of Colonel Thomas Maunsell - - - - 486

Catherine Hare, Daughter of Wm., First Earl of Listowel - - - - 487

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Townsend, A.D.C. to King George III. - - - - 490

Captain Edward Eyre Maunsell, R.N. - - - - - - 491

Robert George Maunsell, the Crescent Limerick - - - - - 494

Louisa Emma Maunsell, Daughter of Robert George Maunsell - - - 495

Francis William Grant, Sixth Earl of Seafield - - - - - 495

Henry Maunsell, of Fanstown - - - - - - - 496

Richard Maunsell of Ballywilliam - - - - - - - 497

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Henry Maunsell - - - - - - 504

Major Manuel Charles Maunsell, R.H.A. - - - - - - 504

Guy Anson Maunsell - - - - - - - - - 504

Rev. Francis Richard Maunsell - - - - - - - 505

Lieut. J. Boyd Maunsell, R.A. - - - - - - - - 505

Major John Minton Maunsell, R.A. - - - - - - - 505

Debonnaire Frederick Maunsell, L.R.C.P. - - - - - - 505

Major-General John Richardson Maunsell, R.E. - - - - - 505

Robert Maunsell of Ballalby Park - - - - - - 506(*a*)

John Maunsell of Edenmore - - - - - - - 506(*a*)

Major Archibald J. S. Maunsell - - - - - - 507(*a*)

Rev. Thomas Maunsell (late 18th Regt.) - - - - - 508(*a*)

Colonel Charles Albert Maunsell, R.A.M.C. - - - - - 508(*a*)

Margaret Stella Prentice (*née* Maunsell) - - - - - 508(*a*)

Captain Ivan O'Grady Maunsell - - - - - - 509(*a*)

Colonel Samuel Edward Maunsell, R.A.M.C. - - - - 508(*b*)

George Edward Maunsell of the Jamaica Constabulary - - - 508(*b*)

Rev. Horatio Maunsell - - - - - - - - 509(*b*)

George Mears Maunsell - - - - - - - - - 510

PORTRAITS, *Cont.*

	PAGE
Edward Montague Maunsell of Newborough	510
Colonel William Stopford Maunsell, R.A.	510
Richard Maunsell, Son of Daniel Mears Maunsell	510
Colonel George William Maunsell, C.B., C.M.G.	511
Richard John Caswell Maunsell	512
Richard Mark Synnot Maunsell	512
John Maunsell of Celbridge	512
Richard Maunsell of Oakly Park	512
George Woods Maunsell	512
Edward Beauchamp Maunsell	512
Edmund Vero	513
Lieut.-General John Maunsell of Barrestown	532
Major-General Sir Thomas Maunsell, K.C.B.	544
Robert Maunsell of Bank Place, Limerick	596
General Frederick Maunsell	593
Major Robert George Stone Maunsell	594
Captain Frederick Henry Robert Maunsell	595
Robert George Maunsell of Spa Hill	600(*a*)
Rev. Arthur Persse Gabbett Maunsell, B.D.	600(*a*)
Robert Charles Butler Maunsell	601(*a*)
Dudley Philip Winthrop Maunsell	601(*a*)
Lieut.-Colonel R. Maunsell, 85th Regt.	600(*b*)
William Pryce Maunsell, of Fairyfield	601(*b*)
Edward Schwartz Maunsell, and Family	610
Archdeacon Robert Maunsell, D.D.	614
Lieut.-Colonel George Stopford Maunsell	616
David Ross McCord	620
Letitia Caroline Maunsell, Married to David Ross McCord	621
George William White Maunsell	624
Admiral Sir Thomas Mansell, R.N., K.B., K.C.H., K.S.S.	632
Dr. Wm. Mansell, H.E.I.C. Army	632
Arthur Lukis Mansell, Vice-Admiral R.N.	632
Henry Arlot Mansell, Lieut.-Colonel R. Guernsey Militia	632
John Mansell, H.E.I.C. Navy	632
George Hope Mansell, Commander R.N.	633
Bonany Mansell, Commander R.N.	633
John Lukis Mansell	633

CASTLES, SEATS, VIEWS

	PAGE
Ballywilliam, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick	482
Mocollop Castle, Ballyduff, Co. Waterford	482
View of Ballywilliam from the Park	483
Edenmore, Rahoney, Co. Dublin	506(*b*)
Scene of the Siege of Sebastopol	545
Eredge, Masterton, New Zealand	611
Taiamai, New Zealand	615
Temple Grove, Montreal	620
Fort Eyre, Co. Galway	625

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, WINDOWS

Tomb of Sir Rice Mansel, Kt.	678
Figures at Head of Sir Rice Mansel's Tomb	678
Tomb of Sir Edward Mansel	679
Figures at Head of Sir Edward Mansel's Tomb	679
Tomb of Sir Lewis Mansel, Bt.	680
Tombs of Mary Mordaunt = Sir Thomas Mansel, Kt. and Bart.	681
Head of Monuments to Sir Thomas and Sir Edward Mansel	681
Mansel Talbot Monuments, Margam Church	684
Altar Tomb and Wall Tablets, Margam Church	685
Tomb of Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Admiral of the Fleet	688
Monument to Sir Cloudesley Shovell in Crayford Church	689
Stained Glass Window to Mary Thereza Mansel-Talbot	690(*a*)
Memorial Window to John Mansell	691(*a*)
Tombs of Thomas Mansel and William Morgan	690(*b*)
Tomb of Edward Mansel (in Westminster Abbey)	691(*b*)
Tomb of Sir Rhys Ap Thomas, K.G.	692(*a*)
Tomb of Sir Rhys Ap Thomas (Sketch by John Carter)	693(*b*)
Tomb of Sir Rhys Ap Thomas, Before the Restoration	692(*b*)
Tomb of Sir Rhys Ap Thomas (Drawing By I. M. Pritchard)	693
Figures on Tomb of Edmund and John Cokayne	694
Monument to Sir William Cokayne	695
Tomb of Sir Thomas Cokayne	696
Monument in Youlgreave Church to Thomas Cokayne	697
Tomb of Sir Matthew Cradock	698
Memorial to General Frederick Maunsell	698(*a*)
Sculpture on the Tomb of Rawleigh Dawkin Mansel	699

PEDIGREES

	PAGE
Margaret De Pateshal = Thos. le Sauvage	454
Eustace Maunsell	457
Pedigree of Mansells of Horley, in Surrey	464
Pedigree of Several Branches of the Irish Maunsells	481 to 520
Richard Stillwell = Mercy Sands	544
Pedigree of the Guernsey Mansells	629 to 635
Richard Mansel	646
Maunsel, Robert Hugh	647
John Le Maunsell	652

CHAPTER IX

Mansells of Surrey and Hants

SOME time in the twelfth century one Robert, son of Odo, of Loseley, near Guildford, executed a deed or charter granting one virgate of land in Loseley to the church and canons of St. Mary of Chilworth ; and among the numerous witnesses appears the name of Walter Mansell.[1]

This seems to be the earliest mention of the Mansells in connection with Surrey ; and there is no clue to the derivation of this Walter. He may possibly be identical with Walter, son of Robert the Crusader, and father of John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, but there is no evidence to support the hypothesis. Walter does not appear to have held lands in Surrey ; there is not, in fact, any Mansell or Maunsell named in the Pipe Rolls, or in Testa de Nevill, as holding lands in that county.

All that can be vouched for is the presence of Walter Mansell, presumably at Loseley or Guildford, on some day in the reign, probably, of Henry II. ; the charter is not dated, but it is located in the twelfth century by the editor of the Molyneaux MSS., among which it was discovered.

Some time between 1226 and 1255, one Elias Maunsell was appointed Constable of Guildford Castle ; in the latter year he " received of the tenants of Hugh de Windsor 26d. for seven head of cattle impounded in the Castle during his constableship. The said Elias also, in the same year, occupied a certain messuage upon the foss of the castle (which he seems to have let to the Abbot of Pershore) and for which he paid an annual quit-rent of 2d. to the King. In 1267 the custody of it was given to William de Aguillon,

[1] Hist. MSS. Com. Report vii., p. 568. Loseley is about two miles south-west of Guildford ; Chilworth is some miles north of Guildford.

and probably for the purpose of a prison, he being at that time sheriff of the county." [1]

On January 12, 1257, on the occasion of grants, to Richard Testard and Geoffrey de Brayboſ, of the king's mills at Guildford, Elyas Maunsell, of Guildford, was directed to "give seisin"—*i.e.*, to admit them to the tenancy in the king's name; which appears to indicate that he was governor of the town as well as constable of the castle, and the king's representative in respect of royal property there.[2]

In June, 1855, on the occasion of a visit of the Surrey Archæological Society to Guildford, Mr. Godwin Austen made the following remarks about the castle:

"Its mound was artificial, formed by cutting a deep ditch on the steep slope of the hill. The masonry of the walls shows that they were erected before the eleventh century. The windows consist of small round-headed apertures, or of two such united, in contrast with the freer use of such openings to be found in undoubted Norman castles, as also with those arrangements for relieving the surface of great masses of wall which the Norman builders resorted to. The approach to the door of the keep was by a flight of steps at right angles which rose to its level, but was separated from it by an interval over which a bridge was let down from the castle. The basement story was accessible only from the room above it, and was provided with only two very small apertures, for ventilation rather than light. It was used for keeping stores, and not for a habitation. The principal or entrance chamber consisted of a square room twenty-six feet each way, with windows on the east, south, and north, and was twenty feet in height; and round this were three small irregular chambers communicating with the main room by small circular-headed doors, and receiving their light by small windows of the same fashion. . . . The arrangements on the two higher stories corresponded with those of the main floor, except as to height, and taken altogether the evidence tended to confirm the original supposition of Mr. King in his work on Castles, that the

[1] "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," by Owen Manning. Vol. i., p. 14.

[2] Cal. Charter Rolls, 1226-1257; p. 456.

keep of Guildford was a work of Anglo-Saxon times . . . historical and documentary evidence confirmed this view. The first document dated from Guildford Castle is of the first year of Stephen, and as Guildford is not mentioned amongst the numerous castles erected by or under the two first Norman kings, and as the time of Henry I. was principally engaged abroad, it is necessary to look to some earlier date; and when it is borne in mind that Guildford was the patrimony of our Anglo-Saxon kings, and that it was the spot fixed upon for the destruction of the followers of Prince Alfred under Harold or Hardicanute it is only reasonable to suppose that some fortress at that time must have existed there." [1]

There is evidence in various old documents that Guildford Castle was the county gaol from about 1202 to the reign of Henry VIII. In the year 1612 it was granted to Francis Carter, Esq., keeper of Guildford Park. During the Parliamentary War it does not appear to have been regarded as a fortress.

The castle appears to have passed subsequently to the family of Matchwick (descended from Francis Carter), of whom it was purchased in 1813, with other property in Guildford, by Charles Howard, the eccentric eleventh Duke of Norfolk, known among his associates as "Jockey of Norfolk." [2] Eventually, in 1885, Guildford Castle was purchased of Lord Grantley by the Corporation.

According to the "Victoria County History," "It would appear that Henry II. enclosed the park at the beginning of his reign. The custody of the park often went with the office of Constable of the Castle, and Steward of the king's manor, for Guildford was a royal manor and castle from before the Conquest." [3]

In 1255 Elias Maunsell was one of the parties in a plea; and in the time of Edward I. there is a deed by which lands at Shalford —about three miles south of Guildford—were released to him. [4]

[1] *Gentleman's Magazine* (New Series), vol. xliv., p. 184. The square stone keep was probably of later date, however, than is here indicated; *vide* "Victoria County History," Surrey, Vol. iii., p. 553 *et seq.*

[2] "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," by Owen Manning; vol. iii. App. p. cliii.

[3] "Victoria County History," Surrey. Vol. iii., p. 3.

[4] Surrey Fines, 39 Henry III., No. 433. Additional Charters, 18573.

About one hundred years previous to the above records, Walter Maunsell, as already stated, was probably resident in or near Guildford ; it may be presumed that the Maunsells were continuously connected with the locality during this period, but there is no evidence to hand bearing upon the matter.

The Maunsells were, from an early date, intimately connected with Croydon ; the name is usually spelled as above in documents relating to the family, occasionally with an *alias* of Mansel or Mancel.

There were several Maunsells who were parsons of Croydon, and it has been alleged that one John held this office as far back as 1206 ; but of this there is no proof. John Maunsell was incumbent in 1309 and 1320.[1]

This was long before the present church was built ; there was no doubt a church at Croydon in Saxon times, and possibly some portions of a later edifice were incorporated in the church which was commenced towards the end of the fourteenth and completed early in the fifteenth century, under the auspices of Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, the founder of All Souls College, Oxford, with which the Mansels and other families in Wales were so intimately associated.[2] Edith, daughter of Sir George Kene, and wife of Jenkyn Mansel, it will be recollected, was directly descended from Thomas Chicheley of Well Hall, Kent, father of the archbishop.[3]

Archbishop Chicheley's church was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1867, and was rebuilt from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott in the same style as the old one.

It is said that during the Great Rebellion, "one Blesse was hired, for half-a-crown per day, to break the painted glass windows, which were formerly fine "[4]—a very characteristic proceeding on the part of Cromwell's iconoclasts !

The records of Maunsells in Croydon go back somewhat further than the time of John the parson above mentioned.

---

[1] "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," by Owen Manning. Vol. ii., p. 550.

[2] See *ante*, p. 114.

[3] See vol. i., p. 276.

[4] "A Topographical History of Surrey," by E. W. Brayley. Vol. iv., p. 14.

Late in the thirteenth century (*temp.* Henry III. or Edward I.) John, son of Eustace Mauncel (*alias* Mansel or Maunsell) obtained a grant of land in Beddington, a parish adjoining Croydon; this same Eustace was witness to some deeds about the same period, and received a grant of land in Beddington;[1] the dates of execution of these deeds are so vague that it is not possible to place them in precise chronological order.

The manor of Whitehorse, anciently named Benchesham, lies about a mile and a quarter north from Croydon. Peter Chacepore (or Chacepork), of whom we have heard before in connection with John Maunsell, provost of Beverley,[2] had free warren on his lands in Benchesham in 1253. In 1267 and in subsequent years there was some litigation in connection with lands thereabout; and in 1299 Johanna, daughter and heir of Walter de Benchesham, recovered her seisin against Edmund de Verdon, of three roods with their appurtenances in Benchesham, which is in the parish of Croydon.[3]

Now this Johanna, we are told, was afterwards wife of Thomas Maunsell, who thus became possessed, through his marriage, of lands in or near Croydon. He was obviously a contemporary of Eustace and John, above mentioned—possibly son of Eustace and brother to John; there is nothing so far, in the devolution of lands, to indicate the precise relationship.

The mention of de Verdon is of some interest. Mr. R. G. Maunsell, in his history of the family, states that Alicia, daughter of Thomas, son of William Maunsell (whom he erroneously places as fifth son of Sir Robert the Crusader), married Robert de Verdun, and that her sister and co-heir, Mabilia, married Rici (or Richard) de la Vache;[4] and this is confirmed by official records.[5]

The Verdons (or Verduns, or de Verduns) were people of considerable importance, and held lands in many counties. Theobald de Verdon was summoned to Parliament as a baron June 24. 1295,

[1] Additional Charters, 23002; 22993; 22978; 23684.

[2] *Vide* vol. i., p. 149.

[3] "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica." Vol. v., p. 161.

[4] "History of Maunsell or Mansel," p. 9.

[5] "Abbreviatio Placitorum," p. 208. See also vol. i., pp. 75, 77.

and two years later he and his son, also Theobald, received a similar summons together.[1]

This Edmund de Verdon may very well have been the son of Robert, who married Alicia Maunsell, but there is no precise evidence on this point. Thomas, who married Johanna de Benchesham early in the fourteenth century, continues the connection of the Maunsells with Croydon; but it must be admitted that links of relationship are scanty enough.

In the Papal Letters appears the following: "June, 1307. To John Maunsell, Rector of the Church of Croyndon (Croydon), in the diocese of Winchester. Dispensation to retain it, and that of Brington, in the diocese of Lincoln, value together £100, and also canonries and prebends of Lincoln and London, which he has received without papal dispensation."[2]

This is evidently the same John as is mentioned by Manning as holding the living in 1309. He appears, like his namesake the

---

[1] It is remarkable that in "Pedigrees from the Plea Rolls," said to be contained in a MS. volume of Elizabethan times, and now among the Rawlinson collection in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, appears the following (here translated from the Latin):

17th year of Edward, son of King Henry (Edward I.) Richard de la Vache and Mabilia his wife recovered seisin of eleven messuages and eleven virgates of land, etc. in Shittlehanger.

Simon de Pateshal
|
Margaret, his dau., married Thos. le Sauvage
|
| |
Mabilla, m. Rich. de la Vache, plaintiff | Alice, mar. Robt. de Verdon, defendant.

(*Vide* "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica." Vol. i., p. 271.)

Here Mabilla and Alice are clearly placed as the daughters of Thomas le Sauvage; while "Abbreviatio Placitorum" as explicitly states that they were the daughters and heirs of Thomas Maunsell, and gives them the same husbands; the plea is dated at Easter in the thirteenth year of Edward I., four years previously to that above quoted. Shittlehanger (or Shudlanger) is in Northamptonshire. The editor of these pedigrees states that "only a few of the records are noticed in the Placitorum Abbreviatio, fol. 1811." This plea cannot be found in that or in any other volume of similar records in the British Museum. The record in "Abbreviatio Placitorum" must be accepted—there is no ground for casting doubt upon it. The only conclusion appears to be that the compiler of the manuscript pedigrees must have made an erroneous deduction in this instance. Such errors are by no means uncommon in similar collections, which should not be accepted without some corroborative evidence.

[2] Papal Letters. Vol. ii., p. 24.

Provost of Beverley, to have feathered his nest comfortably in the matter of pluralities; and, also in common with the great Sir John, to have secured his tenure of them by subsequent papal sanction. He also obtained, in 1316, a grant of land in Beddington.[1] He died in or before the year 1336, for on March 16 of that year we find that "John de Kerssaulton, parson of Cheiham church, and Reginald le Forester, executors of the will of John Maunsell, late parson of Croyndon church, put in their place John de Knyghton and William de Burgh, clerk, to prosecute the execution of a recognisance for £100 made to John Maunsell in chancery by Thomas de Croyndon, clerk."[2]

It would appear that there was a chantry endowed for the repose of the soul of John Maunsell; John de Creshalton (Carshalton?), rector of the church of St. James de Garlekheth, in his will dated April 20, 1349, left "his house in Holy Trinity Street to the perpetual chantry of John Maunsell, late rector of the church of Croydon."[3] This John de Creshalton (*Kerssaulton* in the will) was, it will be noticed, one of the executors of John the parson.

In June, 1319, Roger Maunsell of Croydon and Agnes his wife leased to Agnes, widow of John de Bandon, "a cottage and land near the land of John Maunsell, rector of Croydon, and elsewhere in Bandon and Bradenham, co. Surrey, with a rent due from Alice, widow of Richard de Asse in East Wodecote, for her life."[4]

Roger died before 1326, as in that year and in 1332 there were certain grants to "Agnes who was wife of Roger Maunsell of Croydon."[5]

Henry Maunsell of Croydon, in 1326, acknowledges that he owes to Simon Rote the sum of £40, to be levied in the county of Surrey.[6] This Henry was probably the son of Roger, as in 1332

[1] Additional Charters, No. 23050.

[2] Cal. Close Rolls, 1333-1337, p. 649. Thomas de Croyndon had acknowledged, in 1326, that he owed John Maunsell, parson of Croydon, £100. *Ibid*, 1323-1327; p. 656.

[3] "Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London." Reg. R. Sharpe. Part i., p. 554.

[4] Additional Charters, No. 22840.

[5] *Ibid*., Nos. 22846 and 23077.

[6] Cal. Close Rolls, 1323-1327, p. 647.

in a deed already quoted, there is a grant to him of land in East Wodecote. Henry also appears as a witness to a deed in 1346, concerning lands in Beddington ;[1] and in 1348 he had a suit against John, son of Thomas Olyver and Katherine his wife, in Croydon and Sanderstede.[2]

Richard Maunsell had a suit, in 1339, against William son of Geoffrey le Helere of Ledred (Leatherhead ?) and his wife Alice in Croydon.[3]

Adam Maunsell had a suit, in 1346, against William de Hoghclere of Ledred and his wife Alice of Croydon.[4] This Adam was witness to sundry deeds in 1346, 1358, and 1360, wherein he is styled "Adam brother of Richard"; the deeds were dated at Beddington or Croydon. In 1349 Adam acknowledged that he was indebted to John de la Dale of Monweden in the sum of £40, to be levied in the county of Surrey.[5]

Richard Benjamyn of Farnberwe (Farnborough ?) was outlawed in Kent "for non-appearance to answer the King and Adam Maunsell of Croydon touching trespasses against the ordinances of labourers whereof the latter impleaded him"; but having surrendered to the Fleet Prison, Richard was pardoned on April 28, 1360.[6]

Nicholas, son of Henry Maunsell of Croydon, acknowledges, May 31, 1354, that he owes to John Danhurst and Nicholas de Carreu ten marks, to be levied in Surrey ; but the debt was cancelled on payment acknowledged by Nicholas Carreu.[7]

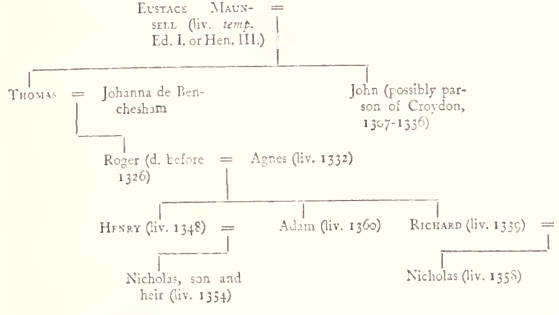
It would appear, however, that Nicholas had still some account to settle with John Danhurst, for on June 26 following he released to John and his wife Thomazia, and to John's heirs of Thomazia's body, all his right and claim in the manor of Little

[1] Additional Charters, Nos. 23077, 23096.
[2] Surrey Arch. Collections, Fines, Ed. III. No. 24.
[3] Surrey Arch. Society, extra vol. i., p. 107.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 115.
[5] Cal. Close Rolls, 1346-1349 ; p. 611.
[6] Cal. Patent Rolls, 1358-1361 ; p. 342.
[7] Cal. Close Rolls, 1354-1360 ; p. 77.

Sheprugg (county Wilts), with all its rights and appurtenances. Nicholas is here styled "son and heir" of Henry.[1]

Another Nicholas, son of Richard of Croydon, granted land in Beddington to John Lyngham, in exchange for land in Croydon, on May 12, 1357;[2] and in the following year he is mentioned in connection with a grant of land in Benchesham, in Croydon.[3]

From these gleanings the subjoined sketch pedigree may be constructed; it is, of course, only tentative, but it is quite plausible, and consistent with the particulars contained in the various deeds above quoted.



This Henry (living 1348) is probably identical with Henry Maunsell of Wenchesham, who in 1339 acknowledged that he owed Reginald le Forster 100s., to be levied, in default of payment, of his lands and chattels in the county of Surrey.[4] On July 7, 1343,

[1] Cal. Close Rolls, 1354-1360; p. 80.

[2] Additional Charters, No. 23444.

[3] *Ibid.*, No. 23329. The device on the seal of Nicholas Maunsell, attached to the deed of 1357, is thus described in the Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum—"A Shield of Arms: a lion's face enraged, suspended by a strap from a hook, and between two small birds, each between two sprigs of foliage" (Cat. vol. iii., p. 245). There is also a seal attached to the deed of Roger Maunsell, mentioned above, of the year 1319; but the device is not decipherable, nor is it mentioned in the Catalogue of Seals. The Seal of Nicholas Maunsell differs entirely from all the Maunsell shields discussed elsewhere.

[4] Cal. Close Rolls, 1339-1341; p. 327.

Reginald le Forster "puts in his place Thomas Corbet to prosecute the execution of a recognisance for 100s. made to him in Chancery by Henry Maunsell of Wenchesham." [1] On June 16 in the following year Henry Maunsel and others of the county of Surrey acknowledge that they owe to John Covert, knight, £20, to be levied, in default of payment, of their lands and chattels in Surrey.[2]

Wenchesham is not to be found in the county histories, nor does it appear in Domesday; it is possibly identical with Benchesham, formerly known as Whitehorse; such a discrepancy in the initial letter is by no means unknown in transcriptions of official records.

Henry Maunsell appears to have been in a chronic state of pecuniary embarrassment.

This pedigree covers approximately a century of Maunsells of Croydon, carrying them on to about 1370; but there may be more to be said about them later.

The "Victoria County History" has the following: "In 1273-4 Ralph Maunsell and Alice his wife granted to John de Flore the third part of a carucate of land, 25 acres of wood, and 30s. rent in Walkhampstead and Tandridge, to be held by John and his heirs of Ralph and Alice and the heirs of Alice by service to the chief lords and rent of ½d. per annum; she was apparently one of the three daughters and co-heirs of Eustace de Walkhampstead, whose widow Galiena had dower of half a carucate here. At the same time Roger son of Ralph Maunsell and Isabel his wife gave a mill, the third part of a messuage and 16 acres of land in Walkhampstead to John de Flore." [3]

Walkhampstead Manor was, according to the "Victoria County History," identical with Godstone manor, which is ten or twelve miles south from Croydon.

This grant by the Maunsells, father and son, to John de Flore would appear to indicate some connection by marriage between

[1] Cal. Close Rolls, 1343-1346; p. 223.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 377.

[3] "Victoria County History," Surrey. Vol. iv., pp. 287, 288.

the two families ; but there is no evidence forthcoming of any such connection ; nor does it appear possible to link up Ralph and Roger with any other Surrey Maunsells.

There were Mansells—so spelled in the records, with variations Mancell and Mancelle—in Horley, near Reigate, for some generations in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Richard Mansell was a churchwarden in 1533 ; William held lands there in 1593, and was a churchwarden in 1616 ; in 1634 there is mention of William Mancelles in connection with the appropriation of sittings in the church.[1]

Mr. Richard Vyvyan Mansell, of Calcutta, has supplied some interesting details concerning the Mansells of Horley, which are embodied in the pedigree here presented, with some emendations gathered from the documents above alluded to.

Mr. Mansell also gives an extract from the will of Ambrose Mansell (1756-1836), from which it appears that his daughter married one James Constable of Storrington, Sussex. The only property named by Ambrose in his will is " my freehold farm called Honey Frock Farm, situated in the Parish of Horley aforesaid, with the cottages or tenements, gardens and other the premises thereto belonging " : this he leaves to his grandson, Charles Constable, and his heirs, with remainder to James Mansel Constable, second son of James Constable.

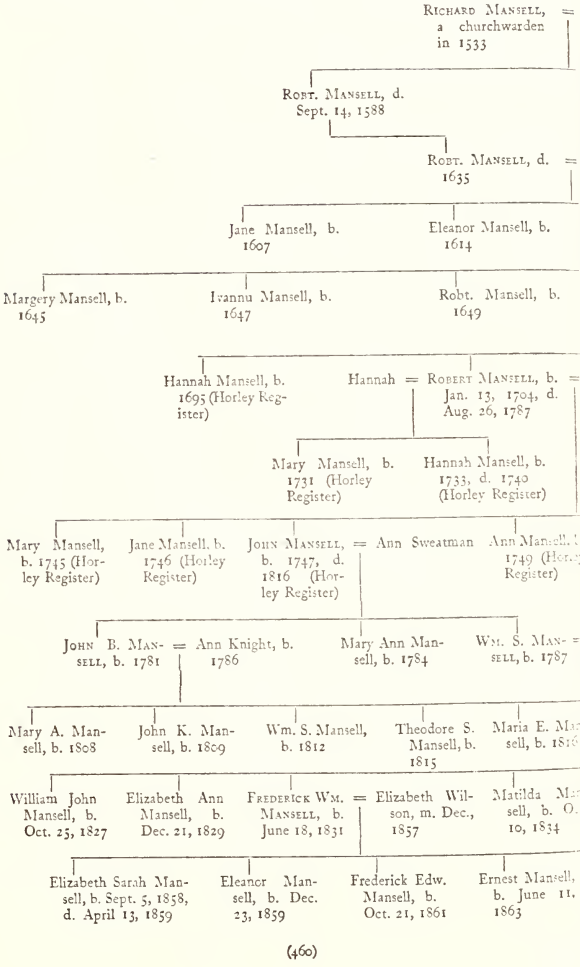
Mr. Richard Mansell believes this farm to have been the last property owned by his family in Horley ; the will was proved in 1836. There are no Mansells or Constables now living in Horley, nor apparently in Storrington, Sussex.

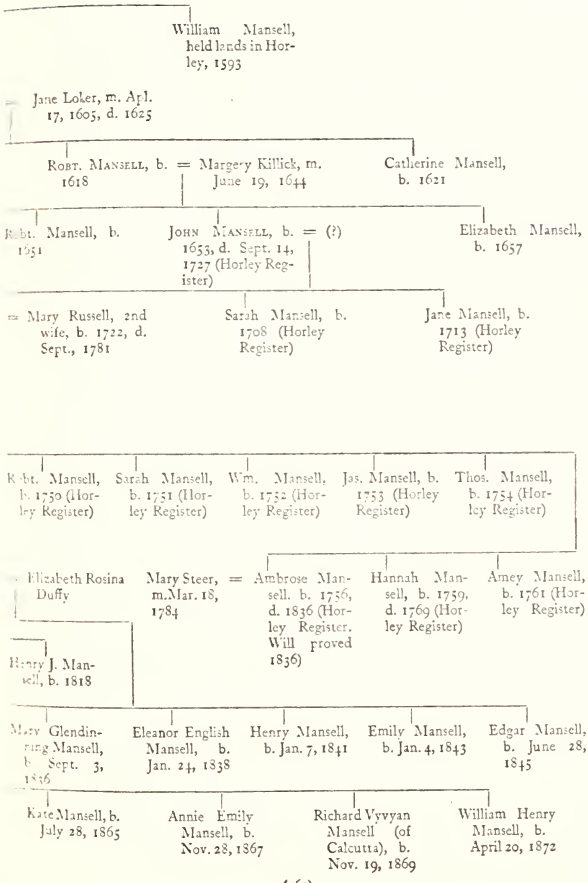
There were Mansells also in Shere, close to Gomshall, about seven miles to the westward of Horley. William Mansell and his wife Ann were living there towards the end of the eighteenth century, and had a considerable family—Ann, William, James, John, Henry, and Milly, whose names appear in the parish register.[2] This William

[1] Surrey Archæological Society : Collections, vol. viii., pp. 249, 251, 253. William, who was churchwarden in 1616, signs his name *Maunsell* in the original book of churchwardens' accounts. (Addit. MSS. No. 6173.)

[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 234, 237.

MANSELLS OF HORLEY, IN SURREY.




William Mansell, held lands in Horley, 1593
Jane Loker, m. Apl. 17, 1605, d. 1625
Robt. Mansell, b. 1618
Margery Killick, m. June 19, 1644
Catherine Mansell, b. 1621
Robt. Mansell, b. 1651
John Mansell, b. (?) 1653, d. Sept. 14, 1727 (Horley Register)
Elizabeth Mansell, b. 1657
Mary Russell, 2nd wife, b. 1722, d. Sept., 1781
Sarah Mansell, b. 1708 (Horley Register)
Jane Mansell, b. 1713 (Horley Register)
Robt. Mansell, b. 1750 (Horley Register)
Sarah Mansell, b. 1751 (Horley Register)
Wm. Mansell, b. 1752 (Horley Register)
Jas. Mansell, b. 1753 (Horley Register)
Thos. Mansell, b. 1754 (Horley Register)
Elizabeth Rosina Duffy
Mary Steer, m. Mar. 18, 1784
Ambrose Mansell. b. 1756, d. 1836 (Horley Register. Will proved 1836)
Hannah Mansell, b. 1759, d. 1769 (Horley Register)
Amey Mansell, b. 1761 (Horley Register)
Henry J. Mansell, b. 1818
Mary Glendinning Mansell, b. Sept. 3, 1836
Eleanor English Mansell, b. Jan. 24, 1838
Henry Mansell, b. Jan. 7, 1841
Emily Mansell, b. Jan. 4, 1843
Edgar Mansell, b. June 28, 1845
Kate Mansell, b. July 28, 1865
Annie Emily Mansell, b. Nov. 28, 1867
Richard Vyvyan Mansell (of Calcutta), b. Nov. 19, 1869
William Henry Mansell, b. April 20, 1872

is not improbably identical with William (born 1752), whose name appears in the pedigree as one of the numerous family of Robert Mansell and Mary Russell.

In describing, in a previous chapter,[1] the adventures of Francis Mansell, and the valuable assistance which he rendered in furthering the escape of Charles II. to France, after the battle of Worcester, the hypothesis was advanced that, although he was at that time a merchant in Chichester, he came originally from the neighbourhood of Guildford, in Surrey, and subsequently returned thither. This assumption was based mainly on two facts: first, that in the records of the College of Arms he is described as "of Guildford" upon the occasion of the grant of arms to him; secondly, that he married Barbara Quinell (or Quynell) of Guildford, or rather of Compton parish, adjoining Guildford.

The coat-of-arms assumed by Francis Mansell, in 1662, was as follows: or, three maunches sable: on a chief gules a lion passant guardant, or. It is obvious that Francis had not previously borne a coat-of-arms; otherwise the lion in chief alone would have been bestowed on this occasion as an "honourable augmentation" in reward for his services to the king. Now the device of three maunches would naturally be selected by Mansell himself; and the question presents itself, Why should he have chosen this device, which is not borne by any other Surrey Mansells? The Mansells of Smedmore, county Dorset, bear the three maunches, but this coat was imported from Wales more than a century later.[2]

There appears to be a possibility that Francis Mansell was derived from the Welsh Mansels—perhaps through those Mansells of Horley above alluded to, of whom there is no record in Surrey previous to 1533. There is, unfortunately, no means of tracing any such connection, and so the suggestion must be left unsupported; but the coat-of-arms certainly lends colour to it.

There is mention of one Richer Maunsell and Cecilia his wife in 1252. It appears that in this year they conveyed land in Hunewaldesham to Sarra de Wodeham; and Richer conveyed land in

[1] See *ante*, pp. 197 *et seq.*

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 498.

Hunewaldesham to Joan, widow of William de Hunewaldesham. This manor of Hunewaldesham was in the parish of Weybridge, Surrey, and is said to have been afterwards included in the manor of Oatlands.[1]

There was a Richard Mansell presented to the living of Hampton in 1362; the advowson was held at that time by the Priory of Takeley, in Essex, an alien "cell" of a foreign house. The priory was soon afterwards temporarily confiscated by Edward III. and finally by Richard II.; Mansell was the last rector presented by Takeley Priory.[2] He may have been of Croydon, but there is no evidence to connect him therewith.

The great chancellor of Henry III., Sir John Maunsell, held, as we have seen, lands in many counties, so it is not surprising to find his name in Surrey records. In the year 1258 Emma (*née* Oliver), wife of Robert de Meleburn, leased the manor of Sheen, now called Richmond, to Sir John Maunsell for fourteen years.[3]

In the letter-books of the City of London there is mention of John Mauncel of Wandsworth in the year 1378, as having a plaint against John Ranlyn.[4] Wandsworth was not, of course, at that time included in London; there does not appear to be any link between this John and other Surrey Maunsells already discussed.

In the parish registers of Richmond several Mansells occur, with the unusual variation of *Mensall*, which the transcriber and editor of the records assumes to be identical; probably he is correct in this assumption.

Edward Mensall and Joyce Haward (Howard ?) were married February 21, 1637. Elizabeth Mensall, perhaps their child (the initial "C" after the entry indicates childhood), was buried September 1, 1642. Jane, probably also the child of Edward and Joyce, was baptised August 29, 1644. Mary Mensall was baptised February 14, 1641, and was buried April 8, 1643; Susan Mensall was buried April 9, 1659.

[1] "Victoria County History," Surrey. Vol. iii., p. 477.

[2] "The History and Topography of Hampton-on-Thames," by Henry Ripley; p. 38.

[3] "Victoria County History," Surrey. Vol. iii., p. 542.

[4] Cal. Letter-Books of the City of London: Book H., pp. 112, 114.

Martha, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Mansell, was baptised April 3, 1655; John Mansell was buried September 11, 1737, and Mary Mansell October 6, 1762.

James and Elizabeth Mansell lived in the parish of Sanderstead (about three miles from Croydon), where their daughter Amy was baptised September 8, 1782, and their son James July 3, 1785.[1]

Henry Maunsell, who had a plea against John, son of Thomas Olyver and Katherine his wife, in 1349, is described as "of Croydon and Sanderstead"; his name, as in the case of all the Croydon branch, is spelled *Maunsell* in the record;[2] whereas all the Richmond entries give *Mansell* or *Mensall*; the distinction is curious, for there is little doubt that they all come originally of the same stock, and yet, living within a few miles of each other, they have preserved the difference in spelling.

Henry and Elizabeth Mansell lived at Haslemere, where their son Henry was baptised December 19, 1802, and their daughter Sarah January 27, 1805. There is also mention of Elizabeth Mansell of Frensham, close to Haslemere, who had the misfortune to bear a "natural" daughter in 1809; doubtless she was of the same family.[3]

The register of Morden, near Sutton, records the baptism of Sophia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Mansell, November 29, 1808, and of another daughter, Elizabeth, September 29, 1811.[4]

There does not appear to be anything further to record concerning the Maunsells or Mansells of Surrey; their connection with the county seems to have been more or less intermittent; and they were not at any time prominent persons therein. Elias, Constable of Guildford Castle, was probably the most important of the name.

The Maunsells of Hampshire must now be dealt with.

In a long and interesting account of the New Forest which appears in a history of Hampshire, there is an allusion to "young

[1] Publications of the Surrey Parish Register Society.

[2] Feet of Fines, 22 Ed. III., no. 24.

[3] Parish Register Society. Vol. liv.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi.

Mansell," which at first sight would seem to imply that he lived in the eleventh century, and was even concerned in some manner with the slaughter of William Rufus.

The story of the New Forest necessarily involves discussion of that incident, and of the various accounts contained, in ancient and also in more modern writings, of the events of the day of the murder, and the identity of the regicide.

The authors of this county history, in the course of their relation, alluding to the legend that the ghost of the murdered monarch haunts the scene of his death, quote the following lines :

> "Around the spot where erst he felt the wound,
> Red William's spectre walked his midnight round,
> When o'er the swamp he cast his blighting look,
> From the green marshes of the stagnant brook,
> The bittern's sullen shout the sedges shock ;
> The waning moon, with storm presaging gleam,
> Now gave and now withheld her doubtful beam ;
> The old oak stooped his arms, then flung them high,
> Bellowing and groaning to the troubled sky—
> 'Twas then, that, crouched amid the brushwood sere,
> In Malwood walk young Mansell watched the deer."

The "old oak" is doubtless the tree which tradition has marked as that from which the arrow glanced, and so found its way to the heart of Rufus.[1]

The picture here presented of the perambulations of William's ghost, while young Mansell crouched in the brushwood, naturally suggests some connection between the two ; and the first step

[1] "A General History of Hampshire, or the County of Southampton," by B. B. Woodward, Theodore C. Wilkes, and Charles Lockhart. Vol. iii., p. 38. The precise circumstances under which William II. met his death will never be known. The familiar story of Walter Tyrrell (he was not, apparently, *Sir* Walter), the glancing arrow, etc., is heavily discounted by the researches of modern writers. Tyrrell strenuously denied that he discharged the fatal shaft, or that he was in the king's company at the moment. It is by no means improbable that there was a plot afoot to assassinate the king, and that the monks and others who alleged that they had had visions of his death were aware of it. At all events, they did not evince any great surprise upon receipt of the news. Malwood (or Malwood Castle) Walk was one of the fifteen "walks" or subdivisions of the forest for purposes of inspection and preservation. It was alleged by old writers that William the Conqueror had ruthlessly destroyed some fifty churches in this area, and evicted a large number of dwellers on the land in order to create and afforest this royal hunting domain, and that the tragic death of Rufus was a judgment upon him and his father for their inhumanity. There are, however, many arguments against this story, which are dealt with in detail in the county history here alluded to, and also in "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. vi., pp. 156 *et seq.*

towards the further elucidation of the matter is obviously to find the poem from which the quotation is made, and see what light the context throws upon young Mansell and his doings.

The authors of the "County History" give no reference, but the passage has been traced to a poem by Sir Walter Scott, entitled "The Poacher";[1] it is said to have been written in imitation of Crabbe, and appeared in the Edinburgh Annual Register of 1809. Probably it is among the least familiar writings of the poet.

The perusal of "The Poacher" at once disposes of the romantic association of "young Mansell" with the murder of William Rufus, or with any other event of the eleventh century. It is a dismal story of one Edward Mansell, a young man of good birth, and a favourite with his associates, male and female, who, for some reason or another, degenerated into a poacher, and eventually became a murderer, not of kings, but of a forest-keeper. While he was watching the deer in the forest, on the lookout for a favourable chance of a shot, there was, unhappily for both men, a keeper within earshot, with whom Mansell was presently engaged in a desperate encounter, which ended in the death of the keeper from a knife-thrust. The poacher is subsequently presented as lying, prostrated with remorse and wretchedness, in a rude hovel composed of wattles and roofed with leafy branches; and his association with the times of William Rufus is emphatically denied in the lines:

> "Loaded and prim'd, and prann'd for desperate hand,
> Rifle and fowling-piece beside him stand."

Mansell is not represented as having suffered the penalties of the law for his crime; but his disreputable associates, with somewhat surprising fastidiousness, appear to have dubbed him "Black Ned," and to have thenceforth shunned his society.

Such is the story of Edward Mansell, as related by the poet; and it may probably be assumed that he was an entirely imaginary person. Scott most likely adopted the name at random, it being as good as any other for his purpose, which was, apparently, to

[1] "The Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott," in one volume. Robert Cadell, Edinburgh, 1848; p. 636.

produce a poem which was more or less of a "human document," in imitation of the style of his contemporary, George Crabbe.[1]

It is, of course, possible that there was one Edward Mansell who came to grief as described in "The Poacher." If so, he would probably be a contemporary of Scott, living at the latter end of the eighteenth or at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He would also, presumably, be a Hampshire man, though not necessarily so; and this appears to be all there is to say about him.

There is mention in the Pipe Rolls of Robert Mansel, of Winchester, about the year 1170;[2] and later, in the same records, under the county of Southampton, appears the following entry: "Et in liberationibus Bruni Burdin et Manselli cambitorum a festo Decollationis Sancti Johannis usque at octabas Sancti Michaelis liijs. et iiijd. per breve regis."[3] "And in payment to Bruno Burdin and Mansell, exchangers from the feast of the Beheading of Saint John (29 August) to the Octave of Saint Michael (October 6) 54s. and 4d. by the King's writ." This is dated 26 Henry II. (1180). Mansell's Christian name is not given in the latter record. He had evidently acquired a certain standing as a money-changer (Cambitus) more or less equivalent to the banker of later times.

That these two contemporary Mansells of Hampshire were related to one another appears to be a reasonable assumption; but whence they were derived, or whether they were immediately connected with Philip Mansel, the presumed originator of the Mansel or Maunsell family, it is not possible to determine.

There is one William de Munsell (or Muncell), who is probably a Mansell, named in the Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: "William de Muncell. Writ to the sheriff of Southampton, 13 Aug. 27 Henry III. (1243): Inq. (undated). Southampton. Compton Manor was held by the said William of Thomas de Warblington by service of ⅓ knight's fee; the manor pertains to Sirefield manor,

[1] Scott does not appear to have been personally acquainted with Crabbe. His imitation of the latter is ascribed by the writer in the Dic. Nat. Biog. to the desire of attempting a different style in poetry.

[2] Pipe Rolls Society's Publications. Vol. xvi., p. 40.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xxix., p. 131.

which the said Thomas holds of the King in chief by serjeanty." [1]

Compton manor is about two miles north-west from Godalming; Sirefield is not mentioned in the county histories.

On October 17, 1241, the king granted to Adam Maunsell, "that livery (or emolument: *liberationem*) which John Hamelin had in the priory of St. Swithin, Winchester, to hold during his life." [2]

This grant has already been alluded to. It is mentioned in Mr. R. G. Maunsell's book (p. 16), where Adam Maunsell is stated to have had "the right of the gift of the Priory of St. Swithin." This, however, is not correct; the grant was that of some office or emolument connected with the priory, and would ordinarily have been made by the Bishop of Winchester, but the see being vacant at that time, the grant was in the hands of the king.

Mr. Maunsell is also, as has already been pointed out, probably wrong in placing this Adam among the Maunsells of Cumberland and the northern counties; [3] he was much more probably one of the Hampshire or Surrey Maunsells. There is Horton Heath, near Bishopstoke, and a manor of Houghton (or Houton) about eight miles west from Winchester. The different spelling of the name is, of course, immaterial, and it may reasonably be assumed that Adam was of Houton, or Horton, thus placed. He held this office, whatever it was, in St. Swithin's Priory for many years, for we find that it was conferred upon Aunger de Chaucombe on May 17, 1280: "which, by the demise of the said Adam, is in the King's gift by reason of the voidance of the bishopric of Winchester." [4]

It may be concluded, therefore, that Adam le Maunsell, who has already been the subject of discussion on more than one occasion in this work, was of Houton in Hampshire; he was living 1241-1280, and must have been an old man when he died, after holding this

[1] Cal. Inq. Post Mortem, Henry III., vol. i., p. 4 (no. 12). In another Calendar (Henry III. and Edward I. and II., vol. i., p. 2) the tenant's name is spelled *Mansell*, and the name of the manor *Cumpton*.

[2] Cal. Close Rolls, Henry III., 1237-1242; p. 339.

[3] See *ante*, p. 341.

[4] Cal. Patent Rolls, 1272-1281; p. 370.

office for thirty-nine years. Like most of the Hampshire Maunsells, however, his immediate descent is quite obscure. He may have been descended from Mansell, or from William de Munsell, above alluded to, but no intermediate links are discoverable.

Henry Maunsell, rector of Tydesley, in the diocese of Winchester, was granted, January 30, 1355, an indult "to choose a confessor, who shall give him, being penitent, plenary remission at the hour of death, with the usual safeguards."[1] The diocese of Winchester includes Surrey (with the exception of some churches in Croydon) and Hampshire; but no such rectory as Tydesley can be found in the diocese; so this Henry remains obscure.

There was one Gilbert Wells, of Bambridge, county Hants, who married Mary Mansel some time before 1643;[2] this Mary is stated to have been the daughter of Sir Edward Mansel of Clevedon, county Bucks; he does not fit in with any Sir Edward hitherto treated of in these present records.

There was, however, one Edward Mansfield or Mansel who is named in Shaw's Knights as having been knighted in March, 1604. Shaw gives the name "Mansfield (Mansell)"; and on September 25, 1610, there is a grant "to Clement Edmondes, Clerk of the Privy Council, of the benefit of the recusancy of Sir Edward Mansfield, co. Bucks."[3]

In other words, Clement Edmondes was enriched by the fines or deprivations imposed upon Sir Edward by reason of his refusal to attend the service of the Church of England.[4] Shaw's assumption of the identity of Mansfield with Mansell is probably correct; there are, as we have seen, many instances which tend to confirm it; but the immediate derivation of this Sir Edward is not by any means clear. It is certain, however, that the Mansells (or Mansels) held lands in Chicheley, county Bucks, about this time, and Sir Edward

[1] Papal Letters, vol. iii., p. 577.

[2] "History of the County of Dorset," by John Hutchins. Vol. i., p. 668. "Pedigree of Wells."

[3] Cal. State Papers, Dom., 1603-1610; p. 634.

[4] The penalty for "recusancy" was in force for over two hundred years; *viz.*, from 1570 to 1791.

may have been a member of this branch, whose name has been omitted in the pedigrees. His daughter Mary, at any rate, married into a Hampshire family; this connection of the two counties is of interest, and may possibly be susceptible of further development.

There is, however, nothing further of interest to record at the moment in connection with this county.

CHAPTER X

The Maunsells in Ireland

THERE does not appear to be any record of the existence of Maunsells in Ireland, or of their connection with the island, prior to about the middle of the thirteenth century.

On December 16, 1243, "The King being bound to John Maunsell in a custody of 80 librates of land, grants to him the custody of the land and heir of John le Poher (de la Poer) in Ireland."[1] This was the king's councillor, afterwards Provost of Beverley, etc.; there is no doubt that he owned lands in Ireland at the time of his death, in 1265, and he frequently witnessed official documents in connection with Ireland.[2]

Walter Maunsell, probably the son of John Maunsell, was granted, on January 23, 1251, the Sergeancy of Munster; and on March 1 in the following year he was appointed Governor of the Castle of Occonath; he also held Balgody Castle, and his son Robert was Sheriff of Tipperary; his second son, Philip, in 1307 or thereabouts, sold lands at Thomaston, county Kilkenny, to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.[3] There is one Philip Fitzwalter Mauncel (Maunsell) mentioned in the "Book of Howth" as holding land in the manor of Bally macallgorin in the year 1314, who may be identical with Philip above named;[4] it is difficult to locate these manors in Ireland, the names having been, in most instances, completely

[1] Cal. of Doc., Irish Series, 1171-1251, p. 394. "Librate," a piece of land worth £1 per annum.

[2] See vol. i., pp. 182, 183.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 80.

[4] Cal. Inq. Post. Mortem, Edward I.; vol. iv., p. 328. Carew MSS., "The Book of Howth," p. 367.

altered, so as to be unrecognisable in more recent atlases, etc.; or the manors having been merged in others and disappeared.

There are plenty of Maunsells named in official documents connected with Ireland; some of these were probably not resident. John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, was certainly not; nor, probably, was Master John Maunsell, perhaps his nephew; these matters are dealt with in detail in a previous chapter.[1]

John and William Maunsell are mentioned as jurors in 1276, and Richard occurs in a similar capacity in 1284.

Robert Maunsell was Sheriff of Tipperary, apparently, from 1288 until his death, early in the fourteenth century. Mr. R. G. Maunsell places him as the eldest son of Walter, fourth son of John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, and Philip who, as stated above, sold lands to Gilbert de Clare in 1307, as Walter's second son; this may very possibly be the case, but there does not appear to be any precise evidence bearing upon the matter.

Robert the Sheriff of Tipperary was apparently knighted before 1289; he is alluded to as a knight in that year,[2] and in subsequent records.

Thomas Maunsell was involved in certain alleged irregularities concerning which an inquisition was ordered in October ("on the quinzaine of Michaelmas"), 1293.

It was represented that whereas the men of the abbot of St. Thomas, near Dublin, had arrested "*in terra incroccata*" ("land appropriate")[3] one William Fitz-Henry de Kyl (or Kill) for the death of Ralph de Arch, and were about to have brought him to trial in Dublin, John FitzRobert, by the order of Thomas Maunsell, sheriff of William de Vesey, Justiciary of Ireland, forcibly seized

[1] See vol. i., p. 183.

[2] Cal. State Papers, Irish, 1285-1292; p. 231.

[3] So rendered in the Cal. State Papers, but more correctly "land under the crosier," *i.e.*, of the abbot, who was Ralph de Wildeshire, elected in 1291. The Priory—subsequently Abbey—of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin, was founded in the reign of Henry II., by William Fitz-Andhelm, steward of the King's Household. Among the witnesses who attested charters to St. Thomas's Abbey occurs the name of Pagan Mansell (Maunsellus); he is also recorded to have granted a charter to St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. (Master of the Rolls Series; Register of the Abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin.)

the felon on the king's highway, forestalling the men of the crosier, and carried him off, with his chattels, to Kildare. To this John FitzRobert replies that the men of the abbot never took William on the abbot's land, that he never forestalled the men who led him, nor carried the felon to Kildare; but that the said William Fitz-Henry having committed felony within the liberty of Kildare, he had taken him prisoner within that liberty and led him to Kildare, as it was lawful for him to do. The jury, however, found that William FitzHenry, having killed Ralph de Arch within the liberty of Kildare, fled with his chattels—"worth 4s.": a characteristic little touch of jurymen's "red tape"—to the land of the Grange of Kill, which belonged to the abbot of St. Thomas. Possibly William had some idea of claiming "sanctuary," but the abbot and his men seized and bound him; whereupon, as before stated, FitzRobert forcibly took him out of their charge.

Thomas Maunsell, Sheriff of Kildare, denied having given John FitzRobert any such orders, and being asked whether he would "consent to the jury"—*i.e.*, abide by the decision of the jury—replied that he would not. Thereupon Thomas Dardys and John le Veel became sureties for the appearance of Thomas Maunsell on the resumption of the adjourned inquisition. Thomas, however, did not appear; and the jury found, after hearing further evidence, that when John FitzRobert and others took by force William Fitz-Henry from the men of the abbot of St. Thomas, they did so by order of Thomas Maunsell aforesaid, Sheriff of Kildare.

Here was some hard swearing on both sides; and it is to be feared that Thomas Maunsell was not speaking the truth.

It would appear that there was already a feud of some two years' standing between William de Vesey, Thomas Maunsell, and others upon the one part, and the abbot and his men on the other; and the abbot now availed himself of the occasion to bring forward his grievances against them.

William de Vesey, it was alleged, had perversely delayed the delivery to the abbot of the temporalities of the Abbey, upon his election in 1291, to his great loss: and had also detained the common seal of the Abbey for more than six weeks; furthermore, William had

deputed Thomas Maunsell and others, during the two succeeding years, to distrain upon the Abbey estate upon several occasions, detaining certain of the abbot's cattle, grain, etc., for months, to his great loss.

William made rather a lame defence, which did not convince the jury, who found that he had detained the seal maliciously, and so prevented the abbot from having the benefit of the temporalities during its detention, causing him to suffer the loss of £50.

William de Vesey and Thomas Maunsell do not come out of the business with credit; and there is further matter against Thomas at another inquisition. One Roger de Penbroc (Pembroke ?), having obtained the king's writ to levy 25 marks out of the lands of Isabella de Penbroc, took the writ to Thomas Maunsell, who, as sheriff, was the proper person to see it executed, but he refused, or at any rate neglected to do so.

The jury found "that Roger Galwey (*sic*: not Roger de Penbroc) took a writ to Thomas the sheriff aforesaid to levy 25 marks out of the lands and chattels of Isabella de Penbroc recovered against her by judgment. Thomas did nothing thereupon, but altogether superseded that writ on account of the hatred which he bore against Roger."

They also found that "Thomas Maunsell, Sheriff of Kildare, was wont to take corn in the Vill of Tristeldermot from unwilling sellers to the best market where it could be sold. He was moreover wont to take horses in the vill aforesaid for transport of the corn and other matters against the will of the burgesses."

He is not, however, accused of pocketing the proceeds. It is rather the action of a domineering official, losing patience with the futile delays of timid dealers, carrying off their stuff and selling it for them at a good price; and the use of their horses for the purpose was certainly not unreasonable. This, at least, is how the matter presents itself to anyone reading the record; but these somewhat high-handed proceedings would probably not have been made the subject of complaint, had the sheriff not laid himself open to blame in other matters.[1]

[1] Cal. State Papers, Irish, 1293-1301; pp. 52 *et seq.*

Philip and Matthew Maunsell were each fined 20s. at Dublin in 1291, "because they came not when summoned." Henry is mentioned in the same year.[1]

Nicholas Mancel (*sic*), parson of Kylmanaghan, was fined 20s. in 1296 "for transgression." Thomas Maunsell (probably the sheriff) held one and a half carucate of land in Kildare in 1298.[2]

On February 23, 1302, the king (Edward I.) wrote to Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster: "Wishing, now that the truce granted to the Scotch is about to expire, to be provided with strong force of men-at-arms in order to proceed vigorously with the war of Scotland, the king had imparted to Geoffrey de Geynville and John Wogan, justiciary of Ireland, some matters of importance to be communicated to the Earl. Directs the Earl to place confidence in what they shall tell him and to carry it out strenuously."[3]

On the same day similar letters were issued to a number of persons in Ireland, including Thomas Maunsell.

There can be little doubt that this was Thomas, Sheriff of Kildare, a person of local importance, and in a position, by virtue of his office, to carry out the king's designs. Whether or not he went to Scotland with King Edward there is no evidence; a great number of Irish nobles, knights, gentlemen, and men-at-arms took part in the Scottish expedition of 1302.[4]

On August 15, 1304, the king wrote to the treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, Dublin: "Roger son of Roger de Pembroke has shown that whereas Roger his father was bound to the King in 200 marks of arrears of his account when he was sheriff of Tipperary, he had paid of those 200 marks to Robert Maunsell, afterwards sheriff of the same county, deceased, £71 8. 4. to the

[1] Cal. State Papers, Irish, 1285-1292; pp. 398, 403.

[2] *Ibid.*, 1293-1301; pp. 151, 254.

[3] *Ibid.*, 1302-1307; p. 19.

1652368

[4] It will be recollected that Mr. Wm. W. Mansell, in his incipient account of the family, states that Thomas, assumed—reasonably enough—to be eldest son of John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, was "one of the 'Fideles of Ireland' in 1302." Where he obtained this phrase has not been discovered; it may have been bestowed upon the followers of Edward I. in this Scottish campaign. Mr. Mansell is probably quite wrong in identifying Thomas of the "Fideles" with the son of John the Provost; the difficulty of reconciling this assumption with the probable date of his birth has already been pointed out. (See vol. i., p. 186.)

King's use," etc.[1] Robert Maunsell, therefore, died before 1304, so it must be another Robert to whom allusion is made in 1307, as receiving 16d. of rental in Dunlek and Leghlyn, county Carlow.[2] Adam Maunsell appears as a juror on two occasions in the same county, 1304 and 1307.

John Maunsell held a quarter of a fee, for 10s., in Balisustlan, county Tipperary, in 1325;[3] and Nicholas Lusk was pardoned in 1353 for killing John Maunsell in Ireland—possibly John of Balisustlan.[4]

There is little or no reference to Maunsells in Ireland during the following century; and the early part of the sixteenth century is also destitute of such records.[5]

On June 11, 1572, there is an entry in the Irish State Papers as follows: "Edward Mansell to Burghley. Concerning the delay of Sir Thomas Smith's return, and the check thus given to the expedition. Offers to deliver malt, wheat, butter and cheese, still remaining. Thanks for the license for his boys to go abroad."[6] This is dated from "Morgan," which is no doubt intended for Margam, and this Edward must be the son of Sir Rhys Mansel; he was knighted in August, two months after the date of the letter. It

[1] Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1302-1307; p. 119. There is another allusion to this matter in the Close Rolls (1302-1307, p. 169), in which Roger de Pembroke is described as formerly sheriff in county Tyrone, and Robert Maunsell as his successor in that office. This is a curious discrepancy; in the Enc. Brit. it is stated that "Tyrone was one of the counties formed at Sir John Perrot's shiring of the unreformed parts of Ulster; but his work was interrupted by the rising of Hugh O'Neill in 1596." Yet here we have reference to county Tyrone in an official document of 1304; moreover, Sir John Perrot died in 1592 (Dic. Nat. Biog.). Tyrone is probably a slip in the Close Rolls; nevertheless it bears witness to the existence of the county at that date. Tipperary had been a county since early in the thirteenth century.

[2] Cal. Inq. Post Mortem, Edward I., vol. iv.; p. 306.

[3] Cal. Close Rolls, 1323-1327; p. 262.

[4] Cal. Patent Rolls, 1350-1354; p. 432.

[5] In "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland" (vol. lxix., Appendix, pp. 304 *et seq.*), there is mention of Robert Manfeld "Esquire and Usher of the King's Chamber," who was sent, in 1444, with a letter from the king (Henry VI.) to the Earl of Ormond, to summon him to England. It is, of course, possible that Manfeld may be a substitute for Maunsell or Mansel, but there is no certainty about it. Robert was to bring back to the king a true report of the state of affairs in Ireland, and of Ormond's governing of them. (James Butler [1420-1461] fifth Earl of Ormond.)

[6] Cal. State Papers, Irish, 1509-1573; p. 473. In "Shaw's Knights" Sir Edward is described as "of Monmouthshire"; probably an error on the part of the author.

is not very clear why this record appears in the Irish papers. Sir Thomas Smith was at this time absent as an ambassador to France, to discuss the marriage of D'Alençon with Queen Elizabeth.[1]

The part played by Charles and Rhys Mansel, sons of Sir Edward, in the Tyrone rebellion, has already been dealt with at some length in a previous chapter; as also the probable settlement subsequently of Charles Mansel (or Mansfield, as he is sometimes styled), in Donegal.[2]

There is in Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland an account, with full pedigree, of Mansfield of Castle Wray, which appears to cast some doubt upon the assumption above alluded to in the first volume.

This account starts with Captain Ralph Mansfield, "who settled in Ireland, and was granted by James I., in 1614, by patent, 1000 acres, called Killaneguirdon (now called Killygarden), part of which has ever since been in the possession of the family."

Burke gives the year wrong; the patent is dated June 20, 8 James I. (*i.e.*, 1610), and runs as follows: "Grant from the King to Captain Ralph Mansfield. Donegal County. In Raphoe Barony. The small proportion of Killnaguerdon in the precinct of Liffer—Carricknabanagh 1 qr; Laghtycarylan 1 qr; Killnaguerdon 1 qr; Muckall 1 qr; one eleventh part of the qr of Altcangilla next Muckall, five eleventh parts of the qr of Ballinchora next to Killnaguerdon; in all 1000 a.: three eleventh parts of Altcangilla qr containing 60a. are excepted from this grant. The premises are erected into the manor of Corckagh, with a demesne of 300a. and a court baron. Total rent £5. 6. 8. English. To hold for ever as of the Castle of Dublin, in common Soccage."[3]

This record, it is at once apparent, challenges the assumption, in the first volume, that Captain Charles Mansel, after taking part in the suppression of the Tyrone rebellion, settled in Donegal, as it is clear that Captain Mansfield, who is alluded to in the Carew MSS. in

[1] Dict. Nat. Biog.

[2] See vol. i., pp. 340-347.

[3] Cal. Irish Pat. Rolls, Record Office.

1611 and later, is identical with the above-named Ralph. The omission of the Christian name in these later records rendered the assumption permissible, but the subsequent discovery of the patent above transcribed serves to illustrate the prudence of the reservation (p. 346), "unless, indeed, there was some other Captain Mansfield or Mansel to the fore."

Whether Captain Ralph Mansfield was in reality a Mansel it is not easy to determine; the substitution of one name for the other was, as has been seen, extremely common. Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansel, living at this time, was a flagrant exponent of this orthographic idiosyncrasy, signing his name sometimes "Mansfeelde"—another variety; Charles Mansel was sometimes named Mansfield in despatches from Ireland, though there is no evidence that he thus signed his name. Ralph was not a common name among the Mansels or Maunsells of this time—indeed, there does not appear to be a single instance of its adoption in any of the pedigrees.

It will be observed that, in the patent, there is no mention of Castle Wray, or any name resembling it. Killnaguerdon (now known as Killygarden) is about eight miles south-west, and Castle Wray about twelve miles north-west, from Lifford, so the two are some fifteen miles apart. Burke's description of the grant as "1000 acres called Killnaguerdon" is very loose and misleading; only one quarter of Killnaguerdon was included. At what period Castle Wray was added, or whether this is merely a more modern name for one of the estates mentioned in the grant, is not clear.

It is, however, obvious that Captain Charles Mansfield was not the grantee of 1610, and that subsequent allusions are to Ralph; what became of Charles after the suppression of the Tyrone rising remains uncertain; there is no evidence that he was killed, as stated in other accounts already alluded to.

In the list of Commissioners to the Counties of Ireland, the name of Ralph Mansfield appears as Commissioner for county Donegal;[1] this is no doubt Captain Ralph Mansfield of Killnaguerdon, etc.

He was likewise, in 1629, a Justice of the Peace for county

[1] Cal. State Papers, Irish Series, 1625-1632; p. 254.

Donegal; his signature, "Ra. Mansfield," appears among those of the other justices for the county to an appeal to the Privy Council of England against certain taxation imposed in Ireland, which they fear will be detrimental to the "hopeful plantation of the British."[1]

Among the "Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns for Ireland," in 1625, appears the name of "Mr. Anthony Mansell, a pensioner extraordinary; was a gentleman of the Queen's Privy Chamber, and offers to surrender a pension of £40 per annum during his life."[2] This is dated January 10, 1625.

There is another version of this record, dated probably in February of the same year: "Mr. Anthony Mansell. He is a gentleman pensioner extraordinary. Was lately a gentleman of the Queen's Privy Chamber and offers to surrender a pension of £400 a year. He pretends to have served in the Low Countries, and is recommended by the king under the hand of Sir Sidney Montague."[3]

This Anthony Mansell was a contemporary of Anthony, second son of Sir Thomas, first Baronet of Margam, and may possibly be identical with him. It will be noticed that in one record he is said to have been willing to surrender a pension of £40, and in the other of £400; if the latter figure is correct, Anthony must have reckoned upon some very pretty "pickings" during his sojourn in Ireland. These officers were being sent to Ireland, presumably, in consequence of the unrest, and rumours of a Spanish attack, assisted by Irishmen from Holland and elsewhere, which ensued upon the abandonment of the proposed marriage of Prince—afterwards King—Charles with the Infanta of Spain, which was hailed by the Irish as a prospective concession to Catholics.

Anthony Mansell, whoever he was, cannot be regarded as resident in Ireland; the obvious assumption is that he was to be sent thither on military duty. Perhaps his eagerness to go, as

[1] Cal. State Papers, Irish Series, 1625-1632; p. 468.

[2] *Ibid.*, 1615-1625; p. 555.

[3] *Ibid.*, 1647-1660 (Addenda, 1616, etc.); p. 51. The use of the word "pretend" does not necessarily imply that Anthony was making a false or doubtful statement; it was frequently used at that time in the sense of putting forward a genuine claim or assertion; a meaning which is, indeed, strictly in accord with the Latin root, "prætendere."

evinced by his offer to sacrifice such a liberal pension, was the outcome of soldierly enthusiasm; the other motive, however, obtrudes itself.

John Maunsell was made one of the Commissioners for Donegal, August 28, 1646;[1] and in 1653 and 1654 his name occurs in a list of those who "drew lands" (drew lots for lands?) in county Waterford.[2] Probably the two are identical; this will be referred to later.

On January 23, 1667, the lord lieutenant of Ireland writes to Secretary Arlington:[3] "There is one Michael Mansell, an Irish Franciscan friar who, for all the proclamations, stays still at London, by whose hands all despatches are conveyed hither from and to the worst affected of the Irish clergy. One Dr. Fogerty, an Irish physician, can give an account of him. I wish this friar may be sent away. The physician is in good practice, and lives in a potichary's (apothecary's) house in Drury Lane."[4]

Here is a Michael Mansell who is not accounted for; probably a descendant of one or other of the name mentioned in fourteenth-century records. Michael was presumably routed out of London, in accordance with the request of the lord lieutenant, as we hear no more of him. An Irish Franciscan would be treated with scant ceremony at that time, whether or not he was an active agent against the Government.

These records which have been dealt with are of a certain interest, as demonstrating the existence of Maunsells in Ireland from at least the middle of the thirteenth century, and probably earlier; they are, however, disjointed and inconclusive, affording no clue to the mutual relationship of the various parties mentioned, no data for any kind of genealogical table, nor any indication in respect of the original derivation of the earliest settlers in Ireland. It is possible that they may have been of the same stock as that John Mansel who has been alluded to on a former page as probably the pioneer of the

[1] Cal. State Papers, Irish Series, 1633-1647; p. 501.

[2] *Ibid.*, 1647-1660; pp. 416, 509.

[3] James Butler, first Duke of Ormond; Henry Bennet, first Baron Arlington.

[4] Cal. State Papers, Irish Series, 1666-1669; p. 280.

family in Wales, in the year 1201,[1] and of whose antecedents nothing is known ; or they may have been descended from the Anglo-Norman contingent recruited in Wales by that savage chief, Dermot, King of Leinster, in 1168,[2] as we know that one William Mansel held lands on the borders of Wales in 1166 ; and the name appears as a witness to a charter in Wales a little later.[3] It is quite probable that these early Irish Maunsells came either from Wales or from the western counties of England, but it does not appear to be possible to go beyond conjecture in the matter.

Concerning the later settlers there is more detailed information, and their descendants can be traced to the present day.

A good deal has already been written about Thomas Maunsell, sea-captain, who migrated to Ireland about the year 1609,[4] and it is not necessary to recapitulate the circumstances under which he left England ; the relation belongs, indeed, more properly to the present chapter, but it was expedient, for reasons there given, that it should be included in the account of the Maunsells of Thorpe Malsor.

The pedigree of the several branches of the Irish Maunsells is here given ; it is taken chiefly from Mr. R. G. Maunsell's "History of Maunsell," with some corrections and emendations. It covers some of the same ground as the chart pedigree in Chapter V. (Maunsells of Thorpe Malsor), with amplification of detail, and commences with the eleven surviving children of Captain Thomas Maunsell.

Mr. R. G. Maunsell is careless in the matter of dates, but this deficiency has been supplied in many instances by independent research, and the genealogy as a whole is no doubt reliable.

I. THOMAS, of whom afterwards.

II. WALTER, party to the administration bond as above. A pardon granted to him, September 6, 1672, for killing of a man. Nothing further known of him.

III. JOHN, of Ballyvoreen, Captain in Cromwell's Lifeguards. See Maunsell of Ballybrood, p. 520.

[1] See vol. i., p. 234.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 292.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 234.

[4] See *ante*, pp. 232 *et seq.*

IV. BOYLE, a cornet in the Cromwellian forces, settled at Gaulstown, or Kilbroney, county Kilkenny. Will dated May 10, 1703; proved in 1705. He married and had a son, viz.:

(1) THOMAS, who married Miss Jane Cosby, and had issue, *viz.*:

(*a*) BOYLE, died unmarried.

(*b*) ELIZABETH, died unmarried.

(2) —— daughter, married Thomas Bowers.

(3) SARAH, married John Drew, of Ballinlough, Co. Kilkenny.

V. RICHARD, who on August 23, 1642, made oath, as son of Captain Thomas Maunsell, of Derryvillane, that on February 5 of that year the said Thomas Maunsell was robbed of goods to value of £2,496 10s. He was of the Inner Temple, London, and died unmarried prior to 1651.

VI. APHRA, married Geo. Peacock, of Graigue, county Limerick, and had a dau., Ann, died unmarried.

VII. ANNE, married, in May, 1630, the Very Rev. Robert Naylor, Dean of Lismore, afterwards Dean of Limerick. He was son of Robert Naylor, of Canterbury, and cousin of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork. They had issue, *viz.*:

(1) CATHERINE.

(2) MARGARET, married, in March, 1659, her cousin, John Drew, of Kilwinny, county Waterford, and was given away by her cousin, the Earl of Cork, who is said to have added £1,000 to her fortune. In the rebellion of 1641, Dean Naylor was also plundered by the rebels of property to the amount of £1,797, besides the loss of his preferment of £500 p.a.

VIII. SARAH, married —— Ridgate.[1]

IX. CATHERINE, married Theophilus Eaton.

X. ALICE, married —— Andrews, of county Tipperary, named with her in her brother John's will of 1685.

XI. MARY, married Richard Bettesworth; also named in John's will.

[1] Probably an ancestor of Philip Ridgate, whose daughter Catherine married Sara Maunsell's great-nephew, Edward Maunsell.

BALLYWILLIAM, RATHKEALE, Co. LIMERICK.

MOCOLLOP CASTLE, BALLYDUFF, Co. WATERFORD.

VIEW OF BALLYWILLIAM FROM THE PARK.

Mrs. Maunsell, having survived her husband, returned to Ireland, and resided with her third son, Captain John Maunsell, at Ballyvoreen, near Caherconlish. She died prior to 1662, and her remains were interred in the chancel of the church at Caherconlish, where her son erected the following memorial, bearing that date: "Here lyeth the bodye of Alphra Maunsell, my dear mother, daughter of Sir Wm. Crayford, of Kent. Here also lyeth my dear wife, Mary Maunsell, daughter of Geo. Booth, Esq., of Cheshire. And of my sister, Alphra Peacock. And of her daughter, Anne Peacock." The eldest son, *viz.*:

THOMAS MAUNSELL, of Mocollop, one of "the '49 officers," defended the Castle of Mocollop, county Waterford, against Cromwell's forces, 1648-50, and was granted a debenture, £715, 18 Charles II. With a portion of the ruins he built a mansion close to the castle. His remains, with those of his wife, were interred in the church immediately near, where the tomb remained until the old church was taken down about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The inscription had been previously committed to paper by Mrs. Drew, wife of the then owner of Mocollop. It is as follows: "Here lyeth the body of Lieutenant Thom's Maunsell, who departed this life the 13th day of March, An. Dom. 1686. Here lyeth also the body of Mrs. Margtt. Maunsell, his wife, who departed this life the 2nd day of Feby., An Dom. 1679."

About two centuries after, during some alterations at the Castle, a secret recess or room was opened up. It contained munitions of war, armour, and some plate and pictures of the family. The latter were handed over by Mr. Drew to the then representative of the Plassy branch.

He married, in 1641, Margaret, widow of Thomas Hutchins, of Mitchelstown, daughter of Leonard Knoyle, of Ballygally, county Waterford, and granddaughter of William Knoyle, of Samfort Orcas, county Somerset, by Grace, dau. of Jo. Clavel, of Barston, county Dorset. In his will, proved 1686, he made bequests to his stepsons, William and Walter Hutchins, and to his stepdaughters, *viz.*, Margaret, wife of Wm. Walters, of Whiddy Island; Mary,

wife of Christopher Croker, of the Great Island, Cork; and Elizabeth. He left issue, *viz.*:

I. THOMAS, of whom afterwards.

II. JOHN, captain in the navy, died before his father.

III. SARA, married Thomas Seward, M.D., and had a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Thomas.

IV. A daughter, married Henry Carter, M.D., of Grange, county Limerick.

V. APHRA, married John Downing, of Broomfield, county Cork, and had issue, *viz.*, Richard, Robert, Thomas, Catherine, Sara, Frances, Maria, Susanna, Rachel, and also a dau. Martha, who married, in 1699, Thomas Garde, of Polemore and Ballinacurra, county Cork; and their dau. Aphra married, in 1719, John Farmer, of Youghal, ancestor of the present baronets of that name.

THOMAS MAUNSELL, colonel in the army, only surviving son of the foregoing, obtained grants of land, as per Royal Patent and Deed of Settlement 1663, in county Waterford; Annaghrosty, Ashford, etc., County and Liberties of Limerick; and Curagh, Lislumla, and Lista, Barony of Athenry, county Galway. He also inherited the castle and lands of Mocollop, which he sold to Geo. Jackson, who subsequently sold them to John Drew, of Kilwinny, whose representatives still hold the place.

In his will, proved 1692, he gives address as late of Mocollop, now residing at Chester; and after making several specific bequests to his younger children, to his half-brothers, William and Walter Hutchins, and to his aunt, Catherine Knight, he left his estates to his eldest son, but failing heirs male, then to his six other sons under like conditions, naming each in order of seniority, and failing them, to his daughters and their heirs male. He married Anne, daughter of Theophilus Eaton, of Dublin, and of Pole, county Chester. She survived him, and married, secondly, Joseph Ormsby, and thirdly, John Ryves, of Castle Jane, county Limerick. Colonel Maunsell left issue, *viz.*:

I. THOMAS, of Annaghrosty, ensign in Col. Richard Coote's Regiment of Foot, J.P. and High Sheriff of county Limerick, 1697;

died unmarried, 1711, and was buried in St. John's Church, Limerick. See his will, proved 1711, for bequests to his brothers and sisters.

II. JOSEPH, of Curagh, county Galway, inherited the estates after his brother's decease, as above. He married a daughter of —— Fitzgerald, of Stone Hall, county Limerick, and had issue :

(1) THOMAS, died unmarried.

(2) JOSEPH, married Elizabeth, dau. of H. Widenham, *d.s.p.*

(3) STANDISH, died unmarried.

(4) ANNE, married Anthony Burke, of Springfield, county Galway, and had issue :

(*a*) MAUNSELL BURKE, whose youngest daughter, Jane, married in 1788 Thomas Longworth Dames, of Greenhills.

III. JOHN, settled in Cork, of which he was High Sheriff, 1719. He married in 1709 Miss Elizabeth Champion, and had issue, *viz.* :

(1) RICHARD, Rev., Rector of Rathkeale, and Chancellor of Limerick, married a dau. of Rt. Rev. Wm. Burscough, D.D., Bishop of Limerick, and by her had an only dau., Elizabeth, who married John Thomas Waller, of Castletown, and they had a son, Bolton ; a daughter, Elizabeth, who married The O'Grady, of Kilballyowen ; a daughter, Katherine, who married the first Viscount Guillamore ; and a daughter, Dora, who married Rev. Josiah Crampton. Rev. Richard Maunsell left his estate of New Ross and Cool and £3,000 to his grandson, Bolton Waller, and the rest of his property to his daughter, Elizabeth, for life, with reversion to her son, the said Bolton Waller.

(2) THOMAS, *d.s.p.*

(3) MARY, married, in 1737, John Lawton, and had, with other issue, a daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir Robert Warren, of Warrenscourt, county Cork, first baronet.

(4) ANN, married, in 1737, John Carey, of Careysville, and had issue.

(5) SUSANNA, married, in 1745, Bickford Heard, solicitor, Cork, and had issue.

(6) ELIZABETH, married, in 1767, John Carey, of Carey's Lodge, and had issue.

(7) MARTHA, died unmarried in 1755.

Mr. Maunsell's will was proved by Bickford Heard in 1752.

IV. RICHARD, of whom afterwards.

V. WILLIAM. See Maunsell of Ballinamona, county Cork, and Castle Park and Spa Hill, county Limerick. p. 515.

VI. EDWIN, died unmarried.

VII. THEOPHILUS, died unmarried.

VIII. MARGARET, married, in 1692, Colonel John Widenham, of Castle Widenham, Castletownroche, and had issue, *viz.*, Geo., Margaret, married Ml. Apjohn; Catherine, Dorothy, a posthumous son, Henry, born 1708, married, in 1740, Catherine, daughter of Revd. Walter Atkin, Treasurer of Midleton, and had issue. Mrs. Widenham married, secondly, in 1709, Revd. Richard Verling, Rector of Castletownroche, and had further issue, *viz.*, Catherine, Tryphoena, Laura, married —— Blood; and another daughter married Mr. Lane, of Cork, and had a son, Thomas Lane. There was also a younger son, Richard Verling, and an elder son, William Verling, barrister-at-law. The latter married, in 1738, Martha Roberts, of Bridgetown, and had a son, William, who married Miss Abigail Newman, and had issue Richard, M.D.; a daughter, Eliza, wife of Henry Carey; and a daughter, Jane, wife of the Rev. Richard Archer, Rector of Clonduff.

IX. ANN, married Rev. Daniel Widenham, of Ballinamona, and had, with other issue, a daughter, Alice, who married Thomas Maunsell, of Ballybrood, and a daughter, Margaret, married Henry Hunt, of Friarstown.

X. MARY ANN, married Henry Ormsby, of Ballymartin, and had, with other issue, a son, Maunsell Ormsby, of Ballygrennan Castle.

XI. KATHERINE, a posthumous child, for whose name see her brother Thomas's will, proved 1711. Also, she was a party to the Bill in Chancery dated 1694.

RICHARD MAUNSELL, fourth son of Colonel Thomas Maunsell and Anne Eaton, his wife, became the representative of the Irish branches of the family after the death of his brother Joseph, and on

RICHARD MAUNSELL, SON OF COLONEL THOMAS MAUNSELL;
Mayor of Limerick, 1734; High Sheriff, 1743;
and M.P., 1740 to 1761.

CATHERINE HARE,
DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM, 1st EARL OF LISTOWEL.

failure of male issue through his brother John. He was Mayor of Limerick in 1734, High Sheriff 1743, and represented the City in Parliament, 1740 to 1761. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Twigg, uncle of the Venerable Archdeacon Wm. Twigg, and had issue, *viz.* :

I. THOMAS, of whom afterwards.

II. ANNE, married Colonel Edward Taylor, of Ballynort, M.P. for Askeaton, and had issue two daughters and co-heiresses, *viz.* :

(1) CATHERINE, married, in 1760, Hugh, second Lord Massy, and had issue.

(2) SARAH, married, in 1774, Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, and had issue.

Anne Maunsell married, secondly, John Tunnadine, of Park, Limerick, Master in Chancery and M.P. for Askeaton.

Mr. Maunsell married, secondly, Jane, daughter of William Waller, of Castle Waller, for issue of which marriage see Maunsell of Ballywilliam, p. 497.

THOMAS MAUNSELL was Senior King's Counsel, M.P. for Kilmallock, and a County Court Judge. He married Dorothea, youngest daughter of Richard Waller, of Castle Waller, and had issue, *viz.* :

I. RICHARD, entered T. C. D.[1] 1749, aged fifteen. Died in America unmarried.

II. THOMAS, of Plassy, near Limerick, was M.P. for Johnstown. He and Joseph Gabbett contested Limerick in the Liberal interest in 1797, but they were defeated by the Tory candidates. He and his brother, Robert, and his brother-in-law, Sir Mathew Blakiston, Bart., founded "Maunsell's Bank" in Limerick. He married first, in 1767, Mary, daughter of John Rochfort, uncle of Robert, first Earl of Belvedere, but by her had no issue. Her sister, Anne, married Sir Mathew Blakiston, second Baronet. He married, secondly, in 1795, his first cousin, Dorothea Grace, daughter of Rev. William Maunsell, D.D. (see Maunsell, Ballywilliam, p. 497), and had issue, *viz.* :

(1) ELIZABETH DOROTHEA, who married her cousin, Major Robert Hedges Eyre Maunsell. See p. 488.

(2) DOROTHEA JANE, married, in 1825, John Dunlevie.

[1] Trinity College, Dublin.

III. ROBERT, of whom afterwards.

IV. GEORGE, Very Rev., D.D., Dean of Leighlin, married, in 1777, Helena, daughter of Richard Hedges Eyre, of Macroom Castle, by Helena, daughter of Edward Herbert, of Muckross, by the Honourable Frances Browne, daughter of Nicholas, second Viscount Kenmare, and had issue, *viz.* :

(1) THOMAS, Rev., M.A., married Miss Blackmore, and had issue, *viz.* :

(A) ELIZABETH, married, in 1831, Thomas Godfrey Phillips, of Gaile House, Cashel.

(B) HELENA, married, in 1843, John Burnett.

(2) ROBERT HEDGES EYRE, a Major in the army, married his cousin, Elizabeth Dorothea, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Maunsell, of Plassy, and had issue, *viz.* :

(A) THOMAS, entered T. C. D. 1842, aged 19.

(B) ROBERT.

(C) GRACE ELIZABETH, married, in 1842, Colonel Geo. Roche Smith, and had issue.

(D) HELENA EYRE, married, in 1846, Doctor Francis Jervois, and had issue :

(*a*) FRANCIS THOMAS, married Catherine, daughter of Charles Nason of County Cork.

(*b*) WILLIAM SAMPSON, married Anna, daughter of —— Beasley, of county Tipperary.

(*c*) MARY HELENA DRING, married William H. Beamish.

(*d*) EMILY GRACE, married Major Stuart des Barres.

(*e*) GEORGINA MAUNSELL.

(E) EMILY MARIA, married, in 1846, Rev. William St. George, and had issue.

(F) GEORGINA, married, in 1856, John Lecky Phelps.

(3) GEORGE, Capt. in army, married, at Cape of Good Hope, Maria Wilhelmina Frederica, daughter of Baron von Hardenburgh, and had issue, *viz.* :

(A) ROBERT, entered T. C. D. 1825, aged sixteen.

(B) LOUISA, married Isidore Blake, Barrister-at-Law, Judge at Melbourne, Australia, and had issue.

(c) MARIA, married —— Whiteford, of Queen's County, now U.S.A., and had issue.

(4) RICHARD, Barrister-at-Law, Q.C., married, in 1808, Lady Catherine Hare, youngest daughter of William Earl of Listowel, and had issue :

MAUNSELL—EYRE.

(A) ROBERT HEDGES, Rev., who assumed the surname of Eyre on succeeding to a portion of the estates of his great-uncle, Robert Hedges Eyre. He married, in 1836, his cousin, Anna Maria Stone, daughter of Eyre Evans, J.P., D.L., of Ash Hill Towers, and sister of Caroline Louisa, whose husband, after her decease, succeeded as ninth Earl of Scafield, and had issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) EYRE MAUNSELL-EYRE, married in 1865, Louisa, daughter of Rev. Montifort Longfield Conner, late Rector of St. Anne's Shandon, and had issue, *viz.* :

(i) ROBERT HEDGES, married Helena M. A., daughter of William Hare Maunsell, and has issue :

(1) RICHARD HENRY.

(2) DORIS.

(ii) FANNY GERTRUDE.

(iii) ANNA, married Rev. William Darling, and has issue, Muriel Violet : they went to Australia in 1904.

(iv) MARY, married William Sullivan, and has issue :

(1) LETA STEPHANIE.

(2) MARY. GRACE. ENID.

(*b*) ROBERT HEDGES, Rev., Vicar of Congresby, near Bristol, married, in 1881, his cousin, Isabel Freke, daughter of John Freke Evans, LL.D., by Julia Bruce, daughter and co-heir of Rev. David Stewart Moncrieff, and has issue.

(*c*) HORATIO, (*d*) ANNA, (*e*) MARY, (*f*) CATHERINE,
(*g*) AUGUSTA, all died unmarried.
(*h*) RICHARD EDWARD.
(*j*) WILLIAM HENRY.
(*k*) CAROLINE LOUISA.
(*l*) CATHERINE HARE, married Alexander Mann Alcock, M.D., and had issue.
(*m*) MABELLA ROBERTA, married Rev. J. Lindsay Darling.

(B) WILLIAM HARE, entered T. C. D. 1829, married,

first, in 1838, Fanny, daughter of Patrick ffrench, of Dublin, and had issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) ROBERT EYRE, married, in 1871, Letitia Mary, only daughter of Ed. Tisdall Cavenagh, R.N. (he was killed by a fall from his horse in 1894), leaving issue, *viz.* :

(i) RICHARD EDWYN HARE, Mining Engineer, British Columbia.

(ii) ROLAND EDWARD S.

(iii) MARY FRANCES, married Stirling A. Stradling.

(iv) KATHLEEN ALICE EYRE, married Capt, Norman Rainier, I.M.S.

(v) LETITIA MAUD.

(vi) NORAH ALICE GERALDINE.

(*b*) WILLIAM HARE, H.M.S. *Endymion*, married in 1884 Alice Maud, daughter of Samuel Philip Townsend, of Garrycloyne, county Cork, by Fanny Helena, daughter of Adam Newman, of Dromore, by Frances, daughter of Rev. Robert Dring. He was severely wounded in 1893 by an accidental shot from a machine-gun, and retired in consequence.

(*c*) RICHARD ST. GEORGE, went to Australia.

(*d*) FRANCES MARIA, married, in 1868, Richard Horatio Townsend, of Garrycloyne, and had issue, *viz.* :

(i) SAMUEL PHILIP TOWNSEND, settled in Australia.

(ii) MARY HELENA MAUNSELL TOWNSEND, married Ernest Langdon.

(iii) HILDIGARDIS MAUD LEIGH TOWNSEND, married F. Hemmingway.

(iv) CATHERINE GRANVILLE TOWNSEND, died unmarried.

(v) EMILY MABEL TOWNSEND.

LT.-GENERAL SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
A.D.C. to King George III.

CAPTAIN EDWARD EYRE MAUNSELL, R.N.

(*e*) CATHERINE HARE, married Richard Newman Townsend, M.D., of Glanmire, and had issue, *viz.* :

(i) RICHARD NEWMAN TOWNSEND, solicitor.

(ii) MARION TOWNSEND, married William Collier.

(iii) ETHEL HARE TOWNSEND.

(iv) GERALDINE TOWNSEND, married Reginald Neil.

(v) KATE TOWNSEND.

Mr. W. H. Maunsell married, secondly, in 1859, Harriett, daughter of Rev. W. H. Fleming, of Nullamore, and had further issue, *viz.* :

(*f*) HERBERT HENRY FLEMING.

(*g*) MARY EMILY FLEMING.

(*h*) HELENA, M.A., married Robert H. Maunsell-Eyre, Innishannon.

(C) GEORGE, Major 94th Regiment, married, in 1840, Elizabeth, daughter of Brigadier-General Conway, and had issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) FANNY.

(*b*) CATHERINE.

(*c*) ISABELLA.

(D) RICHARD, Capt. 7th Fusiliers, married first, in 1840, Maria, daughter of Major Odell, of The Grove, county Limerick. He married, secondly, Grace Byron, daughter of —— Stillwell, of Townfield, Dorking.

(E) EDWARD EYRE, Capt. R.N., married, in 1859, Louisa, only daughter of Samuel Waller, of Cuckfield, and had issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) FLORENCE CATHERINE, married the Rev. Theophilus Boughton Leigh.

(*b*) ALICE EDITH, married the Honourable T. Morrison Wilde, who, in 1891, succeeded his uncle as Baron Truro.

(F) MARY GRACE, married, in 1831, Rev. Richard Davies, of Cannaway, and had issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) ROWLAND DAVIES, deceased.

(*b*) ROBERT DAVIES (Rev.).

(G) LOUISA HARE.

(5) EDWARD EYRE, Rev., M.A., Fort Eyre, county Galway, and Rector of Oranmore and Ballinacourty, same county, married, in 1818, Elizabeth Maria, daughter of Thomas Studdert, J.P., D.L., of Bunratty Castle, county Clare, and had issue, *viz.* :

(A) EDWARD EYRE, B.L., High Sheriff of Galway, 1854, married, in 1867, Alicia, only daughter of Geo. Minchin, of Busherstown, *d.s.p.*

(B) GEO. WM. WHITE, J.P., county Waterford, late Major 4th Batt. Connaught Rangers, married, in 1857, Alice, only daughter of General Sir Michael Creagh, K.C.H., by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Osborne, Lord Justice of the Queen's Bench, Ireland, who was son of the Right Honourable Sir William Osborne, seventh Baronet, and had issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) CHAS. E. OSBORNE.

(*b*) HERBERT H. CREAGH.

(*c*) WM. GRANVILLE EYRE.

(*d*) GEO. F. MASSEY.

(*e*) EDWARD W. EYRE, married, in 1902, Marion, daughter of Capt. Tyrrell Smith, of Kingwilliamstown, South Africa.

(*f*) HARRY BUTSON, M.D., married Minna, daughter of Capt. Gilson, 76th Regt., R.M. of Durban, South Africa, and has issue, *viz.* :

(i) ZOE ALYS, married in 1917 Lieutenant J. Lyn Rowe, Royal Air Force.

(ii) ERROL CREAGH.

(iii) HERBERT EDWARD EYRE.

(iv) AUDREY EVELYN.

(*g*) GEO. CHRISTMAS.
(*h*) OCTAVIUS STUDDERT, M.D.
(*i*) FREDK. OSBORNE EYRE.
(*j*) JAMES F. CREAGH.

(C) RICHARD HILDGES EYRE, died unmarried.

(D) CHARLES STUDDERT, Capt. 82nd Regt.

(E) HELENA EYRE, married the Very Rev. C. H. Gould Butson, Dean of Kilmacduagh, of St. Brendan's, county Galway, and had issue.[1]

(6) HENRIETTA MARGARET EYRE, married, in 1805, the Rev. William Atthill, M.A., of Brandiston Hall, county Norfolk, and had issue.

(7) EMILY, married Henry Watson, second son of John Watson, of Ballydartin House, county Carlow, *d.s.p.*

V. BLANCHE, married Maunsell Sargent, *d.s.p.*

VI. MARGARET, married, in 1764, Robert Going, of Traversston Hall, and had issue, *viz.*, a son, Thomas; a daughter, Margaret, married —— Birch; and a daughter, Jane, married John Willington, of Castle Willington.

VII. ELIZABETH, married, in 1765, Henry White, of Greenhills, county Tipperary, and had issue.

VIII. DOROTHEA, married, in 1762, William Long Kingsman, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, and had issue.

ROBERT MAUNSELL, of Bank Place, Limerick.

Third son of Thomas Maunsell and Dorothea Waller, his wife, became representative of the Irish branches of the family on the death of his brother, Thomas, without male issue. He was Chief of the Council of Gangam, and Member of the Supreme Council of India, from which country he returned to Limerick in 1789, and was one of the founders of "Maunsell's Bank." While in India, as Governor of the Province of Gangam, he averted a severe famine in that immense district by foreseeing it, and storing up quantities of grain, which he sold to the natives at cost price. He computed that had he charged only a halfpenny a stone profit he could have

[1] Her son, Captain Butson, of the 9th Lancers, was killed in action in Cabul, 1878.

realised a fortune of a million sterling, but as an old man he used to tell of the happiness he felt in not having exacted anything from the starving natives. The day before his death, which occurred in Limerick, at the age of about eighty, he attended as chairman of a meeting to provide an hospital for that city. He married, in 1782, Anne, only daughter and heiress of John Maxwell Stone, who was also Chief of Gangam, and grandson and heir of the Honourable John Maxwell Stone, Archbishop of Armagh, second son of John, third Earl of Nithsdale, who derived from Robert III., King of Scotland, and had issue, *viz.* :

I. ROBERT GEORGE, married, first, in 1813, Mabella, second daughter of Standish Grady, of Elton, county Limerick, brother of the Countess of Ilchester,[1] and had issue, *viz.* :

(1) ROBERT THOMAS, died unmarried.
(2) STANDISH GRADY, died unmarried.
(3) GEORGE, Major H.E.I.C., also died unmarried.
(4) ANNE STONE.
(5) MARIA.
(6) MABELLA.
(7) EMMA.
(8) LOUISA EMMA, married, first, in 1843, Francis William, sixth Earl of Seafield; secondly, in 1856, her cousin, Major Godfrey William Hugh Massy, and had issue a son, Lennox; and she married, thirdly, in 1864, Lord Henry Loftus, younger son of the Marquess of Ely.
(9) GEORGINA, married, in 1849, the Honourable Lewis Alexander Ogilvie Grant, Lieut. Royal Horse Guards, younger son of the sixth Earl of Seafield, and had issue.
(10) ELIZA GRACE, married, in 1860, Rev. T. H. Gollock, of Forest, county Cork, and has issue.
  (A) JAMES DE LA PLANTE.
  (B) ROBERT GEORGE.

[1] Of the Countess of Ilchester's daughters, the Honourable Elizabeth Theresa married, in 1796, William Davenport Talbot, of Lacock Abbey, county Wilts; the Honourable Mary Lucy married, in 1794, Thomas Mansel-Talbot of Margam; and the Honourable Louisa Emma married, in 1808, Henry, third Marquess Lansdowne.

ROBERT GEORGE MAUNSELL, of The Crescent, Limerick.

LOUISA EMMA MAUNSELL,
DAUGHTER OF ROBERT GEORGE MAUNSELL:
Married Francis William Grant, Sixth Earl of Seafield

FRANCIS WILLIAM GRANT,
Sixth Earl of Seafield.

(C) H. LOUIS.

(D) MARIA LOUISA, married W. F. Longfield, and has issue:

(*a*) GRACE WILHELMINA.

(E) MABEL ANNE GRADY.

Mr. R. G. Maunsell married, secondly, in 1834, Maria, daughter of John Minton, of Cork, and had further issue, *viz.*:

(11) JOHN MINTON, Lieut. R.A., married, in 1864, Elizabeth Jones, only daughter of Rev. S. T. Harman, and died in 1867, leaving issue, *viz.*:

(A) LILLIE, died 1894.

(B) MAY.

(12) EDITH, married Major William Stopford Maunsell, and has issue. See Maunsell, Ballywilliam, p. 511.

II. GEORGE, Lieut.-Colonel 3rd Dragoon Guards, died unmarried 1849. See the tablet to his memory in St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick.

III. HENRY, of Fanstown, of whom afterwards.

IV. CHARLES, entered T. C. D. 1807, died unmarried.

V. FREDERICK, General in the army, Colonel 85th King's Light Infantry, married, in 1834, Alicia, daughter of Thomas Studdert, of Bunratty Castle, county Clare, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) ROBERT GEORGE STONE, late Major, Limerick Artillery, and formerly Lieut. in 85th King's Light Infantry and 50th Queen's Own Regiment; J.P. for county Clare, and Bournemouth, Hants; of Gortbwee and Cloran, county Limerick; married, first, in 1870, Henrietta, daughter of Benjamin Peyton Sadleir, Commander R.N.; and secondly, Anna Margaret, daughter of Henry Spaight, J.P., of Affock, county Clare, by whom he has issue, *viz.*:

(A) FREDERICK HENRY ROBERT, born 1888, now serving as Lieut. in King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

(B) ROBERT GEORGE FREDERICK, born 1891.

(C) HENRIETTA FREDERICA MARIA, born 1875.

(D) ALICIA, born 1876, married J. H. S. Burder, Lieut. R.N. (who died 1902), and has issue, *viz.*:

(*a*) ANNA CAROLINE, born 1900.

(E) GRACE MILLICENT, born 1879, married Edward How White, M.B., Oxon, of Bournemouth, and has issue, *viz.*:

(*a*) JOYCE MARIABELLA, born 1910.

(*b*) ALPHRA MARGARET, born 1913.

(F) ANNA CONSTANCE, born 1889.

(G) MARY HELEN MAXWELL, born 1894.

VI. ANNA, married, in 1805, Eyre Evans, of Ash Hill Towers, grand-nephew of George, first Lord Carbery, and had issue, for which see Burke's Peerage—"Carbery."

VII. MARIA, married, in 1817, her cousin, the Honourable John Massy, youngest son of Hugh, second Lord Massy, and had issue. See Burke's Peerage—"Massy."

VIII. ELIZA, died unmarried.

IX. GRACE, married, in 1833, Rev. Jas. Charles Fitzgerald, of Shepperton, county Clare.

HENRY MAUNSELL, of Fanstown, county Limerick.

Third son of Robert Maunsell and Anna, his wife, as above, succeeded as representative of the Irish branches on decease or failure of male descendants of his brothers Robert George and George. He was a barrister, was High Sheriff for the City of Limerick, 1848, and for the county in 1851. He married, in 1821, Eliza, daughter of Pryce Peacock, and had issue, *viz.*:

I. ROBERT, Lieut.-Colonel 85th Light Infantry, of Fanstown; died February 21, 1913.

II. WILLIAM PRYCE, of Fairyfield, Kilmallock, co. Limerick, and 5, Martello Terrace, Kingstown; barrister-at-law, born May 5, 1828; married in 1861 Richarda, daughter of Richard Gabbett, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) RICHARD GABBETT, died unmarried, July 15, 1900.

(2) HENRY RHYS, entered T. C. D. 1894; B.A.; married in 1905 Frances Geraldine Jackson, and has issue:

(A) WILLIAM ARTHUR RHYS.

(B) CAROL RHYS.

HENRY MAUNSELL, OF FANSTOWN, LIMERICK;
High Sheriff for the City of Limerick, 1828, and for the County, 1851.

RICHARD MAUNSELL, OF BALLYWILLIAM.
Died 1700.

(3) GWENDOLIN EMMA, married in 1893 Charles Marshal Courtney, and has issue :

(A) ALPHRA GWENDOLIN.

(B) WILLIAM MAUNSELL.

III. EMMA FREDERICA, married in 1884 Charles Warren, R.N.

IV. HENRIETTA.

MAUNSELL OF BALLYWILLIAM, COUNTY LIMERICK.

RICHARD MAUNSELL, for whose first marriage see p. 487, and who was M.P. for Limerick, 1742-61, married, secondly, Jane, daughter of William Waller, of Castle Waller, by Blanche, daughter of Mark Weekes ; died, 1773, and had issue, *viz.* :

III. RICHARD, of whom afterwards.

IV. JOHN, General in the Army. He commanded the 35th Regiment at the siege of Havanna, in 1762. He died without issue, in July, 1795, and left the lands of Bakestown, county Tipperary, to his brother, William.

V. WILLIAM, Rev., D.D., married a daughter of the Venerable Wm. Lewis, Archdeacon of Kilfenora, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Richard Bucknor, of Waterford, and had issue, *viz.* :

(1) RICHARD, Rev., married Miss Anne Crump, and had issue a son :

(A) RICHARD JOHN WILLIAM.

(2) ELIZABETH married, 1798, Richard Chute, of Chute Hall, and had issue a daughter, Margaret, married —— Crump, of Tralee ; a daughter, Dorothea, married William Neligan, of Tralee ; and a daughter, Elizabeth, married Rev. Robert Wade. Also two sons, *viz.* :

(A) WILLIAM MAUNSELL CHUTE, married Miss Nash, of Ballycarthy, and had issue.

(B) RICHARD, M.D., married Miss Elizabeth Rowan, and, with other issue, had a daughter, Rowena, wife of the Right Honourable John Atkinson, Attorney-General for Ireland.

(3) DOROTHEA GRACE, married her cousin, Thomas Maunsell, of Plassy, see p. 487.

(4) JANE, married Anthony Samuel Raymond, and had a son, William, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

VI. EATON, High Sheriff of Limerick, 1760, Mayor, 1779, died unmarried.

VII. EDWARD, died unmarried.

RICHARD MAUNSELL, of Ballywilliam, county Limerick. The eldest son by the second marriage as above, married, June 18, 1745, Maria Helena, half-sister of John, first Earl of Norbury, and daughter of Daniel Toler, of Beechwood, by his first wife, Maria Helena, daughter of Simon Purdon, of Tinnerana, county Clare, M.P., by his second wife, Helena, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Edward Synge, D.D., Bishop of Cork;[1] he died in 1790, and had issue, *viz.*:

I. DANIEL, of whom afterwards.

II. RICHARD, married, in 1774, Rebecca, daughter of Nicholas Smith, of Castle Park, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) RICHARD, Rev., married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Hawkshaw, of Falleen, Tipperary.

(2) NICHOLAS, married, first, Sophia Secretin, a Jersey lady, and secondly, in 1813, Ursula, daughter of John Kingsley.

(3) JOHN, died unmarried.

(4) CHARLES, married, in 1813, Margaret Heard; secondly, in 1828, Elizabeth Fleetwood; thirdly, in 1830, Catherine E. Taggart, and had issue.

(5) ELIZABETH, married, 1795, William Ryves.

(6) HELENA MARIA, married, January 13, 1806, Charles Rolleston, of Silverhills, King's County.

[1] Dr. Edward Synge was Bishop of Limerick in 1660, and of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross in 1663 till his death in 1678. His son, Dr. Edward Synge, was for twenty years rector of Christ Church, Cork. He was offered the Deanery of Derry but refused it, his mother being aged and unable to accompany him. He was Chancellor in 1710, Bishop of Raphoe in 1713, and Archbishop of Tuam in 1716, and Privy Councillor. His son, Edward, was Bishop of Clonfert in 1730, of Cloyne in 1731, of Leighlin and Ferns in 1733, and of Elphin in 1740, and the Archbishop's other son, Nicholas, was Bishop of Killaloe in 1746.

George, Bishop of Cloyne in 1638, and Archbishop of Tuam in 1646, was brother to Edward, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.—See Burke's Baronetage, "Synge"; see "Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of Eighteenth Century," vol. i.

(7) REBECCA, died unmarried.

III. JOHN, for which see separate account, "Oakly Park," p. 512.

IV. GEORGE, of Milford, near Limerick, was Collector of Customs, and subsequently partner with his cousins, Thomas and Robert, of "Maunsell's Bank." Limerick. He married, first, in 1786, Anne, aunt of Viscount Guillamore, and daughter of James Smyth, former Collector of Customs, and had a daughter that married Thomas O'Grady.

Mr. Maunsell married, secondly, Miss Magrath, first cousin of the Earl of Dunraven, and daughter of Gamaliel Fitzgerald Magrath, of Redmondstown, by Elizabeth, daughter of Windham Quin, of Adare. (Mrs. Maunsell's brothers took the surname of Fitzgerald under royal sign manual in 1810.) He had issue by his second wife, *viz.*:

(1) RICHARD, Rev., entered T. C. D. 1815. He was Rector of Adare. He married Frances, daughter of John Brown, of Bridgetown, by Constance, daughter of Col. William Odell, of the Grove, *d.s.p.* His widow died in 1903, aged ninety-three years.

(2) JOHN, Rev., entered T. C. D., 1818; married, in 1825, Elizabeth, daughter of James Butler, county Clare.

(3) GEORGE, entered T. C. D., April, 1818.

(4) WINDHAM, entered T. C. D., October, 1818.

(5) THOMAS, was a solicitor, and is said to have resided in England.

(6) EDWARD, of Deer Park, Sixmilebridge, county Clare, married Wilhelmina, daughter of William Cannon, of Millbank, county Galway, and had issue:

(A) GEORGE, went to Australia; married first Maria, daughter of General Browning; she *d.s.p.* He married secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Janison, and had issue:

(*a*) WILLIAM HEWLETT.

(*b*) JOHN RICHARD.

(*c*) BESSIE.

(*d*) MOLLY.

(B) WILLIAM, died unmarried.

(C) ALBERT, went to America and settled at Chillicothe.

(D) RICHARD, of The Island, Clare Castle, county Clare, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Twamley, rector of Timolin, county Wicklow, and has issue :

(*a*) GEORGE FITZGERALD.

(*b*) MAY CONSTANCE.

(E) THOMAS, of Deer Park, married Catherine, daughter of Robert Hare Clarke, J.P., of Bansha Castle, county Tipperary, and has issue :

(*a*) EDWARD BUTLER.

(*b*) HERBERT.

(*c*) WILHELMINA KATHLEEN.

(F) EDWARD, went to America and settled at Rat Portage, Ontario. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Cox, of Mount Pleasant, Kilrush, and has issue :

(*a*) FRANCIS.

(*b*) JOSEPH.

(*c*) WILMA.

(G) ELIZABETH.

(H) ANNE, died unmarried.

(I) KATE, married Rev. Canon James R. Kellett, late of Offerlane Vicarage, Mountrath, and Ballinadrina House, county Meath, and had issue :

(*a*) RICHARD M. KELLETT, Rev., rector of Fethard, county Wexford.

(*b*) EDWARD KELLETT, M.D.

(*c*) JAMES KELLETT.

(*d*) JOHN KELLETT.

(*e*) WILHELMINA KELLETT.

(*f*) MAY KELLETT.

(J) JOSEPHINE.

(K) WILHELMINA, married Dr. Charles O'Keeffe, of

Mount Keeffe, Newmarket, county Cork, and had issue :

(*a*) CHARLES, L.R.C.P.S.I.

(*b*) JAMES MAUNSELL.

(*c*) LOUISA.

(L) MARIA, married John Twamley, of Boakefield, Ballytore, county Kildare, and has issue :

(*a*) JEANNETTE JOSEPHINE HOPE TWAMLEY.

(7) ROBERT, The Venerable Archdeacon of Auckland, New Zealand, who translated the Holy Scriptures and the Prayer Book into Maori. He married, first, in 1834, Miss Susan Pigott, and had issue, *viz.* :

(A) EDWARD SCHWARTZ, married, first, Rose Maginity and had :

(*a*) ROBERT EDWARD ; (*b*) FREDERICK ; (*c*) HERBERT ; (*d*) HENRY ; (*e*) PERCY ; (*f*) FRANCES ; (*g*) ADA ; (*h*) MAUD.

He married, secondly, Mary Spratt, and had :

(*i*) THOMAS ; (*j*) DANIEL.

(B GEORGE, Rev., of Te Aroha, New Zealand, married, first, Rosetta Sherwin, and had :

(*a*) ROBERT SHERWIN.

He married, secondly, Elizabeth Keating, and had :

(*b*) GEORGE ; (*c*) BERTHA ; (*d*) ROSE ; (*e*) HANNAH.

(C) ROBERT, of Tinui, Wellington, New Zealand.

(D) JOHN FREDERICK, married Emma Louisa Beauchamp, and has issue :

(*a*) FRED. WYNDHAM.

(*b*) HEN. BERESFORD.

(*c*) LESLIE BEAUCHAMP.

(E) SUSANNA ELIZA, married Rev. Charles Bice, now of Murrurundi, N.S.W.

(F) FRANCES, married Schwartz Kissling.

(G) ANNE GABBETT.

The Venerable Archdeacon Maunsell married, secondly, Beatrice Panton, and by her had issue, *viz.* :

(H) HERBERT.

(I) AGNES.

(J) JANE, married Augustus Coates, chief clerk in the Auckland Post Office.

(8) FREDERICK, of Finneterstown, Adare, married Louisa, daughter of Rev. Edward Herbert, of Kilpeacon, by Alice, daughter of Rev. Gustavus Wybrants, by Margaret, daughter of Rev. Stephen Handcock, and had issue, *viz.* :

(A) GEORGE WYNDHAM, married, in 1884, Isabella Carrigue, youngest daughter of Robert Atkins Lidwell, of Dromard, county Tipperary, and has issue :

(*a*) MARK FREDERICK WYNDHAM.

(*b*) ISABELLA CARRIGUE.

(*c*) LOUISA LIDWELL.

(B) EDWARD HERBERT, settled at Ivy Ranche, Macleod, Alberta, Canada, married in 1886 Jeannette, youngest daughter of William Ryan, J.P., of Ballymackeogh, county Tipperary, and has issue :

(*a*) FREDERICK WILLIAM EDWARD.

(*b*) JEANNETTE LOUISA CLARE.

(*c*) ANTOINETTE TOWNSHEND FRANCES MARY.

(C) HENRY FREDERICK, married in 1886 Mary Adelaide, youngest daughter of Charles Townley, of Townley House, Ramsgate, and The Turret, Ballingarry, county Limerick, and has issue :

(*a*) FREDERICK CHARLES TOWNLEY.

(*b*) HENRY BASIL TOWNLEY.

(D) CHARLES ARTHUR, married, in 1903, Amy Mary, daughter of M. C. Burke, of Mullinahone House, Armagh.

(E) ALICE, married Alic Beere.

(F) LOUISA, married Rev. Richard Sargent Rosslewin.

(G) FRANCES, married E. Hunt.

(H) CAROLINE.

(I) AUGUSTA.

February 4, 1859. Received medal with two clasps. In Afghan War, 1878-9—siege and capture of Ali Musjid. Mentioned in despatch of November, 1879. Medal with clasp. Was Hon. A.D.C. to Viceroy of India, 1876-9. Nominated C.B. 1873, and K.C.B. 1897. He married, in 1862, Maria, daughter of Don Manuel Velez, Barrientos of Antioquia, Republic of Columbia (ex New Granada), and had issue :

(A) FREDERICK GUY, Major, R.G.A., born February 14, 1864 ; married, in 1896, Hilda, daughter of H. Irwin, I.C.S., of Oolacamund, India, and has issue :
  (*a*) FREDERICK RICHARD GUY, born October 22, 1898.
  (*b*) ALEXANDRINA VELEZ, born December 17, 1900.

(B) MANUEL CHARLES, born March 8, 1866, Major, R.A. (retired), served in I troop, R.H.A., and Egyptian Army ; married, January 29, 1892, Alice, eldest daughter of Colonel de Pentheny O'Kelly, and has issue :
  (*a*) CHARLES FREDERICK, born February 8, 1893.
  (*b*) IDA MARY.
  (*c*) YSABEL FRANCES.
  (*d*) EDGAR JOSEPH ARUNDELL, August 24, 1896.
  (*e*) RAYMUND JOHN.

(C) FRANCIS, born June 6, 1867 ; married, in 1894, Mary Warner, and has issue :
  (*a*) FREDERICK.

(D) LOUISA JANE, born 1863 ; Superioress of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Dublin.

(E) MARGARET, born July 21, 1868 ; married, in 1888, D. O'Leary, grandson of General O'Leary, one of Bolivar's generals, and has issue :
  (*a*) MAGDALEN.
  (*b*) BERNARD.
  (*c*) MARY.
  (*d*) ANTHONY.
  (*e*) FRANK.

LIEUT.-COLONEL
EDWARD HENRY MAUNSELL,
Late 17th Lancers.
(Retired in 1867.)

GUY ANSON MAUNSELL,
Son of Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Maunsell.

Rev. Francis Richard Maunsell.
Born 27 Feb., 1703; died 1874.

Lieut. J. Boyd Maunsell, R.N.,
Son of General John R. Maunsell.
Born 1807; died 1891.

Major
John Minton Maunsell,
R.A.,
Died 1807.

Dubonnaire Frederick Maunsell,
L.R.C.P.,
Son of General John R. Maunsell,
Born 1870.

Major-General
John Richardson Maunsell,
R.E.,
Born 17 June, 1834.

(F) YSABEL MARY.

(3) JOHN RICHARDSON, General, R.E., born June 17, 1834; married, in 1864, Augusta,[1] daughter of Colonel Sandwith, H.E.I.C.S., and had issue, *viz.*:

(A) JOHN BOYD, Lieutenant, R.A., born 1867, died 1891.

(B) DEBONNAIRE FREDERICK, born 1870.

(C) ELEANOR FRANCES, born August 6, 1876.

(D) FLORENCE MABEL, born March, 1881.

(4) JANE, born September 2, 1826; married, in 1867 General James Brind, R.A.; *d.s.p.* November 6, 1868.

(5) LOUISA, born December 11, 1830; married, in 1857, Henry Benedict Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and had issue.

VIII. FRANCIS RICHARD, Rev., Rector of Castleisland, born February 27, 1793; married Sarah, daughter of Edward Kelly, of Moate; died 1874, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) DANIEL EDWARD KNOX, killed at the diggings in Australia.

(2) RICHARD SAVAGE, died unmarried in America.

(3) GEO. HENRY CLONBROCK, died unmarried.

(4) MARY ISABELLA, married, March 31, 1846, James George Godfrey, third son of Sir John Godfrey, second baronet, and had issue.

(5) SARAH LOUISA, married April 18, 1849, Rev. Edward Fitzgerald Day, of county Kerry, son of the Hon. Robert Day, Judge of the King's Bench.

(6) LETITIA MARIA, died unmarried.

(7) ELIZA VICTORIA, married, first, April 12, 1861, Capt. St. John, and secondly, in 1880, Mr. H. R. Bolton, of Tullydonnel; he *d.s.p.* April 9, 1910.

(8) JULIA ELLEN, married, April 10, 1861, Major Henry Marcus Beresford, second son of the Most Rev. Marcus Gervais Beresford, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, and had

[1] She was a granddaughter of Rev. Randolph Charles Marriot, Rector of West Compton, Dorset; seventeenth in descent from King Edward III. (see Foster's Royal Lineage, vol. i.; p. 38).

issue, for which see Burke's Peerage—"Waterford." She was buried at San Remo.

IX. EDWARD CHARLES, born March 8, 1794, married Charlotte Jane, daughter of Charles Heming; died October, 1857, and had issue:

(1) DANIEL CHARLES, served for some years in H.M. Customs, and afterwards as private secretary to the Governors of Vancouver and British Columbia.

(2) EDWARD HENRY, Lieut.-Col. Retired from the army in 1897 after thirty-seven years' full-pay service, as Cornet and Lieutenant in 17th and 16th Lancers, and Captain in 5th Dragoon Guards and 13th Hussars, etc. He married in 1878 Rosalie Harriott, younger daughter of Charles Anson, only son of Edward Anson, of Bentley, Staffordshire (of the family of the Earls of Lichfield), and had issue:

(A) MURIEL AILEEN, died in infancy.

(B) OLIVE GEORGINA.

(C) GUY ANSON.

(3) SARAH ANN ELIZA, died 1898.

(4) JULIA LLOYD.

(5) MARIANNE DOUGLAS.

(6) GEORGE MEARS, died 1859.

X. ROBERT, solicitor, Merrion Square, born August 4, 1795, married, first, in 1821, Anne, daughter of Rev. John Lloyd, and niece of Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmount, M.P. for Limerick; died 1875, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) DANIEL, late captain in the 4th King's Own Regiment, married, in 1853, Miss Anne Lucinda Billing, and had issue:

(A) MATILDA LUCY, married Edwin Smith, of Seapoint Manor. He *d.s.p.* She married, secondly, in 1903, Wm. Somerville Lowndes.

(2) JOHN, solicitor, of Edenmore, Raheney, married, first, in 1851, Catherine Lucinda, daughter and heir of Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmount, J.P., D.L., and had issue, *viz.*:

ROBERT MAUNSELL, OF BALLALBY PARK.
Born 4 Aug., 1705; died 1875.

JOHN MAUNSELL, OF EDENMORE.
(Copy of portrait in the possession of Mrs. Maunsell, The Old House, Killiney.)

MAJOR ARCHIBALD J. S. MAUNSELL,
The Warwickshire Regiment,
Son of John Maunsell, of Edenmore.

EDENMORE, RAHONEY, Co. DUBLIN.
The residence of J. Maunsell, Esq.

(A) EDMUND ROBERT LLOYD, B.L., married Annie Rachel, daughter of Joseph Emerson Dowson, and had issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) ARTHUR EDMUND LLOYD, B.A., LL.B. ; born May 26, 1880 ; married in 1906 Lylie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Widenham Maunsell, M.D., and has issue :

(i) EDWARD WIDENHAM LLOYD MAUNSELL, born 1908.

(ii) PATRICIA KATHLEEN LLOYD MAUNSELL, born 1914.

(*b*) EILEEN LUCINDA.

(*c*) GWENDOLEN JOSEPHINE.

(B) ARTHUR HORATIO, died 1870.

(C) JOHN DROUGHT, Major, A.P.D., married Euphemia, daughter of Major Robert Bush, and has issue three sons.

(D) FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.A., died 1894.

(E) EYRE LLOYD, M.A., solicitor, died 1894.

(F) ANNIE MARY.

Mr. John Maunsell married, secondly, in 1863, Emily Roche, daughter of Archibald John Stephens, Q.C., and had issue *viz.* :

(G) ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS, Major, married Arabella Augusta, daughter of Rev. J. W. Boyce, and has issue a son.

Mr. Maunsell married, thirdly, in 1867, Frances Caroline, daughter of Doctor Lloyd, of Limerick, and had issue, *viz.* :

(H) RICHARD EDWARD LLOYD, M.A., M.I.M.E., married in 1896, Edith Annie, daughter of Thomas Pearson, of West Bank, Bolton, and has issue, *viz.* :

(*a*) NETTA KATHLEEN.

(I) HERBERT HODGES.

(J) GEORGE HENRY.

(K) KATHLEEN ISABELLA, married Herbert Stanley Ballance, M.D.

(L) MARIA JANE.

(M) CAROLINE ELIZABETH, married Rev. Alexander Thomas, Rector of Nenagh, and has issue.

(N) MAUD FRANCES.

(O) ETHEL CHARLOTTE.

(P) ALICE LOUISE.

Mr. Maunsell married, fourthly, Annie, daughter of Rev. Geo. Peacock, of Guile, and died in 1899 without further issue.

(3) ELIZABETH, married, in 1851, Capt. Robert Mayne.

(4) ISABELLA, married William Boyne Butt, M.D.

Mr. Robert Maunsell married, secondly, in 1834, Fanny, daughter of Francis Dwyer, late clerk in Chancery, and had further issue :

(5) FRANCIS RICHARD, solicitor, married Miss Jones.

(6) ALBERT EDWARD.

(7) HENRIETTA.

(8) FANNY BARBARA MARIA, married —— Shegog.

He married, thirdly, in 1848, Louisa, daughter of James Douglas, of county Antrim, and had further issue :

(9) GEORGE MEARS.

XI. THOMAS, Rev., born August 14, 1797, resigned his commission in the army and entered the Church. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Friend Maunsell, of Ballybrood ; died 1857, and had issue :

(1) DANIEL TOLER THOMAS, M.D., who married Elizabeth Lake Hinds, daughter of Edward Lake Hinds, of Westmoreland, Barbados, and had issue :

(A) GEORGE EDWARD, Constabulary, Jamaica.

(B) THOMAS VERO, Eketuhuna, New Zealand ; married Miss Marion Glyn, and had issue :

(*a*) EILEEN.

(C) ALFRED, died unmarried.

(D) FRANCES ALICE, married F. F. J. Hewson, and had issue.

(E) MARY ALLEYNE.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. MAUNSELL, Commanding 35th Cavalry (Scinde Horse).

[*face p.* 508

MARGARET STELLA PRENTICE
(née Maunsell),
Daughter of Colonel C. A. Maunsell.

COLONEL CHARLES ALBERT MAUNSELL, R.A.M.C.

REV. THOMAS MAUNSELL.
(Late 18th Regt.).
Born 14 Aug., 1797

CAPTAIN IVAN O'GRADY MAUNSELL,
91st Punjabis, Indian Army,
Son of Colonel C. A. Maunsell.

COLONEL SAMUEL EDWARD MAUNSELL,
R.A.M.C.

GEORGE EDWARD MAUNSELL,
of the Jamaica Constabulary.

REV. HORATIO MAUNSELL,
Rector of Drumbo, Co. Down.

(F) GERALDINE, married WILLIAM GEORGE TERNAN, M.D., and has issue.

(2) GEORGE HENRY, Surgeon, R.N., died unmarried.

(3) SAMUEL EDWARD, Colonel, R.A.M.C., married Miss Madeline Dickson, and had issue :

(A) CECIL, surgeon, Indian Medical Service.

(B) MAUD, married Major H. D. Lawrence, East Surrey Regt.

(C) VIOLET, married —— Ashwin.

(D) EDITH.

(4) CHARLES ALBERT, Colonel, R.A.M.C., was in Bhootan Expedition, 1864-5 ; Bechuana Expedition, 1884 (medal with clasp) ; Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and bronze star). He married first Miss Frances Anne Johnson, and has issue :

(A) EUSTACE BALL, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

(B) IVAN O'GRADY, East Surrey Regt.

(C) MARGARET STELLA.

Colonel Maunsell married, secondly, Frances Walter, daughter of F. Chester, of Poyle Park, Tougham, Surrey.

(5) HORATIO EDMUND, a doctor in Kingston, Jamaica.

XII. REV. HORATIO, Rector of Drumbo, county Down, married, in 1837, Louisa Anne, daughter of Rev. G. Marriott, Minor Canon of Canterbury, and had issue :

(1) LOUISA JANE EMMA, died young.

(2) HORATIO GEORGE, in New South Wales.

(3) EDWARD MARRIOTT, married Ellen, daughter of Rev. Charles Mackreth, and has issue four sons and six daughters.

(4) LOUISA MARIA BONHAM, married Rev. C. Richardson, and has issue twelve children.

(5) DOROTHEA MARY.

(6) SELINA CATHERINE.

(7) HENRY PARKER ; died in 1895.

(8) ARTHUR AUGUSTUS TOLER ; died in 1865.

(9) JOHN ; died in 1891.

(10) JANE COCKBURN; died in 1879.

(11) ISABELLA MEARES.

(12) EUGENIE FRANCES.

(13) FREDERICK WILLIAM; died in 1858.

GEORGE MEARS MAUNSELL, the eldest surviving son, was High Sheriff of county Limerick in 1835. He married, first, in 1817, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmount, J.P., D.L., M.P., and had issue:

I. DANIEL MEARS, who succeeded to the Ballywilliam estates on the death of his father. He married Eliza, daughter of Christopher Delmege, of Castle Park, and dying without issue, in 1898, was succeeded by his brother.

II. THOMAS, of whom afterwards.

III. GEORGE MEARS, died young.

IV. RICHARD, married Jane Maria, daughter of William Ledmon, M.D., and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) GEORGE WILLIAM, Major. Served in the South African War, 1881, also the Egyptian Expedition, 1882—battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Received medal with clasp, bronze star, fifth class Medjide. Was at the Soudan, 1885-6, and South African War, 1899-1901. Mentioned in despatches September 10, 1901, and received Queen's medal with three clasps. He married Annie Pauline Clementina daughter of John Phillips Thomas, and has issue, *viz.*:

(A) AILEEN EDITH PAULINE.

(B) BERYL LOLA.

(2) FRANCIS RICHARD, C.M.G., Lieut.-Col. R.A., late Military Attaché at Constantinople, etc.

V. CATHERINE, married, in 1840, William Phibbs, of Seafield (now Lisheen), county Sligo, and had issue.

Mr. Maunsell married, secondly, in 1833, Mary Josepho Anne, granddaughter of the Bishop of Cloyne and Ross,[1] and daughter of the Rev. William Stopford, of Blarney, by Abigail, daughter of Eyre Evans, of Miltown Castle, by Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas

[1] The Rt. Rev. James Stopford, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, married his cousin Miss Anne Stopford, sister of the first Earl of Courtown.

GEORGE MEARS MAUNSELL,
High Sheriff, 1835.

EDWARD MONTAGUE MAUNSELL,
of Newborough.
Born 1809.

COLONEL
WILLIAM STOPFORD MAUNSELL,
R.A.

RICHARD MAUNSELL,
Son of Daniel Mears Maunsell.

COLONEL GEORGE WILLIAM MAUNSELL, C.B., C.M.G.,
Royal West Kent Regiment.

Williams, of Ballymenagh, county Limerick, and had further issue, *viz.* :

VI. WILLIAM STOPFORD, Colonel, R.A., married Edith, daughter of Robert George Maunsell (see p. 495), and had issue, *viz.* :

(1) MAIDA.
(2) EDITH.
(3) KATHLEEN.

VII. GEORGE JOSEPH, Lieut.-Colonel, was Staff Officer, Adjutant-General (New Brunswick), D.A.G. (Canada), and Inspector of Infantry, Eastern Canada, etc. He married, in 1864, Anna Jane, daughter of Francis E. Mooney, J.P., D.L., of The Doon, and has issue, *viz.* :

(1) GEORGE STOPFORD, Lieut.-Colonel, married H. L., daughter of H. C. Austin, Esq., Quebec, and has issue :
  (A) HERBERT STOPFORD.
  (B) TERENCE ST. GEORGE.
  (C) MURIEL JULYAN.
(2) WILLIAM DROUGHT, married Annie, daughter of F. Clements, Esq., Fredericton, New Brunswick.
(3) EDWARD ST. JOHN.
(4) FRANK MOONEY.
(5) KATHERINE FRANCES, married Lieut.-Colonel J. W. de Courcy O'Grady, Comt. 90th Winnipeg Rifles.
(6) RACHEL, F.
(7) ANNA LEE, married Oscar Baldwin, Esq., Hanley, Saskatchewan.

VIII. EDWARD HORATIO PHIBBS, married his first cousin, Ellen, daughter of Jas. Hunt, of Danesfort, and has issue, *viz.* :

(1) PHILIP.
(2) JAMES.
(3) EDWARD.

IX. ABIGAIL MARY ANGELINA, married Robert James Enraght Mooney, J.P., D.L., of The Doon, King's County, and has issue—for which see Burke's Landed Gentry—" Mooney."

THOMAS MAUNSELL, Major-General, C.B., Burghclere, Newbury, and Ballywilliam, county Limerick, succeeded to the Bally-

william estates on the death of his eldest brother without issue. He married, in 1865, Amy Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Robert Edward Burrowes, K.H., of Bourton Court,[1] Somerset, and has issue, *viz.* :

I. George Edward Scarlett.
II. Philip Mountstuart Aitchison.
III. Louisa Amy Catherine Augusta.
IV. Cicely Marion Grace.

MAUNSELL OF OAKLY PARK, COUNTY KILDARE.

John Maunsell, of Carrickoreely, county Limerick, and Portarlington. Third son of Richard Maunsell, of Ballywilliam, by Helena Maria Toler, half-sister of John, first Earl of Norbury (see p. 499); born 1752, married, first, in November, 1780, Anne, only daughter and heir of Edward Webster, of Whitehall, county Dublin, and had issue, *viz.* :

I. Richard, of whom presently.
II. Edward, born 1786, died young.
III. Anne, married, October 13, 1832, the Very Rev. John Wolsely,[2] Dean of Kildare, nephew of Sir Richard Wolsely, of Mount Wolsely, county Carlow, whom he succeeded as eighth baronet; she died December 14, 1860; he *d.s.p.* January 26, 1890.

Mr. Maunsell married, secondly, June 20, 1793, Anne, daughter of the Very Rev. Richard Handcock, Dean of Achonry, and sister of William, first Viscount Castlemaine, but had no further issue. He was succeeded by his only surviving son, *viz.* :

Richard Maunsell, of Oakly Park. J.P., High Sheriff of Kildare, 1841, born August 23, 1785; married, June 1, 1807, Maria, only daughter of John Woods, of Winter Lodge,

[1] "Colonel Burrowes served with the 12th Foot at the capture of the 'Isle of France' in 1810, and commanded a Detachment of that Regiment in boarding and capturing two French privateers off the Isle de la Passe. Commanded a Battalion of details with a force under Colonel the Honourable Leicester Stanhope, in Kattywar, and was in advance at the storm and capture of the strong hill fortress of Meetialla. He led a forlorn hope, was sent home with despatches by Sir Stapleton Cotton (afterwards Lord Combermere), made a Knight of Hanover, and placed on the staff, before he was eighteen years of age."

[2] The baronetcy was created January 19, 1745; Sir John succeeded on the death of his cousin, Sir Clement, October 16, 1889; he was born July 25, 1837.

Richard John Caswell Maunsell.
Born 1878.

Edward Beauchamp Maunsell,
Killed in the Crimea.

Richard Mark Synnot Maunsell
Born 1843; died 1[illegible]7.

John Maunsell, of Celbridge.
Born 1810; died 1882.

Richard Maunsell, of Oakly Park.
Born 1785; died 1866.

George Woods Maunsell
Born 1815; died 1887

EDMUND VERO

Whose daughter Isabella married Thomas Friend Maunsell.

ancestor of Woods of Milverton Hall, county Dublin; he died November 25, 1866, and had issue:

I. JOHN, born November, 1810, entered T. C. D. 1827, aged sixteen, was B.L. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, was High Sheriff of Kildare, 1868, and dying March 29, 1882, unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother, *viz.*:

II. GEO. WOODS, of whom afterwards.

III. RICHARD DIXIE, Rev., of Whitehall, and Ailesbury Road, Dublin, married, February 10, 1859, Alicia Fanny, daughter of Malcolm Laing, of Orkney, and of Taplow, Bucks; he died December 7, 1885, and had, with other issue who died young,

(1) RICHARD EDWARD, married, in 1895, Lucie Eleanor, daughter of S. A. W. Waters, A.I.G., R.I.C., and has issue, *viz.*:

(A) RICHARD LUCIUS DIXIE
(B) HELENA CECIL. } twins, born April, 1900.

(2) MALCOLM LAING.

(3) ALEXANDER COPELAND DIXIE, died 1880.

(4) VIOLET AUGUSTA CAROLINE.

(5) ALICE EMILY, married, September 8, 1887, Rev. W. Somerville Large, of Carnalway, county Kildare; she died September, 1888, and had issue:

(A) ALICE EMILY.

(6) FRANCES CECIL.

IV. EDWARD BEAUCHAMP, Capt., 39th Regiment, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, July 12, 1855.

V. WARREN CECIL, Rev., died May 26, 1872.

VI. FREDERICK WEBSTER, Rector of Symondsbury, Dorset, married, October 15, 1857, Emily Caroline, daughter of Malcolm Laing, of Orkney, and of Taplow, Bucks, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) EDWARD BEAUCHAMP, married January 26, 1900, Maud, daughter of Mrs. W. B. Jackson, of Park Grange, Cheltenham.

(2) RICHARD CECIL.

(3) Frederick Baker Laing, married, April 18, 1906, Ethel Anna Mary, elder daughter of Charles G. Nantes, of Delapré, Bridport.

(4) Laura Beatrice, married, September 6, 1888, the Hon. Slingsby Bethell, C.B., second son of first Lord Westbury, and has issue, for which see Burke's Peerage—"Westbury."

(5) Louisa Isabella, married, in 1885, Edward S. Prior, and has issue.

(6) Emily Caroline, married, in 1891, Edward C. Jenkins, and has issue.

(7) Alicia Barbara, married, in 1896, Rev. John Jacob.

VII. Hannah, died unmarried, March 7, 1842.

VIII. Anne Jane, died unmarried, 1882.

IX. Fanny, died unmarried, 1880.

X. Helena Maria.

XI. Louisa Augusta, married, June 28, 1860, Rev. Malcolm Strickland Laing, Rector of Hinton St. Mary, Dorset.

Geo. Woods Maunsell, of Oakly Park, county Kildare, and Ashford, county Limerick. J.P., D.L., Barrister, was High Sheriff of Kildare 1885; born 1815. He married, August 4, 1842, Maria, eldest surviving daughter and co-heir of Mark Synnot, of Monasteroris House, King's County, and died, April 25, 1887, leaving issue, *viz.*:

I. Richard Mark Synnot, of whom presently.

II. Geo. John Synnot, born 1846, died 1863.

III. Anna Mary Synnot, married, September 25, 1873, Alan Cameron Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn, St. Nicholas, county Glamorgan, and has issue. He died May, 1909.

IV. Maria Augusta Synnot, died December 24, 1894.

Richard M. S. Maunsell, J.P., High Sheriff, 1890-2, born October 22, 1843; late Capt. 1st Royal Dragoons, married, first, Marie Lucy, daughter of Alexander Copland, of Wingfield, Berks, but had no issue by her; she died January 11, 1875. He married, secondly, February 26, 1877, Mary Eliza, daughter and heiress of Samuel

Caswell, of Blackwater, county Clare, and by her (who died August 30, 1892) had issue :

I. Richard John Caswell.

II. Marie Norah.

He married, thirdly, February 6, 1894, Georgina, daughter of J. Midleton. He died December 31, 1907 ; she died May 31, 1908.

MAUNSELL OF BALLINAMONA, COUNTY CORK, AND OF CASTLE PARK AND SPA HILL, COUNTY LIMERICK.

William Maunsell, of Ballinamona, fifth son of Colonel Thomas Maunsell and Anne Eaton, his wife (see p. 486). Married, July 7, 1713, Alice, daughter of Rev. John Norcott, of Ballygarrett, Mallow. He died in 1718, and letters of administration were granted to his widow, who had as sureties Antonio Jephson, M.P. of Mallow, and her brothers, John and Edward Norcott, of Ballygarrett. She married, secondly, in 1720, William Brereton, of Carrig Slayney, county Carlow. Mr. Maunsell left issue, *viz.* :

I. John, captain in Lieut.-General Otway's Regiment of Foot. He married, in May, 1753, Sarah, daughter of Mathew Sewell, of Flower Hill, Cork, and had issue a daughter, who married Lifford White, of county Tipperary, ancestor of Col. Maunsell White, of New Orleans.

II. William, of whom afterwards.

III. Anne, married John Norris of Limerick, and had issue (1) William, (2) Patrick, and (3) Richard, captain in the army (who all died without issue) ; also

(4) Elizabeth, married, in 1766, Francis Russell, of Limerick, and had issue.

(5) Mary, married, in 1775, Samuel Dickson, of Ballynaguile, and had issue. Their daughter Catherine married, in 1811, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., and was mother of first Lord Deramore. See Burke's Peerage—"Deramore," and Landed Gentry—"Dickson."

(6) Alice, married, in 1778, Geo. Lee, of Barna, county Tipperary, and had issue, for which see Burke's Landed Gentry—"Lee of Barna."

(7) CATHERINE, married Charles Creed.
(8) ANNE, married, in 1785, James Creed, of Dublin, and had issue.
(9) JANE, married —— Browning.

WILLIAM MAUNSELL, of Caherdavin, Maryville, and Flag House, Limerick. Younger son, as above, held command in Royal Limerick Regiment, commissions dated 1744, 1756, and 1762. He married, first, Mary, daughter of George Sealy, by Anne, daughter of Rev. Richard Baldwin, by Mary, daughter of Benjamin Winthrop, and had :

I. ANNE, married, in 1761, Vere Hunt, of Friarstown, and had issue.

II. ELIZA, died unmarried.

Mr. Maunsell married, secondly, November 4, 1761, a cousin of his first wife, namely, Bridget, daughter of William Winthrop (Sheriff of Cork, 1741, Mayor, 1744), by Alicia, daughter of Robert Wrixon, of Mallow; he died November 23, 1798, leaving issue :

III. WILLIAM, of whom afterwards.

IV. MARY, married, in September, 1782, Robert Reeves, of Merrion Square, Dublin, and had issue.

V. SARAH, married Doctor John Vize, of Limerick, and had issue.

VI. ALICIA, married, in 1790, William Ricketts Hughes, of Cork, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) WILLIAM RUSSELL HUGHES, M.D., who married Miss Nicholson, and had issue, *viz.*: (A) William, (B) Robert, (C) Alice, (D) Elizabeth, (E) Mary, (F) Anne, (G) Frances.
(2) ELIZA, married —— Vincent.
(3) BRIDGET, married Rd. Riley Daunt.
(4) ALICIA, married Lieut. Henry Nash, and had :
  (A) WILLIAM R., Colonel 13th Regiment.
  (B) LLEWELLYN, Lieut. 97th Regiment.
  (C) ALICIA, married Isaac Notter.
  (D) MARY ANN WINTHROP.

VII. FRANCES, married her cousin, David Roche, of Carass Court, county Limerick, and, with other issue, was mother of Sir David Roche, first baronet; she died in April, 1818.

WILLIAM MAUNSELL, of Castle Park, Maryville, only son of the preceding, admitted freeman of Cork, 1799; held a command in Royal Limerick Regiment, commission dated 1804. As per settlement, 31st December, 1790, he married, first, Dorothea, youngest daughter of William Gabbett,[1] of Caherline and Rathjordan, by Jane, daughter of Richard Maunsell, of Ballywilliam, by Helena Maria, half-sister of John, first Earl of Norbury, and daughter of Daniel Toler, of Beechwood, by Helena, daughter of the Right Rev. Edward Synge, D.D., Bishop of Cork, and had issue, *viz.*:

I. WILLIAM, Rev., Rector of Kilmurry, married Frances, daughter of Rev. William Lewis, of Kilkeedy, and had issue, *viz.*:

(1) WILLIAM F., Rev., Rector of Kildimo, born August 12, 1820, married, September 14, 1847, Rebecca Caroline, elder daughter of Rev. Richard Dickson,[2] by Anna, daughter of Sir James Chatterton, Bart., of Castle Mahon, county Cork; she died April 27, 1853; he died June 10, 1895, having had an only son:

(A) WILLIAM DICKSON, J.P., High Sheriff, county Limerick, 1890, Colonel of the City Limerick Artillery, born April 27, 1853, graduated T. C. D., 1871, and married, February 17, 1897, his first cousin, Frances, daughter of Rev. Lewis M. Maunsell, and has issue, *viz.*:

(*a*) ELIZABETH REBECCA FRANCES.

(*b*) NORA CONSTANCE.

(*c*) OLIVE BEATRICE, died in infancy.

[1] Mr. Gabbett was eldest son of Wm. Gabbett by Dorothea, daughter of Rev. Richard Burgh, of Dromkeen, son of the Right Rev. Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh, by his wife Mary, widow of Evan Lloyd, and daughter of Wm. Kingsmill, of Ballybeg, county Cork, by Dorothea, daughter of Sir Warham St. Leger.

[2] The Rev. Richard Dickson's younger daughter, *viz.*, Maria Frances, married Wm. Peters Smith, of Bellmont, Raheney, who, on March 17, 1874, assumed the name and arms of Chatterton by royal licence. The Rev. Richd. Dickson was fourth son of Samuel Dickson, of Ballinaguile, by Mary, daughter of John Norris, by Anne, daughter of Wm. Maunsell, of Ballinamona, county Cork. (See p. 515.)

In 1901 Colonel Maunsell inherited his maternal uncle's estates, and, under terms of the will, he assumed, by royal letters patent, the surname of Dickson.

(2) RICHARD, Lieut.-Col. in the army, of The Grange, Dubbo, New South Wales, born 1822; married, in 1851, at Newcastle, N.S.W., Annie Mary, second daughter of Capt. Alexander Livingstone, of Beauthorn, Hunter's River; died March 5, 1907, and had issue, *viz.*:

(A) LEWIS LIVINGSTONE.

(B) RICHARD DILLON, married, in 1894, Annie Churchward, and has issue, *viz.*:

(*a*) ALLAN RICHARD.

(*b*) MASSY.

(C) EDWARD MONTAGUE, born 1869.

(D) FRANCES REBECCA, married, in 1870, Lieut. John Corsane Robinson, Royal Artillery, and has issue, *viz.*:

(*a*) DORA. (*b*) LOUIS.

She married, secondly, Major Geo. Rowland Gambier, R.H.A.

(E) BESSIE MARY DORA, married Louis Becke, and has issue a daughter, Dora.

(F) EVELINE ANNIE RYVES, married, in 1895, Sydney Robert Morris, and has issue Mary Elizabeth and Richard Maunsell.

(G) ETHEL MAY URSULA, married, in 1898, Harley C. Antill, and has issue, Mary Campbell and Alice.

(3) LEWIS MONTAGU, Rev., Rector of Kilskyre, born 1823, married Mary, daughter of Rev. Richard Bell Booth, and had issue, *viz.*:

(A) FRANCES, married, February 17, 1897, her first cousin, Colonel William Dickson Maunsell.

(B) MAY KATHLEEN, married G. Gilchrist, LL.D., and has issue.

(4) FRANCIS EDWIN, a Major in the army, born 1825;

married, in 1849, Miss Ellen Catherine Stephenson, and had issue, *viz.* :

(A) WILLIAM EDWIN, of 2nd W. I. Regiment ; married Miss Coffey ; *d.s.p.*

(B) ARTHUR MUNRO, Major, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, born February 5, 1852 ; married Miss May Thompson, and has issue—Charles, Douglas, and Viola May. He was in Burmese Expedition 1887-9, and received medal with clasp.

(C) EDWARD LEWIS, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C., born November, 1853 ; married Miss E. O'Callaghan.

II. RICHARD, midshipman on board the *Chatham*. Whilst serving with his cousin, Captain Robert Maunsell, he was killed in the action against the Dutch at Java.

III. JOHN, of Coolmoyne, county Tipperary, maintained, with his younger brother, Joseph, a brave defence in his house there against the attacks of the Terryalts, or Whiteboys. He married, in 1834, Rosa, widow of Rev. J. O'Donohoe, and daughter of —— Savage, and had issue two sons and a daughter, who settled abroad.

IV. WINTHROP, died unmarried.

V. JOSEPH GABBETT, of whom afterwards.

VI. BRIDGET, married —— Wilson, of Rhynanna, county Clare, and had issue that died issueless.

VII. DOROTHEA, married, in 1827, Samuel Bell-Kingsley.

VIII. JANE, married —— Reeves.

IX. HELEN MARIA, died young.

Mr. Maunsell married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Marcus Jackson, of Limerick, and had, with other children that died young, Elizabeth, Mary, and George, who all died unmarried.

JOSEPH GABBETT MAUNSELL, of Limerick and Spa Hill. Youngest son of William Maunsell, of Castle Park, and Dora Gabbett, his first wife ; born December 25, 1803 ; married, first, Anne, daughter of Samuel Bevan, of Camass, county Limerick, and had a son, Daniel Gabbett, who died in infancy. Mrs. Maunsell died in 1832. He

married, secondly, in January, 1835, Sarah Maria, widow of George Dodd, solicitor, and daughter of Bannister Chambers, of Corbally House, Limerick, and died January, 1868, having had issue :

I. CHARLOTTE, died September, 1836.

II. THEOPHILUS ALFRED, died December, 1836.

III. SAMUEL, died young.

IV. JOSEPH GABBETT, died unmarried, 1857.

V. RICHARD JOHNSTON, married Frances, widow of Henry Prettie Bayly, daughter of Richard Massy Yeilding, of Bellevue, Croom, county Limerick, *d.s.p.*

VI. ROBERT GEORGE, of Spa Hill, county Limerick, and of Cork, only surviving son ; born December 15, 1842 ; married February 17, 1869, Dorothea Jane (first cousin of the fourth Lord Clanmorris), daughter of Thomas Warren White, Barrister-at-Law, of Kingstown and Caherblouick, county Clare, and has issue :

(1) ROBERT CHARLES BUTLER, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., Visiting Surgeon of Mercer's Hospital, and University Examiner in Surgery, T. C. D.

(2) REV. ARTHUR PERSSE GABBETT, B.D., Dublin University Mission, Ranchi, India.

(3) DUDLEY PHILIP WINTHROP, Scholar, T. C. D., May 31, 1904.

(4) DORA FRANCES ELIZABETH, married Rev. Canon Robert Irvine Ford, B.D., and has issue :

(A) THEODORE ARTHUR IRVINE.

(B) DORA GEORGINA.

(C) HOPE EVANGELINE.

(5) ELIZABETH GEORGINA.

MAUNSELL OF BALLYVOREEN AND BALLYBRODE

JOHN MAUNSELL, third son of Captain Thomas Maunsell (see *ante*, "Maunsells of Thorpe Malsor," pp. 229 *et seq.*), married about 1656 Mary, daughter of George Booth,[1] of Cheshire, and had issue :

[1] Possibly Sir George Booth, second baronet, of Dunham Massey, Cheshire, though his daughter would be very young ; he was married in 1639. He succeeded his grandfather in 1652. He was a staunch Royalist, and was subsequently awarded the sum of £10,000, "for his eminent services and great sufferings in the public cause." He was created Baron Delamer of Dunham Massey, April 20, 1661. The barony became extinct in 1770, the baronetcy in 1797. The Booths were a family of great influence in Cheshire.

I. GEORGE, of Ballyphillip, county Cork, admitted to the Middle Temple, May 26, 1682 ; High Sheriff of county Limerick in 1693 ; *d.s.p.* May, 1711.

II. JOHN, of Ballybrode, of whom presently.

Capt. J. Maunsell married, secondly, Jane, daughter and co-heir of John Campbell, of Callan, county Kilkenny, and had further issue :

III. THOMAS, of Drumbane or Mount Sion, who inherited the Thorpe Malsor estate ; see *ante*, p. 231.

IV. JANE, married Joseph Osburn.

V. MARY, married Samuel Edmondson.

JOHN MAUNSELL, of Ballybrode, married, in 1683, Anne, daughter of Robert Foulkes, of Curranahinchy, county Cork, and died 1739, leaving issue :

I. SAMUEL, who was High Sheriff of Limerick in 1717, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Andrewes ; *d.s.p.* 1722.

II. THOMAS, of whom presently.

III. RICHARD.

IV. CATHERINE.

Thomas Maunsell succeeded to Ballybrode. He married, in 1728, Alice, daughter of Rev. Daniel Widenham, of Balinamona, and had, with a younger son, Daniel, an elder son :

JOHN MAUNSELL, who married first, in 1753, Anne, daughter of Henry Mannix. She *d.s.p.* He married, secondly, in 1755, Catherine, daughter of Rev. Thomas Widenham, and had issue :

I. THOMAS FRIEND, of whom presently.

II. JOHN, married Anne, daughter of —— Sargent, *d.s.p.*

III. REV. SAMUEL, married, in 1805, the widow of —— Brazier, of Craighert, Saffron Hill, Cork, and *d.s.p.*

IV. CHARLES, married, in 1804, Grace, daughter of John Green, and had issue :

(1) JOHN RODOLPHUS, *d.s.p.*

(2) MARIA, married Richard Frederick Peard, of Belvedere, county Cork, and had issue.

(3) GRACE, married, in 1831, Geo. Henry Houghton.

V. ALICE, married Hassard Powell.

VI. MARGARET, married, in 1793, Thomas Franks.[1]

VII. ANNA MARIA, married in 1792, Peirce Mahony, of The Castle, Newcastle, county Limerick, and Woodlawn, county Kerry, and had issue :

(1) PEIRCE MAHONY, J.P., D.L., of Kilmorna and Gunsborough, county Kerry.

(2) DAVID MAHONY, of Grange Con, county Wicklow.

THOMAS FRIEND MAUNSELL married Isabella, daughter of Edmund Vero, and had issue :

I. SAMUEL, J.P., married, in 1834, Phœbe, daughter of George Henry Houghton, and had issue :

(1) SAMUEL.

(2) VERO.

(3) CHARLES.

(4) THOMASINE.

(5) ISABELLA.

II. CHARLES, of Dublin, married, in 1838, Maria, daughter of George Henry Houghton, and had issue :

(1) HENRY WIDENHAM, married Mary Augusta, daughter of Francis George Fosbery, late of Curragh Bridge House, Adare, county Limerick, and had issue :

(A) MIRIEL CLARENCE.

(B) ALICE MARY (EILEEN), died unmarried.

(C) KATHLEEN, married, in 1902, Capt. Owen L. Francis, of 6th Dragoon Guards.

(D) LYLIE WIDENHAM.

(2) CHARLES FRIEND, married Charlotte, daughter of —— Barron, and had issue :

(A) CHARLES HENRY BARRON.

(B) VERO.

(3) PHŒBE, married Joseph Holt, and has issue.

[1] According to Mr. R. G. Maunsell (p. 76), they and their son were murdered by the Whiteboys, September 9, 1823. The Whiteboys were a body of ruffians in Ireland, so called on account of their wearing white linen frocks over their coats. They were suppressed and the ringleaders executed in 1762, rose again and were suppressed in 1786-7 : but not effectually, as would appear from the fact that the Insurrection Act was passed on their account in 1822 : if Mr. Maunsell is correct, the Act had not accomplished its purpose in the following year.

(4) SARAH, married —— Holt ; she died at Geneva, 1879.

III. MARY, died unmarried.

IV. ALICE, married Rev. Thomas Maunsell, of the Ballywilliam branch, and had issue (see p. 508).

There are some Maunsells whose names appear in the Thorpe Malsor pedigree,[1] but who may more appropriately be included among the Irish branch, as they were mostly associated with Ireland.

WILLIAM MAUNSELL, eldest son of Thomas Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor (see pedigree), was born in 1729 ; he was admitted Chanter of the cathedral church of St. Bridget, Kildare, April 1, 1760, and Archdeacon in the Diocese of Kildare, May 6, 1772. He died in 1818. By his second marriage, in 1780, with Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Philip Oliver, of Altamira, county Cork, he had issue :

I. THOMAS PHILIP (see Thorpe Malsor pedigree).

II. WILLIAM WRAY, Archdeacon of Limerick, born 1783 ; married Charlotte, daughter of the Rt. Rev. Charles Morgan Warburton, D.D., Bishop of Cloyne ; died in 1860, leaving issue :

(1) WILLIAM WRAY, married Mary Mabel Bruce, and had issue :

(A) WILLIAM WRAY.

(2) CHARLES THOMAS, died unmarried.

(3) GARNET PHILIP, born 1824, died unmarried 1872.

(4) REV. ROBERT AUGUSTUS, Rector of Coolbanagher, Queen's County ; born 1826 ; married, in 1851, Frances Anne Erskine, daughter of Capt. Francis Tipping Hall ; he died January 14, 1878, and had issue :

(A) CECIL WILLIAM MOWBRAY (now of 361, Sturt Street, Gisborne, New Zealand) ; married Mary, daughter of G. Richardson, of Invercargill, New Zealand, and had issue :

(*a*) CECIL ; (*b*) DOROTHY.

(B) NEVILL FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, late Major, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regt. ; born June 4, 1855, married, February 27, 1892, Anita Matilda, daughter of F. A. Muntz, and has issue :

[1] See *ante*, p. 230.

(*a*) ERIN FRANCES, born November 30, 1893.
(*b*) OLIVE ANNITA, born February 23, 1895.
(*c*) CECIL ROBERT WRAY, Lieut., 1st Batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt.; born March 10, 1898.

(C) CHARLES HENRY WRAY, Major, born , married, and has issue.

(D) LUCIUS AUGUSTUS DE VERE; married Margaret, daughter of J. Watson; died in 1900 while on his passage to the Cape.

(E) ERNEST OLIVER HENRY.

(5) FRANCES, married Major Thomas P. Vandeleur, of Cragleg, Clarina, county Limerick, and had issue.

(6) LUCY DIANA, married, in 1846, her cousin, General Thomas E. Knox, grandson of the first Earl of Ranfurly, and had issue.

(7) CHARLOTTE, died unmarried.

(8) SELINA DEBORAH, married Rev. Robert de la Poer Robinson, and had issue.

Among the more distinguished men of the Irish Maunsells was John, fourth son of Richard Maunsell—*second* child by his second marriage, with Jane Waller, as above recorded.

John Maunsell was born in 1724, and entered the army, as an ensign in the 39th Regt., on May 23, 1742; he was promoted second lieutenant April 30, 1746, and first lieutenant August 25, 1749; and on January 5, 1750, received his commission as captain in "Otway's Regiment," afterwards known as the 35th.

There is but little known of John Maunsell's history at this period; whether he took part in the final defeat of the Stuarts at Culloden, on April 16, 1746, is uncertain. The regiments which were engaged on the English side are not named by military historians; but the date of Maunsell's promotion to second lieutenant, a fortnight after the battle, appears to warrant the conjecture that he may have been present on that occasion, and in previous encounters with the forces of the Pretender, when the courage and devotion of the

English officers was in marked contrast upon several occasions with the conduct of the rank and file, who fled in panic before a minority of the fierce Highlanders with their claymores. The arrival of the Duke of Cumberland [1] upon the scene turned the scale; his characteristic speech to his army before the final attack met with immediate and enthusiastic response: "Now, I don't suppose there are any men here who are disinclined to fight, but if there be, I beg them in God's name to go, for I would rather face the Highlanders with a thousand resolute men at my back than with ten thousand half-hearted." [2]

To pass from conjecture to fact, there is no doubt that John Maunsell was present at the contest on the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, and took part in the defeat of the French under Montcalm.

The victory of the English in this historic battle was as unexpected a few days previously as it was decisive in the ultimate result.

General Wolfe, prostrated by fever, the effect of prolonged mental and physical strain upon "a body unequal to the vigorous and enterprising soul that it lodged," and sorely discouraged by some reverses, and by the immense difficulty of the task with which he was confronted, wrote to Pitt on September 2, 1759, in a tone of deep dejection, amounting almost to despair, reporting his failures up to that time, and dwelling upon the formidable obstacles to a successful attack upon an enemy posted on the heights above Quebec; probably his low state of health was responsible in some measure for the tenor of this dispatch, which occasioned great despondency at home.

With returning strength, however, Wolfe's natural courage and resource returned, and he devised a plan of attack which was at once so daring and so hazardous that his subordinates, as is evident from some correspondence with three of his brigadiers, mistrusted and condemned it as impracticable. Wolfe replied to their letter—

[1] William Augustus (1721-1765), son of George II. and Queen Caroline; he was a man of immense courage and strong personality, but of somewhat cruel nature; his savage and murderous pursuit of a beaten enemy earned him the *sobriquet* of "The Butcher," but he was a born leader of men.

[2] "History of the British Army," by J. W. Fortescue. Vol. ii., p. 145.

in which, under cover of asking for more definite instructions, they obviously challenged his judgment—with a dignified communication: "I had the honour to inform you to-day that it is my duty to attack the French army. To the best of my knowledge and abilities I have fixed upon that spot where we can act with the most force, and are most likely to succeed. If I am mistaken I am sorry for it, and must be answerable to his Majesty and the public for the consequences."

This was on September 12; only four days previously, on the 8th, Wolfe had agreed to a plan which was proposed by the brigadiers, but which was, fortunately perhaps, delayed by bad weather, for it would almost certainly have failed.

On the 10th Wolfe conceived his new project, which was to land his forces overnight at a spot now known as Wolfe's Cove, about a mile and a half above Quebec, and climb by a zig-zag precipitous path to the heights above, so as to assemble there in order of battle by daybreak. The preparation for this bold manœuvre was skilfully concealed from the enemy by a series of clever feints in other directions; the men-of-war and boats were kept drifting up and down the stream with the flood and ebb, threatening a landing at various points, and keeping the enemy constantly on the move, until his troops were weary with running up and down to keep an eye upon the English; and all the while Wolfe's preparations were being steadily matured.

Rear-Admiral Charles Holmes, in a despatch dated September 19, 1759, gives an excellent account of the operations; in his introductory remarks, however, occurs the following comment: "This alteration of the plan of operations was not, I believe, approved of by many beside himself. It had been proposed to him a month before, when the first ships passed the town, and when it was entirely defenceless and unguarded . . . but he rejected it. He now laid hold of it when it was highly improbable he should succeed from every circumstance that had happened since."[2]

This does not altogether agree with other accounts, which

[1] Addit. MSS. 32895; fol. 92.

[2] *Ibid.*, fol. 449 *et seq.*

credit Wolfe with the discovery, through his spyglass, of the pathway a few days previously.

The scheme, however, succeeded to admiration, in spite of the difficulty of handling ships and boats in the tremendous tideway of the St. Lawrence, which runs, at spring tides, something like seven knots, while the sharp curve below Quebec causes disconcerting and dangerous eddies.

Wolfe, as he sat in the leading boat, drifting down the river in the darkness to the rendezvous, is said to have repeated in a low voice, to the officers about him, Gray's "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard," which was only published some eight or nine years previously; he was, unlike most soldiers of his own—and perhaps of other—times, fond of reading. Possibly some forecast of his own impending death may have prompted him in repeating the lines:

> "The Boast of Heraldry, the Pomp of Power,
> And all that Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave
> Awaits alike th' inevitable Hour.
> The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave."

It was ordained that James Wolfe should tread the path of glory, and should survive just long enough to realise that his desperate venture was justified by a brilliant success.

In the darkness of the small hours of the morning, boat after boat discharged its brimming cargo, amidst a most impressive silence. Noiselessly the advanced guard scaled the height, surprised and overpowered the guard which had been stationed there, and made their officer prisoner. Company after company, regiment after regiment followed, until, when daylight broadened on the height, the whole force—about 4,800 in strength—was drawn up about two miles from the French army, somewhat superior in numbers.

It was some time before Montcalm, the French general, realised the state of affairs; it was, indeed, a complete surprise; but military critics hold that Montcalm might, at any rate, have avoided defeat, had he been less precipitate in giving battle. He could have called up other troops, and artillery, which would have rendered the position somewhat perilous for the English; though

these critics appear to have missed one point—would Wolfe have been so obliging as to have given Montcalm time for this? He had reckoned upon Montcalm being compelled to assume the offensive, but, failing this, he would surely have done so himself.

The disposition of the English force was as follows: "The extent of the ground was too great to permit order of battle in more than one line; and it was in one line that Wolfe prepared to meet the main force from the side of Quebec. The right wing rested on the brink of the heights above the St. Lawrence, and here was stationed a single platoon of the Twenty-eighth. Next it, in succession from right to left, stood the Thirty-fifth, three companies of the Louisburg grenadiers, the remainder of the Twenty-eighth, the Forty-third, Forty-seventh, Fraser's Highlanders, and the Fifty-eighth. Straight through the centre of the position, midway between the Forty-seventh and Fraser's, ran the road from Sillery to Quebec, and here was posted a single light field gun which had been dragged up from Wolfe's Cove. On the extreme left, beyond the flank of the Fifty-eighth, ran the road from Sainte Foy to Quebec, with a few scattered houses on the south side and patches of bushes and coppice beyond it. The line, being three ranks deep, was not long enough to rest its left on this road, much less on the heights above the St. Charles river, so the Fifteenth foot was thrown back to prevent the turning of the left flank. The second battalion of the Sixtieth and the Forty-eighth foot were stationed in rear, the one on the left and the other on the right, in eight subdivisions, with wide intervals. Two companies of the Fifty-eighth were left to guard the landing-place, the third battalion of the Sixtieth was detached to the right rear to preserve communication with it; and finally Howe's Light Infantry occupied a wood far in rear, evidently to hold Bougainville in check.[1] Monckton commanded the right and Murray the left of

[1] Louis Antoine Bougainville (1729-1811), afterwards better known as a navigator. Montcalm had posted him with three thousand men at Cap Rouge, seven or eight miles further up the river; it was his force which supplied the guard on the height above Wolfe's Cove, under the command of Lieutenant Vergor; he was immediately deserted by his men, who fled in panic, while he, after firing his pistols, surrendered. Bougainville's force was obviously a menace to Wolfe, but the main body was a considerable distance in rear.

the fighting line,[1] while Townsend took charge of the scattered troops which did duty for a reserve. Wolfe in person remained with Monckton's brigade. Probably he anticipated that Montcalm would attempt to turn his right and so cut off his retreat." [2]

But there was no question of retreat; Montcalm attacked in front, with an ineffectual fire of musketry, as his troops advanced, the British line maintaining a dead silence until the foe was within five-and-thirty yards; "when the word rang out, the still red line sprang into life, and with one deafening crash the most perfect volley ever fired on battlefield burst forth as if from a single monstrous weapon, from end to end of the British line." [3]

Quebec surrendered to General Townsend on September 18. Wolfe was three times wounded, and died on the battlefield. "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace," he said, as the news of the French *débâcle* was brought to him; and so passed away.

The 35th Regiment, as already described, was on the right of the line, under Monckton, and under the immediate eye of Wolfe; and here Captain John Maunsell played his part, no doubt, as gallantly as the rest.

The British losses were—killed, 10 officers, 48 men; wounded, 37 officers, 535 men; by no means a heavy casualty list, in view of the importance of the victory obtained; indeed, it speaks badly for the French, who certainly should have put up a better fight.

Captain Maunsell is stated to have been among the wounded, and to have been "carried from the field in his own sash, which is preserved in the family, stained with his blood." [4] That he was wounded is established beyond doubt by the *London Gazette* of October 16, 1759, where among the casualties occurs: "Lieutenant General Charles Otway's (*i.e.*, the 35th) Regt.: Captain John

[1] Robert Monckton, lieut.-general (1726-1782); James Murray, general (1725-1794).

[2] "History of the British Army," by J. W. Fortescue. Vol. ii., p. 377.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 381.

[4] This is stated in an article by Mr. M. Rensselaer (a collateral descendant of the general), which appeared in the *Magazine of American History*, June, 1892. Mr. Rensselaer gives a good many passages in inverted commas, but no references to show their origin. Probably his account of General Maunsell is correct as a whole.

Maunsell, wounded." That he was carried from the field in his own sash appears improbable ; perhaps it is a family embellishment.

For what period John Maunsell was incapacitated by his wound does not appear ; but there is no doubt that he shared with his comrades the terrible hardships of the ensuing winter, which demanded a higher type of courage than the splendid dash up the heights to engage the enemy. Food and clothing were very scanty, the cold was intense, scurvy and fever claimed their daily prey. Mr. Van Rensselaer quotes the words of a serjeant : "None but those who were present on the spot can imagine the grief of heart the soldiers felt to see their officers yoked in the harness, dragging up cannon from the lower town ; to see gentlemen who were set over them by his majesty to command and keep them to their duty, working at the batteries with the pick-axe and spade."

Maunsell survived this trying ordeal, and subsequently fought under General Murray, when he took the remnant of Wolfe's army —only about 3,000 strong—against the French in the spring. The affair was doomed beforehand, the enemy, under General Lewis, outnumbering them three to one ; but the arrival of reinforcements deprived the French of the full fruits of victory. The battle was fought almost on the same ground as that of September 13. Finally, Maunsell took part in the reduction of Montreal, on the surrender of which, on September 8, 1760, Canada definitely passed to the British as a permanent possession—truly a year of great happenings in the New World, with which the name of Wolfe will ever be associated.

Nine days after the capitulation of Montreal, Maunsell was promoted to the rank of major by General Amherst, and appointed to the 77th Regiment of foot (Montgomery's Highlanders) ; on March 20 following he was transferred, as major, to the 60th, or Royal American Regiment ; on September 30, 1761, he was sent back to his old regiment, the 35th ; and in the following year he saw more active service, this time in a very different climate from that of Canada.

The conquest of Canada having been thus achieved, the greater part of the troops who had been engaged in these operations was shipped off to the West Indies, in order to capture some of the

islands—Dominica, St. Lucia, and Martinique being especially mentioned in Pitt's despatch to General Amherst.

The army from America, which included Maunsell's regiment, arrived at Barbados, the place of rendezvous, on December 24, 1761; so no time had been lost in despatching it.[1] General Monckton was in command.

The transports, under convoy of Admiral Rodney's fleet, sailed on January 5, 1762, for Martinique,[2] arriving two days later.

The 35th Regiment is not specially mentioned in any account of the operations at Martinique; but the whole affair was ably conceived and brilliantly executed, our troops demonstrating from the first their superiority over those of the enemy, with the result that on February 12 the island was in our hands.

Captain Harry Gordon, writing from Fort Royal, Martinique, on February 18, to Colonel Bouquet, gives a graphic account of the operations, and concludes with the following somewhat remarkable statement: "The whole were so terrified that they regard our men as an extraordinary race, and confess that they had no conception of such troops, and curse Mr. La Touche and his generals for having engaged them to take arms, and to pretend to fight against people who are so much superior to them."[3]

This is perhaps an exaggerated picture, for the French put up a better fight than is implied therein; but there is no doubt that they were everywhere outmatched by our men, and never had the least prospect of successfully resisting our attack.[4]

Monckton immediately sent detachments against St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent, which islands were captured without resistance.

[1] The force was composed of the following regiments: 15th, 17th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 42nd (two battalions), 43rd, 46th, 56th, besides a few companies of American rangers. ("History of the British Army." Vol. ii., p. 539.)

[2] Dominica had already been captured in the previous year, by a force under Lord Rolls (1700-1765; fifth of the title), who had also taken part in the subjection of Canada.

[3] Addit. MSS., No. 21648; fol. 39.

[4] Martinique, in common with St. Lucia, sustained many vicissitudes in the matter of ownership. It was restored to France in 1763, captured by Sir John Jervis (afterwards Earl St. Vincent) and Sir Charles Grey in 1794; was given back to France in 1802; seized again in 1809, and finally restored to France in 1814.

Meanwhile war had been declared against Spain, and Lord Albemarle [1] had been appointed to command an expedition against Havana.

Collecting his forces at Barbados and Martinique, Albemarle arrived off Havana on June 6, 1762. His force numbered some 15,000 men, and he was accompanied by a large fleet under Admiral Sir George Pocock.

No time was lost in attacking; at two p.m. on the 6th the admiral, with thirteen sail of the line, two frigates, the bomb vessels, etc., ran down towards the harbour's mouth, and saw within twelve Spanish ships of the line and some merchant vessels. On the following day he made a feint of landing a force of marines about four miles to the westward, while Albemarle, with his whole army, landed without opposition between the rivers Boca Nao and Coximar, six miles east of Moro Castle. The enemy put up a fight after the British landed, but was dispersed by the fire of the *Dragon* (74), *Mercury* (24) and *Bonetta* (16); a detachment of seamen and marines was landed to co-operate.

The splendid harbour of Havana has a narrow entrance, the navigable channel about two hundred yards wide, commanded on the north side by Moro Castle, and on the south by Fort Puntal. Moro Castle was a large and powerful work, mounting, according to a contemporary writer, one hundred and fifty-two guns, while Fort Puntal mounted thirty.[2]

The siege of Moro Castle was attended with great difficulty, owing to the nature of the ground, and the enemy, confident in the immense strength of his position, offered a stubborn resistance, the Spanish ships in the harbour co-operating with their guns.

On July 1, after some progress had been made with the siege, the *Dragon*, *Cambridge* (80) and *Marlborough* (70) were ordered to engage Moro Castle; but the fort was too heavy for them, and they

[1] George (Keppel), (1724-1772), third Earl of Albemarle.

[2] "The General History of the Late War," by John Entick. Vol. iv., p. 142. Entick gives a good plan of the harbour and defences.

were compelled to haul off, with very considerable damage and loss.[1]

The land forces plodded on steadily, severely handicapped by the climate, from which the troops suffered greatly, nearly half of the men being incapacitated through heat apoplexy, fever, etc.; so that Albemarle began to be very anxious as to the ultimate success of the operations.

On July 15 our batteries were ready to open fire, and, assisted once more by the fleet, were able to silence the enemy's guns for the time, while the British gradually crept up closer, making use of gabions and cotton bales, the ground being too rocky to admit of trenches.

There remained, however, the very formidable ditch to negotiate; it is said to have been seventy feet deep from the edge of the counterscarp, where the attack would have to be made.[2] This tremendous obstacle could only be overcome by sinking a mine and blowing in the counterscarp, and powder was running short.

However, the sappers set to work and duly planted the mines; and reinforcements having meanwhile arrived from America, it was decided to make the attempt on July 30.

Lord Albemarle, in his official despatch, says: "Our mines were sprung about one o'clock, and a breach made just practicable for a file of men in front. The enemy was drawn up on the top of it, in force, with a seeming determination to defend it. The attack was so vigorous and impetuous that the enemy was instantly drove from the breach, and His Majesty's standard planted up on the bastion."[3]

This was obviously a very hazardous and gallant affair.

[1] "The Royal Navy," by W. Laird Clowes. Vol. iii., p. 248. The *Cambridge* lost 24 killed and 95 wounded; the *Dragon*, 16 killed and 37 wounded; the *Marlborough*, 2 killed and 8 wounded. It is not easy to account for the fact that only *three* ships, out of Pocock's large fleet, were entrusted with this attack; there was plenty of sea-room for an attack upon a large scale, by twenty or thirty powerful ships, and he had more than this number available.

[2] The *counterscarp* is the slope of the ditch *further* from the work, the slope next the work being termed the *scarp*. The angle of the sides of the ditch depends greatly upon the nature of the soil; if it is loose, they will require artificial support to ensure a steep angle—termed *revetment*.

[3] *London Gazette*, September 30, 1762.

Imagine our men scrambling over the loosened earth and rock after the explosion of the mines, with a narrow breach before them, admitting the entrance of only *two* men abreast, with the enemy awaiting them at the top. One marvels that success should have attended such an attempt, and perhaps it is not too much to say that none but British troops would have made it.

Lord Albemarle gives details of the force to which was entrusted the initial attack, as follows: "Return of the numbers under Lieutenant Colonel Stuart of the 90th Regt. at the assault of Fort Moro, July 30, 1762.

"Royal: 1 Captain, 4 Lieuts., 1 Ensign, 5 Sergeants, 102 rank and file.

"Marksmen: 1 Major, 3 Captains, 4 Lieuts., 3 Sergeants, 129 rank and file.

"90th Regt.: 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Captain, 5 Lieuts., 1 Ensign, 2 Sergeants, 50 rank and file.

"Total: 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 13 Lieuts., 2 Ensigns, 15 Sergeants, 281 rank and file.

"To sustain them, 35th Regt.: 1 Major, 4 Captains, 10 Lieuts., 3 Ensigns, 14 Sergeants, 150 rank and file." [1]

A trivial force enough for such a desperate venture, it would appear on the surface; but in an assault of this nature it is no use crowding a host of men on a narrow breach; they would only impede one another. Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart and his small but invincible following achieved their purpose, and chased the enemy from the parapet.

The 35th Regiment, it will be observed, was "to sustain them"—*i.e.*, was in support; the one major mentioned in the despatch was, of course, John Maunsell. No doubt the supports followed upon the heels of the forward storming party, and assisted in the defeat and demoralisation of the defenders; nor can it be questioned but that Major Maunsell led his men and performed his part with characteristic pluck and thoroughness.

The tradition, which is maintained, or distinctly implied by

[1] *London Gazette*, September 30, 1762.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, and is held by some of John Maunsell's collateral descendants, that he *led* the attack in person, is distinctly traversed by this official despatch. Mr. Van Rensselaer is also in fault concerning the date of the attack, which he places on August 14; this was the date of the final capitulation of the Spaniards, Fort Puntal having been reduced on the 10th.[1]

In an account by Augustus Maunsell Bradhurst, Esq., a distant relative of General Maunsell, occurs the following: "At last, on the 30th of July, an assault was made on the Moro. Major Maunsell himself led the party of attack, and at the head of the 35th Regiment, dashed gallantly into the breach of the castle, first and foremost, and by his own action carried it by storm. From his signal valour on this occasion writers alluding to him briefly, omitting his other actions, speak of him as the hero of the siege of Havannah, and of the storming of the Moro. The loss of life on both sides was very great, and Maunsell is said to have been severely wounded."

This is obviously entirely at variance with the official despatch above quoted, in which the 35th Regiment is named as a support; nor does Major Maunsell's name appear in the list of officers wounded.

There appears, however, to have existed for a long time in the family and its connections this tradition that John Maunsell led the assault on the Moro, and was, in fact, the hero of the day. Burke, in "The Landed Gentry of Ireland," says that Maunsell "commanded the 56th Regt. at the siege of Havannah in 1762, and led the party who stormed the Moro": this is incorrect at least in one particular, as Maunsell was never attached to the 56th Regiment, nor was it among the corps detailed by Albemarle to storm the

[1] The booty captured in Cuba was of immense value, the prize money for division among the forces amounting to no less than £736,000. There was much dissatisfaction over the manner in which this huge sum was allotted. The admiral and the general each received £122,697 10s. 6d.; the share of a naval captain was only £1,600 10s. 10d., of a petty officer £17 5s. 3d., and of a seaman or marine £3 14s. 9¼d.—note the farthing! "It was felt, perhaps with reason," writes Sir W. Laird Clowes, "that the administration permitted the commanding officers to appropriate far too large a share of the spoils to themselves." ("The Royal Navy," vol. iii., p. 249). Certainly with reason; had the admiral and general contented themselves with half the amount, there would have been something more handsome left for poor Jack. Compare the award in the case of a rich haul by privateers in 1745, when each seaman's share was £850. (See "Privateers and Privateering," by Commander E. P. Statham; p. 151.)

breach. These statements in Burke are probably derived from members of the family, and may be taken as merely embodying the tradition.

Mr. Maunsell Bradhurst has seen papers in the possession of Mr. Eugene Schieffelin, of New York, in which it is stated that Maunsell "led the 35th Regt. into the breach of Moro Castle, Aug. 14, and carried it by storm." Here, again, is an inaccuracy which discounts the statement, the date being given as August 14 instead of July 30.

No doubt the supports followed quickly into the breach, and Maunsell would certainly lead his men; but it is very difficult to believe that Lieut.-Col. Stuart, who was in command of the storming party, would permit the 35th to forestall his own regiment in the place of honour; and the breach was a very narrow one, rendering it impossible for the two detachments to have mounted side by side.

Following the recital of the Articles of Capitulation, in the *London Gazette*, is an extract from the journal of the officer commanding the Engineers, giving an account of the preparations for the assault. On July 30 appears the following: "About two o'clock in the afternoon the mines were sprung; that in the counterscarp had not a very considerable effect, but that in the bastion having thrown down a part of both faces, made a breach which the General and Chief Engineer thought practicable; upon which the troops under orders for the assault were ordered to mount, on which they did, with the greatest resolution; and forming very expeditiously upon the top of the breach, soon drove the enemy from every part of the ramparts."

This is in entire agreement with the General's brief account of the assault; and the British losses, so far from being heavy, as described in the account above quoted, were remarkably light for such a daring enterprise. The casualties reported occur in the Royals, the Marksmen, and the 90th Regiment only; from which the natural inference is that these detachments led the assault, and bore the brunt of the first resistance on the part of the enemy, who apparently lost heart upon seeing relays of determined men following, and fled from the ramparts.

LT.-GENERAL JOHN MAUNSELL,
of Barkestown, Co. Limerick.
Died 1795.

These deductions, it will be admitted, are perfectly reasonable, and certainly preclude the probability, or indeed the possibility of the 35th having played the most prominent part in the attack; there was not a single casualty in the detachment.

And yet, curiously enough, there is in existence a statement, presumably in General Maunsell's own handwriting, which, if true, overrides every contrary argument, and entirely accounts for the family tradition concerning his heroic part in the affair.

On February 25, 1784, General Maunsell wrote to Lieutenant-General Pitt concerning some arrears of half-pay which were due to him, and enclosing a memorial to be presented to Earl Temple, recently Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Maunsell's application being in respect of his services in Ireland. It is not necessary to enter upon the details of his plea; but at the end of the letter there appears the following:

"Abstract of General Maunsell's Service:

"Ensign in 1742
"Lieut.-Colonel 1762
"Colonel 1777
"Major-General 1781

"Served at the sieges of Port l'Orient—Louisburg—Quebec—Montreal—Martinique, and Havana; and had the honour to command the only Regiment that mounted the Breach of the Moro; was also at the battle on the Plains of Abraham under General Wolfe, and in the action at the same place under General Murray; has been twice wounded on Service; and is at this period of his life—having lost £10,000 of his personal fortune by taking a decided part on the revolt of the Colonies—unprovided for, and left without sufficient to support his Rank."

The above statement, that he "had the honour to command the only Regiment that mounted the Breach of the Moro," is certainly most astonishing, when read in conjunction with the official records above quoted; his regiment, as we have seen, was detailed in support, and did not incur a single casualty; while detachments of *three* other regiments did so suffer, and the *whole* storming party is

said to have "formed very expeditiously at the top of the breach," and driven the enemy from the ramparts.

Here, however, is obviously the source of the family tradition, and it is in direct conflict with the official despatch; how is the discrepancy to be accounted for?

As a general rule, an official despatch must be held as trustworthy evidence in respect of the main incidents of an action, and certainly with regard to the composition of the force, and the disposition of its various units. It may be, and very frequently is amplified, and occasionally discounted, or even contradicted by letters and accounts of eye-witnesses concerning minor details; but such documents are always accepted, as far as they go, without hesitation. Albemarle's despatch, meagre as it is, must be so accepted; and it is amplified and confirmed by the extract from the chief engineer's journal.

Maunsell states that he commanded the only regiment which mounted the breach. Now the regiment which he commanded was, beyond all doubt, the 35th, which is officially stated to have been detailed as a support—a statement which cannot be traversed. Even if the arrangement was altered at the last moment, and the 35th ordered to lead, there still remains the fact that the casualties were all in the other detachments, which is absolutely incompatible with the statement that the 35th was the *only* regiment which mounted the breach; indeed, it is impossible to believe that this can have been the case.

However, there is Maunsell's assertion, which certainly affords sufficient justification for the family tradition; nor is it to be expected that members of the family should exploit official despatches for further evidence. The conscientious biographer and historian is, however, bound to investigate every source of information, and not infrequently finds himself, as in the present instance, saddled with the ungracious task of discounting or dissipating some such tradition, dear to the family.

This is not, by any means, the first instance, in this present history, in which this task has had to be faced. Commander Robert Maunsell has always been credited in the family with having led the

boat attack in Java *in person;* the alleged fact is emphasised in various accounts, and is embodied in the long inscription in Thorpe Malsor church; whereas his own journal proves that he witnessed the attack from the deck of his ship;[1] there are other cases in point, which need not be recapitulated.

In his memorial addressed to Earl Temple, General Maunsell states: "That his private affairs during the late peace called him to America, where he remained till the late unhappy disturbances, when his loyalty and duty to his King obliged him to return to Europe, by which he suffered a real loss above £10,000 property."

There appears to be some discrepancy between this and the clear allegation, to be presently quoted, that Maunsell went to Europe in 1775 in order to avoid taking arms against his former allies; this could scarcely be described as the outcome of "his loyalty and duty to his King."

There is also a curious passage in Maunsell's letter to General Pitt, which demands some explanation: "I candidly confess that the only reason why I delayed applying for my half-pay as it became due, was that I could not reconcile it to the tenor of the oath I was to have taken for that purpose."

What manner of oath could have been demanded of him as a condition of drawing his half-pay, which he could have had any hesitation in accepting? The only explanation which suggests itself is that the terms of the oath touched in some way his relations with those of his friends in America who had taken the other side; but he supplies no elucidation of his motive.

His property was, no doubt, in common with that of many others, confiscated by the Legislature of New York under the new *régime*.

In February, 1763, the Peace of Paris was concluded amidst national rejoicings and congratulations, and John Maunsell does not appear to have been thereafter engaged in any warlike operations.

There is, however, a good deal that is of interest to record concerning him.

[1] See *ante*, p. 249.

That he was a man of a very pleasant and engaging personality, and with a high sense of honour, there is abundant testimony; he was evidently held in great esteem by his friends, and in most affectionate regard by his immediate relatives.

Maunsell was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 72nd Regiment on October 31, 1762, before leaving Havana; his commission, signed by Albemarle, is in the possession of Mr. Maunsell Bradhurst.

"He had received," says Mr. Van Rensselaer, "with the other officers who served in America, a grant from the Government of lands in New York and Vermont."

To New York he returned, early in 1763, and there he married, on June 11 in that year, Elizabeth (*née* Stillwell), widow of Captain Peter Wraxall, a man of some distinction in Canadian affairs.[1] Elizabeth was one of six sisters, the daughters of Richard Stillwell, of New Jersey, said to have been famous for their beauty. It is said that when Maunsell first heard of the betrothal of his friend Wraxall he rallied him upon his engagement to "an American squaw"; upon beholding the lady, however, he appears to have changed his views, to some purpose.

In this same year the 72nd (otherwise 83rd Glasgow) Regiment was disbanded, and Maunsell was transferred to the 27th Regiment (Inniskillings). On August 2, within two months of his wedding, he was ordered to take his regiment to Canada, and to report himself at Quebec to Governor Murray;[2] there he probably remained until the autumn of 1764.

On his return to New York, Maunsell and his wife occupied a house in Greenwich Village (thus named by Admiral Sir Peter Warren when he bought it, after the Sailors' Hospital at Greenwich, as being a suitable name for the haven of an old seaman).[3]

[1] Mr. Van Rensselaer speaks of Elizabeth Wraxall as Maunsell's *second* wife, but does not state to whom he was first married.

[2] This was in connection with the Indian rising, which gave a great deal of trouble, and was not finally quelled until September, 1764; the 27th is not mentioned in Fortescue's account of the various actions.

[3] Sir Peter married Susannah, daughter of Stephen de Lancy, in New York, who "brought him a pretty fortune"; he bought a farm, on Manhattan Island, of about three hundred acres, and subsequently received a gift from the city of New York; the property was sold by Warren's heirs soon after his death in 1752. (Dic. Nat. Biog.)

Maunsell and his wife paid a visit to Ireland in 1773, on the death of his father; two years later the development of the Revolution placed him in a difficult position.

Deeply attached as he was to his wife's kindred, he nevertheless felt that his services as a soldier should, if required, be at the call of his country. He had many dear and intimate friends in America, who would be on the other side; two of his wife's sisters had married British officers, others were married to Americans, thus threatening dismal family estrangements. There were others in like case, Monckton, Maunsell's old chief, among them. Perhaps Monckton's decision influenced Maunsell; being offered a command, he declared that he could not draw his sword against the colonists who had fought under him in the French war, and Colonel Maunsell was of the same mind.

Leaving his wife in America, he sailed for England in May, 1775, together with some others, carrying with him introductions from Lieutenant-Governor Colden to the Prime Minister and Lord Dartmouth. [1]

This appears, at first sight, a somewhat questionable proceeding. The American Provinces were in revolt against the Mother Country, and whatever may have been Maunsell's feeling in respect of those by whose side he had fought on a former occasion, he was, after all, an officer in the British army, and in that capacity was pledged to the service of his king and country.

The American revolt was, however, probably reckoned by many at that time, as it certainly has been in later years, the outcome of blundering policy on the part of the British Sovereign and Government, and it is scarcely surprising if there was some lack of enthusiasm among soldiers about taking part in the contest.

The Earl of Chatham had just at this time been busy framing his Bill for the reconciliation of the American colonies; it offered a number of most important concessions, with the proviso that the

[1] Cadwallader Colden (1688-1776), a Scotsman by birth, and educated as a doctor. He went to Pennsylvania in 1708, and to New York in 1718. In 1775 he was administering the Government during the absence of Governor William Tryon. The Prime Minister was Francis, seventh Lord North (1704-1790); William (Legge), second Earl of Dartmouth (1731-1801), was Colonial Secretary in 1775, and in the same year was appointed Lord Privy Seal.

colonies should definitely recognise the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of Parliament. The measure received no favour at home, and of its reception in America General Maunsell was able to report on his arrival in England.

In a letter from Lord Suffolk to Lord George Germain, dated June 15, 1775, from St. James's, is the following passage: "There is a Colonel Maunsell come from New York who gives a most ridiculous account of the reception which Lord Chatham's plan met with in that province. He said it was paraphrased in public prints and abused in every company." [1]

Maunsell was then fifty-one years of age, and had not been attached to any regiment for many years; in the Army List for 1775 he is placed as on half-pay since October 31, 1762—the date of his promotion as lieutenant-colonel—notwithstanding his summons to Canada on the occasion of the Indian rising in 1763.[2]

To England therefore Maunsell betook himself, with his introductions, and in due course received an appointment at Kinsale which he held during the American War of Independence. In the following year—1776—he went to America and brought his wife over to Ireland, the land of his immediate forebears. He appears to have held a responsible post at Kinsale, involving large transactions in respect of supplies for the army; but he would not condescend to the almost universal practice, among officers thus placed, of enriching himself by "commissions" or bribes, and other tricks with contractors, etc. When he left Kinsale a superior is said to have remarked to him: "Well, I suppose you have not neglected your opportunities for feathering your nest."

"Sir," replied Maunsell, "I would as soon defraud you as I would my king."

[1] Hist. MSS., Com. 9th Report, pt. iii., p. 81. Henry Howard, twentieth Earl of Suffolk, etc. (1739-1779); Lord George Germain, afterwards first Viscount Sackville (1716-1785).

[2] This is a somewhat curious discrepancy; General Amherst's order of August 2, 1763, is addressed to "Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, or officer commanding His Majesty's 27th or Inniskilling Regiment of Foot"; yet, according to the Army List for 1775, he was then on half-pay, unattached. In the Army List for 1763 Maunsell appears as *Major* in the 35th Regiment, with seniority September 30, 1761. The compilers of the Army List appear to have been very careless and inaccurate.

Maunsell was promoted full colonel on August 29, 1777; major-general on October 19, 1781, and lieutenant-general on October 12, 1793.

Mrs. Maunsell, of course, formed the acquaintance of many of her husband's very numerous relatives in Ireland. In a letter written from Kinsale she gives her impressions of Irish society: "The gentlewomen here appear plainly dressed in their own houses; the dust from coal fires the worst I ever saw, and the heavy sulphurous smoke would ruin good cloaths in common. They do not marry here from disinterested motives, but on the contrary an attachment to advance fortune in the choice of a wife seems the ruling passion with the males."

Not a very uncommon passion, after all; Mrs. Maunsell would appear to imply that it was not prevalent among "the males" in America, which, if true, is somewhat remarkable.

For a short time, during his residence at Kinsale, Maunsell was engaged, under orders from Government, in recruiting for the king's army, "which," says his biographer, Mr. Bradhurst, "was a task necessarily painful alike to himself and to his wife." One can comprehend the fact, but it was a curious attitude for a British soldier.

Maunsell and his wife returned to America in 1784; and in 1787 he came into conflict with Aaron Burr,[1] a very sharp lawyer and politician, concerning some property of Mrs. Maunsell's sister, Mrs. de Visme. Apparently Maunsell's high sense of honour was outraged by Burr's methods, and they came to such sharp antagonism that Burr contrived, upon some pretext or another, to get Maunsell arrested; the latter was, however, speedily exonerated. The general's first and last estimates of the character of Aaron Burr are somewhat quaintly illustrated in two of his letters. Writing to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Watkins, on December 14, 1783, from London, he says: "My dear Sister, Mr. Burr will counsel you in all this, I hear

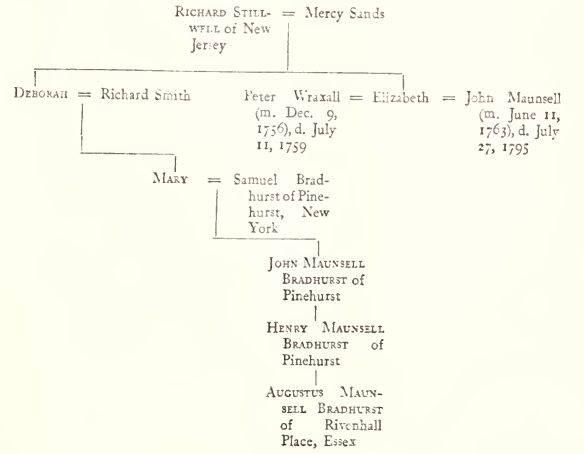
[1] Aaron Burr (1756-1836) was a very prominent man in the newly-established United States; he was a lawyer in New York in 1783 and following years; a senator for New York from 1791 to 1797, and vice-president of the United States from 1801 to 1805. He conceived a plan in 1805 for conquering Texas and Mexico and establishing a republic in the South; he was arrested, however, in 1807, tried for treason, and acquitted.

a great character of him. . . . Consult Mr. Burr, whose goodness will induce him to give you the best advice."

Writing to his niece, Miss Watkins, in 1792, he says: "Lyddy tells me that Mr. Burr expects a seat in Congress . . . as I shall never more have any intercourse with him, or his family, his changes in life give me no concern, or pleasure; he is no friend to your house."

Mr. Maunsell Bradhurst, of Rivenhall Place, Essex, is descended from Samuel Bradhurst, of Pinehurst, New York. This Samuel was an officer on the side of America, and was wounded and taken prisoner in one of the engagements. He afterwards, on December 31, 1778, married Mary, daughter of Captain Richard Smith, who had married Deborah Stillwell, a sister of General Maunsell's wife. Mary Bradhurst, *née* Smith, was therefore niece by marriage of the general; hence Mr. Bradhurst's enthusiastic interest in the general and all his doings.

The following sketch pedigree illustrates the connection more clearly:



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS MAUNSELL, K.C.B.,
Born 1823; died 4 July, 1908.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS MAUNSELL, C.B., K.C.B., OF THE 32nd REGT., LEADING THE SHARP SHOOTERS IN THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL, 1854-55.

"Pinehurst," a place on Hudson River, formerly the property of John Maunsell, passed in 1770 into the possession of the Bradhursts, who gave it this name; it was previously known as the "Maunsell Place."

General Maunsell died on July 27, 1795. Mr. Van Rensselaer sums up his character in the following words: "That he was frank, genial, generous, unaffected, and unswerving, and a true man in all relations of life, was the unvarying testimony of all who knew him. The strength of his character was shown in the lasting impress which he left on all with whom he was brought in contact. His name remained with them, and still remains with the descendants, a household word, and they never tire of repeating his sayings and his acts. Even his foibles were dear to them, as when they told how the veteran who had faced the bullets and bayonets of the French and Spanish, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage, was so afraid of being choked by a fish-bone that he would allow no one to speak to him when he was eating fish. His name, perpetuated in every generation since his death, testifies to the abiding veneration with which his memory is cherished."

With this enthusiastic panegyric we may leave General John Maunsell, and pass on to some other fine soldiers of the Irish branch.

Frederick Richardson Maunsell was second son of the Rev. Daniel Henry Maunsell, sixth son of Daniel Maunsell of Ballywilliam. He was born on September 4, 1828.

Thomas Maunsell, of Burghclere, Newbury, Berks, and Ballywilliam, was second son of George Mears Maunsell of Ballywilliam, and first cousin to Frederick; he was born in 1823.

The two cousins served in India in the Second Sikh war. Frederick afterwards served in the Indian Mutiny and in various subsequent operations; Thomas served in the Crimea.

The Punjab lies between the north-western passes of the Himalayas and Delhi; the name signifies "five rivers," in allusion to the rivers Jhylum, Chenab, Ravee, Sutlej and Beas, arms of the great Indus, by which the country is traversed and watered.

In dealing with the Sikh wars, it is not necessary to include the ancient history of the Punjab. The Sikhs were originally

constituted as a religious confederacy or community by one Nanak Shah, in the first half of the sixteenth century. Nanak was a religious enthusiast of ingratiating personality; his maxims and innovations aroused no bitterness against him, and after a time a large proportion of his countrymen formed themselves, under his influence, into a sort of brotherhood, which eventually developed into an armed force.

It was reserved, however, for Rangit Singh, in much later years, to consolidate and organise the peoples and princes of the Punjab, and establish cohesion among them.

Rangit was a born leader, shrewd and ambitious withal. On being shown a map of India, he asked, "What does the red mean?" "British possessions," was the reply. "It will soon be all red!" he exclaimed in disgust; he realised that the Sikhs could never cope with the power of the English, and though urged by his warlike followers to some hostile act, he cultivated British friendship. Nevertheless, he set to work and organised a very fine army on the European model, instructed and partly officered by Frenchmen.

On the death of Rangit Singh, in 1839, the government of the Punjab began to crumble and deteriorate; and some years later, the conduct of civil affairs having fallen into the hands of a woman—a "Rani" of questionable character—the army, discontented and rebellious, its pay in arrears, demanded to be sent against the British.

Thus was inaugurated the First Sikh war, which terminated in the surrender and subjection of the Sikhs at the battle of Sobraon, February 10, 1846.

This wanton invasion and attack by the Sikhs might well have justified the British in sealing their victory with annexation; it was determined, however, for various reasons, to give the Sikhs another chance of self-government, and of settling down as peaceful neighbours.

Certain precautions were, however, obviously necessary, in view of recent events. Sir Henry Lawrence was placed as Resident at Lahore, the capital of the province; an indemnity was demanded to cover the expenses of the war; troops were stationed at Lahore and elsewhere to assist the central Sikh Government to enforce its authority; the Sikh army was reduced to 23,000 of all ranks, the

artillery used against the British at Sobraon was confiscated; also, Jullundur and the Sikh possessions south of the Sutlej were annexed. Various military precautions were adopted against the contingency of another attack, which the character of the Khalsa [1] army rendered almost inevitable.

Resentment against the British was no doubt seething among the proud and warlike Sikhs during the two following years, and it suddenly blazed out upon the occasion of a function at Multan, some two hundred miles south-west from Lahore.

Mulraj, the Sikh governor of Multan, was retiring, and two British officials, namely, Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Anderson of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, had been sent, with a large escort—no less than 1,400 Sikhs, one Ghurkah Regiment, some 700 cavalry, and six guns—at the request of Mulraj, to support the installation of the new governor, Sirdar Khan Singh.

On April 19, 1848, these two unarmed "politicals" were riding out of the fort, in the company of Mulraj and Khan Singh, when one of Mulraj's soldiers knocked Vans Agnew out of his saddle by a violent blow with his spear. Vans Agnew sprang to his feet, and—having no other weapon available—struck his assailant across the face with his riding-whip. Then, of course, ensued a general scrimmage; the two British officers were severely wounded, but were rescued with difficulty by Khan Singh and some of their escort, and conveyed to a strong building outside the city walls.

Vans Agnew, who was not as badly wounded as his companion, contrived to write at once to Mulraj, to the Resident at Lahore, and to Lieutenant Herbert Edwardes, in the Derajat, on the further side of the Indus. On the following day the whole of the escort, with the exception of some eight or ten, deserted their charge. Khan Singh remained with them.

At dusk a raging mob issued from the city and advanced upon the Idgah, where the two Englishmen were lodged. Khan Singh begged Vans Agnew to be permitted to exhibit the white flag as a

[1] Khalsa, the title conferred upon the armed force organised by Govind Singh, about 1695; the term signifies "Pure" or "Free." Govind was murdered in 1700; the title of Khalsa was applied to the Sikh army in later years, though Ranjit Singh's army was really a new organisation.

sign of surrender, but the latter refused: "The time for mercy is past," he said; "let none be asked for. They can kill us two if they like, but we are not the last of the English. Thousands of Englishmen will come down here when we are gone, and will annihilate Mulraj, and his soldiers, and his fort." [1]

The two young men were hacked in pieces; next day Mulraj held a Durbar, and publicly taunted Khan Singh, now his prisoner, tossing Vans Agnew's head at him, and bidding him "take the head of the youth he had brought down to govern at Multan"—a speech which afforded effectual proof of Mulraj's bad faith, for no one knew better than he that the two young officers had come solely upon a ceremonial mission—and at his own request.

Thus commenced the Second Sikh War. Herbert Edwardes, without waiting for orders from Lahore or elsewhere, crossed the Indus with a following of wild Pathans, and assisted by Colonel Van Cortland and the Nawal of Bahawalpur, succeeded in driving Mulraj into Multan.

Edwardes' prompt and courageous action was the subject of universal commendation, in sharp contrast with the dilatory and incredulous conduct of his superiors, who chose in the first instance to regard the affair at Multan as a trivial outbreak of a domestic character. Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident at Lahore, was unfortunately absent on leave in England; he would certainly have acted promptly.

Fired into action by the energy of their subordinates and the danger of the position, the British authorities at last despatched a body of men under General Whish to co-operate with Edwardes and the Sirdars in the attack on Multan. This force arrived at Multan in August; with it came H.M. 32nd Foot, just arrived from England, and in it Lieutenant Thomas Maunsell, whose story will follow in due course.

[1] A similar speech was uttered by Sir Louis Cavagnari, when he was warned, upon taking up his residence in Cabul in 1879, that his life was in danger: "If I am killed, there are many men in India ready to take my post." The proud courage of the Englishmen in each instance brought about the result they predicted; the treacherous murders at Multan resulted in the annexation of the Punjab; the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and his escort paved the way for the diplomatic predominance of England in Afghanistan.

The strong fortress of Multan could only be taken by a regular siege, and for this purpose large guns were necessary.

Major Robert Napier, the chief engineer of the force (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdalah), used the river flotillas which the sappers and miners had prepared at Ferozepur, and on July 30 the flotilla started for Adamwahan, forty miles on the river bank from Multan, where it arrived on August 15, the very hottest time of the year, when the local epigram fully justified itself: "Having Multan, why did God make Hell?"

The city of Multan lies in the midst of a desert like an emerald isle in an oasis of dust; though rain falls rarely, yet the city was extremely wealthy, and its environs were richly provided with artificial wells and canals of running water. The suburban houses were embowered in groves and the gardens fenced round by high walls—ground easy to defend and most difficult to clear.

So it was decided to besiege it in the regular way by sap and trench. At dawn on September 1, working parties of 2,800 were told off for trench work, but here a difficulty arose, as Edwardes' Pathans would only dig trenches for themselves. Therefore the European soldiers were obliged to work during the exhausting heat. The sapper officers laying out the trenches were Lieutenant Charles Pollard, afterwards General Charles Pollard, R.E., and Fred Maunsell, afterwards Sir Fred Maunsell, R.E., K.C.B. "The cool bravery of these young officers was the admiration of us all," writes Sir Herbert Edwardes, who adds: "The same remark would, however, apply to the whole Engineer Staff at Multan—a finer body of men were never collected in any Indian Army."

Now the process of dislodging the enemy from their defensive walls and garden sites began, and hand-to-hand fighting ensued of a most desperate and determined character; this is well told in Lieutenant Thomas Maunsell's reminiscences, which will be inserted in due course.

The battle swayed backwards and forwards, but always to the advantage of the British troops, and on September 13 our Engineer stood on the summit of a cone in one of the suburbs, which rose within six hundred yards of the "Bloody Bastion," and from which

the masonry of the tower could be seen for at least two-thirds ; here the sappers and miners at once set to work on the great breaching battery. And now the unexpected occurred : Sher Singh, the Chief of our allies, the Lahore Sirdars, went over to the enemy on the night of the 14th, taking his column of 4,500 Sikhs with him—Sher Singh, whom the British army was ostensibly assisting to chastise a city which had rebelled, not against British rule, but against the Lahore Durbar !

General Whish was now obliged to suspend operations, abandon his hard-won position, and the army fell back in the direction of Bahawalpur to await reinforcements from Bombay.

On September 15 the forces under Van Courtland and Herbert Edwardes' irregulars fell back to occupy the village of Suraj Kund, some five miles south of Multan, and a few days later the British troops took up a position on their left.

The removal from one camp to another of all the sapper material, guns, and munitions was a serious undertaking, and the convoys were constantly attacked by the Sher Singh irregular horse. Lieutenant Thomas Maunsell gives an illuminating account of some of these actions in which the 32nd Foot were engaged. During the next three months, until December 21, the British army before Multan was in a most critical position, being constantly attacked by the Mulraj troops ; but all these weary months the Royal Engineers under Major Napier were occupied unceasingly in mapping the country and making gabions (15,000) and fascines (12,000) for future siege operations.

In the meantime the sharp action of Suraj Kund was fought, in which a small body of British cavalry and infantry surprised and defeated 15,000 of the enemy.

By December 21 the reinforcements had arrived at Multan ; the army moved out on the 27th, took its former position, and extended it as far as the Am Khas, five hundred yards from the north-eastern angle of the fort. The rebels were driven in at the Delhi Gate, and a position seized on the height suitable for battering the south-east walls and the "Bloody Bastion." The powder-

magazine in the Grand Mosque was blown up by shell-fire on December 29, and on January 2 the assault was delivered and the city fell into British hands.

On the evening of January 21 the Mulraj sent in his submission to General Whish. "Your slave desires only protection for his own life, and the honour of his women; you are an ocean of mercy."

To which General Whish replied: "I have neither authority to give you your life nor to take it except in war. The Governor-General alone can do that. As to your women, the British Government wars with man, not with women. I will protect your women and children to the best of my ability. Take notice that if you intend to come in you had better do so before sunrise to-morrow, and come by the Daulat Gate. After sunrise you must take the fortune of war."

On January 22 Mulraj hoisted the white flag and the British flag waved from the citadel.

The bodies of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were taken from their shallow graves and wrapped in costly shawls; they were carried, not through the gates where they had treacherously been assaulted, but through the breach in the walls, and were buried with military honours on the top of the bastion; their murder was avenged, Vans Agnew's brave speech justified.

And now the war had broken out again in the Northern Punjab. Ramnagar was occupied during the last week in November, but Lord Gough being reluctant to engage the enemy until the arrival of reinforcements from Multan, a period of inaction ensued. Lord Dalhousie, who had succeeded Lord Hardinge, was, however, impatient, and urged the commander-in-chief to take immediate action. The battle of Chilianwala was fought and won on January 13, and Gujerat on February 21. In about three weeks after the fall of Multan the army marched north, and with it the two cousins, Lieutenant T. Maunsell, 32nd Foot, and Lieutenant Fred Maunsell, Royal Bengal Engineers. The march of over two hundred miles through almost a desert country, and the capture and occupation of the Sikh fort of Cheniote took some time, encumbered as the army was by the siege-train, etc.

The story of the battle of Gujerat is well told in Miss Cameron Taylor's Life of her father, the late Sir Alexander Taylor, Bengal Engineers, and a lifelong friend of Sir Fred Maunsell; and as the cousins Thomas and Fred were engaged in it, we insert the story here:

"The sun rose on the 21st Feby. on a calm, spring day. The young corn grew green in the furrows of the undulating open plain; the distant Himalayas showed bright against a clear sky; in the foreground lay the strongly entrenched crescent-shaped Sikh position, manned by 50,000 men, and containing sixty pieces of heavy artillery. At 5.30 the British Camp was full of life. It held 25,000 men and 100 guns. At 7 a.m. all were under arms.

"'At 7.30 a.m.', writes a young officer of the force, 'we were advanced in order of battle: quarter distance columns of brigade at wheeling distance; the heavy guns in the centre and the light field batteries at intervals along the line: horse artillery and cavalry on either flank.

"'After we had wheeled into line we advanced about a quarter of a mile, and then the enemy opened fire on us from the whole of the front. The round shot flew about us, and plashed up the ground in all directions. Five or six men had been knocked down in as many seconds when we were ordered to lie down, and the artillery advanced about 200 yards to the front; the big guns opened first and instantly, the roar of more than one hundred pieces shook the very earth, pitching round shot and shell into the enemy from less than a hundred yards. They returned our fire with great spirit. At the end of an hour we were ordered to advance another hundred yards, and then lie down again. A Company from each Regiment in the Brigade was sent up to support the troop of Horse Artillery attached to us, and, poor fellows, they suffered terribly, being brought in one after another wounded, some with legs torn off, some cut in half, some torn with grape, until scarcely one half of our rifle company was left. All this time the fire was hot on us, carrying off three men at a time, shells bursting close over us, scattering the dust in our faces. This lasted about two hours, during which time the enemy's fire was evidently slackening. Then a very annoying fire was opened on us

from a village about one hundred yards in front, and our right was ordered to storm it.

" 'Our men, who had been held down all this time, started up with a cheer. It was the last many of them gave, poor fellows! A round shell took off a man's head close to me and spattered his brains in my face, the bullets whizzed about like hail, and as we came nearer grape-shot was poured into us, but not a man wavered for a second. "Officers to the front! Lead your men!" shouted the major, and we sprang forward amidst a shower of balls, dashed across a deep nulla, gave one rattling volley and poured into the village at all points. Many of the Sikhs stood and fought like men, but the greater portion, one thousand, left the village at one end as we entered at the other. Those that remained were shot or bayoneted on the spot. There was no quarter given.

" 'Presently we found ourselves under a hot fire of grape and canister, totally unsupported, as we had advanced in front of the whole line to storm the village, and the troop of Horse Artillery had been obliged to retire, being temporarily disabled. A troop of Horse Artillery dashed past us at a gallop, drew up and unlimbered, and returned the enemy's fire. The whole of the infantry was seen advancing and guns were pouring in a withering fire. The enemy left theirs and fled. The cavalry charged in amongst them and the Horse Artillery rattled on at a gallop, mowing them down in heaps. At Gujerat we made no charges but brought our heavy artillery to bear upon them, and in one hour the result of the action was decided. I hope people in authority have learned a lesson.'"

Taylor evidently believed in the overwhelming importance of the guns, and in the twentieth century we have also relearned this lesson, but at what cost!

Next morning the Bombay forces were ordered to march in pursuit of the Sikh army. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert being in command pursued them relentlessly for three weeks, forced the passage of the Jelhum, drove the Sikhs as far as Pendi and the Afghans through the Khyber Pass.

On March 12 the entire Sikh army surrendered to Sir W. Raleigh Gilbert. Standing at the base of the great Buddhist tope

which was associated with the name of Alexander the Great and called the "Tomb of Bucephalus," the worthy descendant of the Elizabethan hero received the submission of the Sikh chiefs and the remnant of the Khalsa which had challenged the power of Britain. Parting for ever with their beloved weapons, these brave warriors threw their swords—symbols of the military ambition which their chief, Govind Singh, had organised, and Ranjit Singh had nationalised—at the feet of the representative of the conquering nation, reverently saluting them before they turned to accept the coins given by the British Government to speed them peacefully on their homeward way. "Ranjit Singh is dead to-day," they said sadly.

Thus ended the Second Sikh War. The Khalsa had lost the campaign, but they accepted defeat with dignity; such is the wonderful effect of the wise and benign rule of Great Britain when administered by wise and tactful servants, such as the Punjab was fortunately at this time blessed with, *viz.*, the great brothers Lawrence and Charles Grenvile Mansel.

A very few years were to elapse before our brave opponents were to step to our side as valuable comrades: since then the British and the Sikhs have fought side by side on many a hard-fought battlefield, both in India, in the Far East, and now in this great war of the universe in France and in Flanders. Is not the soil of Givenchy and Festubert, Ypres, and the battlefields in Palestine red with the blood of these gallant Khalsa warriors?

The two cousins, Thomas and Fred Maunsell, both of the Ballywilliam branch of the family, had been fighting side by side during the siege of Multan and the Second Sikh war. And now their military careers part company, as Thomas, broken down in health owing to the strenuous work of an infantry officer in this trying climate, was invalided to England and afterwards exchanged as captain into the 28th, the Gloucestershire Regiment, in which he was destined to serve during the campaign of 1854-55 in the Crimea.

Thomas Maunsell has, however, given some personal recollections of the Second Sikh War, in a pamphlet, privately printed and circulated, entitled "Reminiscences of the Punjaub Campaign," which presents, as such individual narratives usually do, a more

detailed and graphic account of sundry minor and dramatic incidents than is afforded by an official despatch or a general history of operations.

Maunsell had charge of the baggage on the first part of the march from Meerut to Multan; thus he describes the four days' march to Multan, under the Indian sun: "The heat was terrific, so much so that no fewer than 200 men went down with heat-apoplexy. At the end of the day's march I would go round and find the hospital tents crowded with stricken men, and others lying outside, for there was not room for them all. A good many died, including one officer, and we were not sorry to find ourselves at our destination before Multan. . . . A few days after our arrival a parade of the division was ordered, to read a proclamation stating that if the fort and garrison were not immediately surrendered by the Rajah the siege of the town would at once commence. A square of the troops was formed on a spot which was plainly visible from the fort, and a special messenger was sent to the Rajah to inform him of what was to take place. The proclamation was duly read, but the reading was scarcely finished when an enormous shell was fired from the fort, and dropped in the centre of the square."

A very decisive and unmistakable reply to the British general's message!

"It was shortly after this that General Whish took out his first reconnoitring party to examine the other side of the fort and city. It consisted of two companies of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and horse artillery. I did not belong to either of the companies, as it happened, but another officer and I accompanied the party as spectators merely, and to see what was to be seen. Everything went quietly to begin with; our skirmishers met with no enemy, and we reached the other side of the fort and city without molestation. Arrived there, the General and staff climbed to the top of a minaret of a temple called the Eedgah (or Idgah) to reconnoitre. This temple, as it happened, was the scene of the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, and while the general was making his sketch above, my friend and I entered the building to look at the bullet marks which were still to be seen on the walls. I well remember

that as we entered an owl, scared from its hiding-place, began to fly round and round the circular dome above us, till at length it grew quite giddy and fell to the ground. I was just stooping to pick it up when suddenly we heard the guns of the fort open fire, and immediately a shot came right through the temple, passed just over my head, and buried itself in the floor at the foot of the opposite wall. The enemy were aiming, of course, at the general on the minaret; but by this time he had luckily finished his sketch, and ordered the party to retire; and though the enemy's guns continued to fire upon us during the retirement, so that several of us had narrow escapes, we reached the camp without casualty. This was the first time in my career that I found myself under fire, and for many years I preserved the skin of the owl I had picked up in the temple as a memento of the occasion."

Quite characteristic of a British subaltern, to hold on to his owl while Mulraj plugged in his round shot!

Maunsell relates another incident, common to all warfare: the sudden and unreasoning panic of a body of men, who would have faced an enemy boldly with the bayonet, but whose nerves gave way under the trying ordeal of night-work in the trenches.

"My own company was on the right of the trench, the other company on the left, while the native infantry was posted between us, in the centre, as being the strongest point, the men, moreover, being four deep to give them confidence.

"For some hours all went quietly. The night was very dark, and the time was approaching when we should be relieved, when the silence was suddenly broken by rifle shots on the left. I was with my company on the right, and, anxious to learn what the alarm was about, I hurried across in the rear of the trenches to where the firing proceeded from. I had scarcely gone half a dozen paces, however, when I was suddenly overwhelmed and knocked off my feet by a body of men rushing furiously against me in a mad rush to the rear. To my astonishment I found they were our own native troops, who had been seized with sudden panic, had sprung to their feet, fired wildly without aim into the air, and then doubled backwards with their arms at the trail and their bayonets fixed, in several cases injuring

each other in their terror-stricken retreat. As soon as I could struggle to my feet I turned to the trench, expecting after all this to see the enemy pouring over it in great force ; but there was no enemy or anyone else in the trench, and though I peered into the night as far as I could see, everything was quiet and still. I shouted to my company to keep steady, which they certainly did, and then some guns in the fort commenced firing, and their shots came over and into the village. Needless to say this night's incident sufficiently impressed me with the mischief which this sort of panic may cause, and with the difference between steady and unsteady troops."

A very awkward incident, in truth, and it was fortunate that the darkness prevented the enemy from realising what had happened.

A few days later a bold and clever attack in daylight met with signal success, in spite of heavy losses. Maunsell relates a dramatic and tragic incident which came under his own notice during the advance : "Our colonel, as it happened, was in front of my company when the advance first began, and with him was the little bugler. We were at the moment under heavy fire, and the colonel, seeing the boy turn pale, said, 'Don't be frightened, my lad ; this is soldiers' music!' Almost immediately after he was himself shot dead, as also his aide-de-camp, who was quartermaster of the regiment, and had begged the colonel to allow him to act in that capacity."

It was hot work ; Maunsell says : "I do not think that in any of my later experiences, Alma and Inkerman included, I have ever been under a heavier fire than on this occasion. That I had had some narrow escapes was fully evident when I had time to examine my clothes and accoutrements. Besides my scabbard and pistol I had also lost my sword-knot, which had clearly been cut off by a bullet. But my narrowest escape of all was from another bullet which went through my left sleeve above the elbow, inside, grazing the arm ; an inch one way and the missile would have broken the bone, or an inch the other way entered the heart."

Lieutenant Maunsell's details are so interesting, and illustrative of the difficulties which beset the small British force, and the

steadfast courage which at length surmounted them, that no excuse is needed for transcribing some further passages from his account.

After alluding to the treacherous desertion of Sher Singh and his followers, already related on a previous page, and the consequent withdrawal of the British to some distance, Maunsell proceeds: ". . . We accordingly retired to our new position, where we remained quietly for some two or three weeks. At the end of that time came reports that Moolraj, who had been reinforced and was grown aggressive, was about to turn the tables on us by coming out to besiege his former besieging party; and shortly afterwards, indeed, he came, and took up a position a short distance from our front. We were obliged to send out stronger pickets both night and day, and strengthen our position in front and flanks; but presently the enemy's guns became so annoying, and the picket duties so heavy and hard upon our small force, that we determined on an attack to try and dislodge them. Our force was accordingly paraded as strong as possible, leaving only sufficient to hold the camp, and we marched off to the right, the infantry, in open order of companies,[1] making a long détour round the left flank and towards the rear of the enemy, who meanwhile fired round shot at us, but without doing much mischief. We marched in order of battle, and as soon as we were in position to turn their flank the infantry was wheeled into line and advanced. The enemy were taken by surprise, got into confusion, made little resistance, and retired, while we captured seven of their guns. It was a brilliant action and a great success, for the enemy troubled us no more."

After the arrival of reinforcements the breaching batteries were constructed, and the guns maintained a deafening uproar until, the breach being considered practicable, the grand assault was ordered.

"It proved successful, and my regiment, after the breach was taken, was formed up inside and instructed to take possession of a certain portion of the town. Opposition was of course expected, as the enemy had only been driven from the breach, and would evidently

[1] *I.e.*, the companies being separated by a distance equal to the length of one company, so that when required to "wheel into line" they would form up without confusion.

not yield possession of the town without stubborn resistance. We were therefore marched off four deep, with bayonets fixed and arms, of course, loaded—the streets, as in other Indian cities, being very narrow and not admitting of our marching with a broader front.

"We proceeded down a street parallel with the city wall, my company leading. There was no opposition for two or three hundred yards, when suddenly the column halted and the fours began closing up. As lieutenant of the company I was marching on the right flank of the rear section of fours, and I immediately moved up to the front to see what was the matter. I found that we were confronted by a strong body of the enemy, and the colonel was ordering the captain of the company to charge; but some momentary panic seemed to have come over the men, and though every exertion was made by the captain they did not move.

"It occurred to me at this juncture that wherever a British soldier was led he would follow, and seeing the state of things, and acting on the impulse of the moment, I rushed forward, but halted at once, as a crowd of Sikh soldiers advancing at the charge, with their heads bare and their tulwars drawn and held aloft, were close upon me. It was an awkward situation, in truth, and it behoved me to be wary if I wished to escape from it alive. Being to the left of the street my left was guarded; but my front and right side were open to attack, and two of my enemies immediately bore down on me together. One was a little in front of the other, and as he appeared the more forward and dangerous, I was obliged to pay my most particular attention to him. My sword was longer than his, and in order to keep him from closing in before I was ready for him I placed myself in position to meet his attack, feinted with my sword, and succeeded in avoiding his guards, while I cut him smartly with the point of my sword twice on his left temple. This I did to judge the distance and to prevent his coming nearer till it suited me. He was, however, determined to get at me, for he went off his guard and prepared to strike me with his tulwar. This gave me my opportunity, and before he could strike I stepped in and cut him with my full force on his bare head, and by so doing broke the blade of my sword.

"He fell on his side and right knee, but, partly recovering, still flourished his tulwar backwards and forwards, and as I was now about to be attacked by my second adversary, and had no weapon left with which to defend myself, I perceived that my only chance was to possess myself of this tulwar. Accordingly I struck the man again on the head with the remaining portion of my sword, when he at once dropped his tulwar, which I instantly picked up. Then I turned to my other foe; but he was lying on his back, close to my right foot, quite dead, with a bullet wound in his breast. One of my men, seeing the predicament I was in, had evidently fired and shot him just in time to save my life. I confess I was thankful enough to find him dead, as I could have made but a poor hand with my tulwar against a Sikh who understood the weapon perfectly. I understood fencing and single-stick thoroughly, having been taught by the best masters since I was a boy, but the tulwar is used in quite a different manner. The tulwar and the fragment of my own broken sword are in my possession to this day, and I preserve them as mementoes of certainly the 'tightest corner' that I was ever in."

General Maunsell appends a footnote at this point: "I may perhaps mention that for my proceedings my colonel—Colonel Markham, afterwards General Sir Frederick Markham, K.C.B.—highly complimented me in the presence of the officers of my regiment."

Readers will probably agree that the compliment was thoroughly deserved; the gallant and skilful young lieutenant certainly came out of his "tight corner" with credit.[1]

The enemy gave way after this, and the town was speedily in

[1] This graphic account of a desperate personal encounter with swords affords an illustration of the disadvantage of a weapon adapted solely for cutting, as was the curved military sword of that time. The tulwar was probably the most formidable weapon of this type in vogue, and would sever a limb, or even a head, at one blow, in skilful hands; but though the wounds inflicted by it are ghastly enough, it is not nearly as deadly as the straight thrusting sword, as was demonstrated in some of the later encounters of our troops with the Afghan and Mahdi warriors. Had Maunsell, cool and skilful swordsman as he was, been armed with a straight sword, when the Sikh recklessly flourished his tulwar in the act of attacking, and, as Maunsell says, gave him its opportunity, he would have finished off his opponent with a swift lunge through the throat or lungs. It was no very uncommon occurrence for the curved sword to break as described in making a violent cut; the human skull is very thick and hard, and a slightly oblique stroke would easily cause the mishap.

our possession ; but the fort had yet to be captured. The walls were breached, and the final storming operation alone remained ; but Maunsell was not destined to play any further part in the operation,

" The day before the intended storming I was on duty at the Dowlet Gate—one of our most advanced positions. A messenger from Moolraj had just come in under a flag of truce, and after he had been blindfolded and sent off under an escort to the general, the firing, which had been temporarily suspended, was recommenced. Shortly after a shell burst just over me, and a splinter struck me on the left shoulder with great force, striking me down insensible. Luckily for me it hit me with its rounded side, and it fell upon the shoulder-cord of the shell-jacket I was wearing at the time. But for these two circumstances I should certainly not have survived to tell the tale. I was speaking to an officer at the moment I was hit, and he had me picked up and put in a doolie. He also put the piece of shell I was wounded with into the doolie with me, for he thought I would like to have it ; and I must say when I was able to look at it I was astonished at its size. It weighed seven pounds. I was taken up to my tent, and lay like a log there for about a fortnight—black all over and paralysed, as it were, not able to feed myself, and in the greatest pain. The doctor thought my recovery almost a miracle. The very day I was wounded the fort surrendered, so I cannot say I lost any of the fighting ; but I was not able to see the inside of the fort, as I should have liked to do.

" Our presence was now much required by Lord Gough, whose army had nearly been defeated at the battle of Chillianwallah, and who was waiting, till the siege of Mooltan was over and we could join him, to engage the enemy, who were in great strength before him.[1]

" Accordingly, in about three weeks' time we were ordered to march. It was with reluctance that the doctor gave me leave to go, and as it was I had to be carried the whole three weeks' march in a doolie, suffering a great deal of pain from the motion. However, on

[1] The battle of Chillianwallah was fought on January 13, 1849 ; the Sikh forces were commanded by Sher Singh, who had so treacherously deserted us before Multan. The Sikhs' casualties were reckoned at 4,000, and the British were 2,800, including nearly 1,000 Europeans —89 British and 43 native officers.

joining Lord Gough's army I came off the sick report, and the very next day the battle of Goojerat was fought.

"It was a very brilliant, pretty action, nor did we suffer much loss. Just in front of our regiment, I remember, the enemy, who had been in line, fancying, I suppose, that our cavalry were coming upon them, formed a square. We could have broken them up with our fire, but the general thought that artillery would do more damage; so guns were ordered to pass through our regiment to fire canister or grape into them, and certainly no troops could have dispersed much quicker than they did. There was a general retreat and our infantry followed for some miles; but the cavalry continued the pursuit until, some days after, the enemy surrendered and laid down their arms. Thus ended the campaign by which the Punjaub was annexed."

The story of the Indian Mutiny has been told so frequently that it is unnecessary to enter here upon a general account of it, or of the causes which led up to it; only those actions and incidents, therefore, in which Frederick Maunsell was concerned will be dealt with.

After the outbreak at Meerut, on May 10, 1857, a horseman brought the news to Roorkee, sixty miles from Meerut, together with orders for the sappers to make a forced march immediately to the latter place.

Lieutenant Frederick Maunsell was adjutant; he, in common with his brother officers, had heard rumours of a possible rising, and in discussing the matter had expressed to one another the hope that the native sappers would remain loyal. The messenger gave no details of the atrocities committed, and the feeling among the officers was that it was rather a relief, after the monotony of their life at Roorkee, to be called upon for anything in the shape of active service. The men were given some sort of explanation of the business upon which they were to be engaged, reference being made to their loyalty and good record; the old native officers added their counsel, and the men responded to all appearance satisfactorily; probably their loyalty was well known to the promoters of the revolt, who would not therefore trust them beforehand.

Making use of the handy and rapid means afforded by the Ganges Canal, supplemented by an eight-mile march, the sappers arrived at Meerut by dawn of the following day. They had seen obvious indications on the route of the state of ferment which prevailed, and it would have been easy enough for the sappers, had they been in the scheme, to have murdered their officers.

However, they marched into Meerut in good order, to find the station in a defensive state, with outlying pickets, the artillery standing to their guns. [1]

The sappers pitched their camp in perfect order, the usual guards were posted, the men busied themselves in the preparation of their food, and in resting after the march. Maunsell, true to his customary keen sense of duty, remained in camp, while his commanding officer, Captain French, and others found refuge from the heat in the company of friends.

So they rested, with an outward confidence which was, perhaps, not entirely reflected in their minds. Two companies of the sappers had been set to complete some defensive works, and thus were kept out of mischief for the moment; but the remainder, idling about and hearing what had taken place a day or two previously, could not reasonably be expected to remain unaffected by the news.

The ammunition carts were standing in camp, as they had arrived, and Maunsell had already noticed that some of his men were standing about them in a suspicious manner. He sent a warning note to Captain French, who came over at once, and ordered the ammunition to be taken into store. Immediately the men came crowding on all sides from their tents, shouting, "Stop the carts and kill the officers!"

Captain French and a loyal native sergeant-major were killed at once; Maunsell ran the gauntlet, and contrived to find a temporary place of safety, though he was knocked over once by what seemed to be a blank cartridge fired close to him.

[1] The mutineers, it will be recollected, had mistimed their assault, and, not being able to take the British entirely unawares, had liberated the prisoners from the gaol, and gone off to Delhi. General Hewitt, who was in command, has been greatly blamed for not having pursued and routed the Sepoys.

The men, apparently panic-stricken by their own perfidy, rushed off towards Delhi, even the better disposed being too deeply compromised to remain.

Later on the two companies were recalled from trench work, under Maunsell's charge. They were quiet enough, and appeared to be unaware of the revolt of their comrades, but were evidently uneasy, and ready to take advantage of any opening; the position, in fact, was most critical. Presently came a quiet warning from Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuart to Maunsell, "Take care, sir."

Turning quickly, Maunsell saw a man fingering his musket in a suspicious manner.

With characteristic acumen and promptitude, he did the only thing which could save the situation: "Fours, right! Quick march!" The order came out with customary decision and peremptoriness; the men obeyed almost mechanically, and in another minute or two found themselves confronted by the artillery, the guns unlimbered, the gunners standing ready at their posts; and well they knew that the British artillerymen would not hesitate or trifle with mutinous Sepoys.

Maunsell quietly disarmed the men on the spot, upon which they declared their gratitude to him for saving them from the very jaws of death, and protested their loyalty for the future. They were sent to work as ordinary labourers on the defences for a few days, until their loyalty seemed sufficiently assured, when their arms were returned to them, and they remained loyal throughout the remainder of the campaign. Maunsell also made them witness the burial of their late commandant, murdered by their own comrades, upon which they loudly expressed their shame and contrition.

Lieutenant Maunsell's presence of mind thus saved the remnant of his corps, and they subsequently rendered most valuable services at the siege of Delhi.[1]

[1] It is, of course, difficult to judge of circumstances without a precise knowledge of the ground, or the relative positions of the sappers' camp and that of the British soldiers; but it does appear remarkable that the five mutinous companies of sappers should have been permitted to decamp scot free, when British infantry (60th Rifles), cavalry (6th Dragoon Guards), and artillery were present, or at least were within easy call; indeed, the artillery must have been close at hand. Perhaps there is some explanation, which has been withheld in various accounts.

To Delhi then went Maunsell and his small band of sappers, in company with nearly all the troops from Meerut ; and the following account, contributed by Sir Frederick Maunsell, presents a vivid picture of the difficulties successfully surmounted on the road.

"It was imperative for Meerut to promptly act ; time had already been lost, it was too late to save the folk at Delhi ; it only remained to hasten an effort to retake that fortress, but for this, strongly fortified as it was and with its arsenal, an efficient artillery was indispensable—something at any rate had to be done to despatch as strong a force as possible to at least hold the approaches to Delhi and drive in or destroy such force of the enemy as could be found outside it. But all transport carts and cattle were hidden by the people, and could only be seized by force ; it was necessary, too, to leave a sufficient defence against another possible catastrophe by the swarming hostile city people. The sappers and such workmen as could be obtained were employed night and day in forming a defensive position and shelter, and at length such force as was possible, with the equipment necessary to cross the rivers Hindun and Jumna, started, and by forced march encamped at the Hindun bridge, ten miles from Delhi, at dawn the next day ; but no sooner was camp formed than the enemy attacked in force with heavy guns ; a squadron of irregular cavalry, supposed loyal, had been placed on picquet to watch the road from Delhi, but, deserting, admitted the enemy to approach within easy range, and to in a great measure surprise the British camp !

"Of course they were soon defeated with heavy loss, including their guns, though also with a loss to us that we could ill spare ; but there were no means of pursuit, the Carbineers being but few and much exhausted. Next day Reid's Ghoorka regiment joined us, but our elation was damped by another attack, the enemy tactfully keeping to long-range firing, entailing a long and harassing day's action, under the very severe heat, before they were completely defeated. They did not again appear, and so the road to Delhi was open ; but access thereto, lying as it did on the opposite bank of the great river Jumna, or an attack on so strong a place, even could the bridge of boats there have been passed under the fire of the guns of

the place, was not feasible. The only course was to await orders from the commander-in-chief, believed to be marching on Delhi on the right side of the river—who arriving the next day, the force made a hazardous night flank march along the Jumna canal, crossing the river and joining the commander-in-chief's camp the following morning. The commander-in-chief, Anson, had just died under the excitement and exertions entailed by the circumstances on one of his advanced age, as was the case with several other aged officers.

"That night the whole force moved on Delhi, finding the enemy at dawn strongly posted at Badli Ser, some five or six miles from Delhi, with heavy artillery behind an embankment and a deep irrigation cut from the Jumna canal, on which his left flank rested. The enemy opened a heavy fire, with much damage to the advanced guard of the force, in column of route, which then deployed under fire, and charging across the irrigation cut stormed the whole position of the enemy, driving them with great loss towards Delhi; the want of sufficient cavalry, however, precluding any efficient pursuit. The troops were then collected, allowed a brief rest, and, after a brief address by the commander-in-chief, received with loud acclamation, the march was continued half-left from the direct route and towards an elevated ridge, one end of which was within long range of the guns of the place, and stretching back parallel to the river, behind which lay the cantonment, well covered by the ridge from the enemy's fire."

The history of those long weeks of trial and anxiety, of incessant battle against long odds, of sickness and short rations—and likewise of courage, patience, determination to win, of cheerful endurance from the highest to the humblest unit of the devoted army—this has been told by many pens, and need not be recapitulated here.

Lieutenant Frederick Maunsell was one of that band of heroes; and it fell to his lot to be associated with an engineer of rare skill, courage, and energy, in operations which finally rendered possible the siege and capture of the city.

On June 11 a report was presented to General Sir H. Barnard, at that time commanding the army before Delhi, by a committee which he had appointed to report upon the situation, composed of

three engineer officers—Lieut. Maunsell, Lieut. Wilberforce Greathead, and Lieut. George Chesney. These officers, at the cost of much labour and considerable risk, had surveyed the position as far as was possible, and presented a scheme for storming and carrying the city; it was, however, though admittedly clever and feasible, considered too risky.

A fortnight later there arrived upon the scene a captain of engineers—Alexander Taylor by name—who had already made his mark as an officer of sound knowledge in his profession, and of boundless energy and resource. Taylor was altogether a man of very remarkable personality; he was famous for his splendid physique, his unparalleled athletic feats, his indomitable courage and skill in surmounting any difficulties or obstacles which presented themselves in the prosecution of any operation with which he was entrusted; and he had been eating his heart out as he saw one friend after another depart for Delhi, while he was left behind at Rawal Pindi, in the Northern Punjab, in his capacity as chief executive on the staff of Major Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), superintending the making and maintenance of the Grand Trunk Road—an important post, for which Taylor was admirably suited, but which involved mere routine work on the road and in his office, extremely distasteful to a man of his stamp, while such tremendous issues were in course of solution at Delhi.

However, he was delivered from this thraldom, partly through the good offices of Mr. Thornton, commissioner at Pindi. This gentleman, meeting Taylor one day—June 19, to be precise—on the road, inspecting his works, exclaimed, "Why, Taylor, what are you doing here? You ought to be at Delhi!" "I only wish I were," replied Taylor; "John Lawrence won't send me; someone must look after this road." Thornton, however, so firmly persuaded that Taylor's talents and inexhaustible energy would be better employed at the front, took occasion on the same day to express his views to John Lawrence, who was then at Pindi. Lawrence's reply was brief and to the point—"Send Taylor to me." [1]

[1] "General Sir Alexander Taylor, G.C.B., R.E., His Times, His Friends, and His Work," by A. Cameron Taylor. Vol. i., p. 101.

And so the enthusiastic engineer received his marching orders, and in due course, after a rapid and strenuous journey, arrived at Delhi, to take his part in the heroic struggle there in progress.

A very important part it was; and he was naturally in close association with his brother engineer, Frederick Maunsell, who proved himself a most useful subordinate.

The engineer commandant, Colonel Baird Smith, was unable through ill-health to take an active part in the operations; he was a man of great administrative ability, and eminently capable of forming a just estimate of the attainments of his subordinates; and so the practical engineering work fell upon Taylor, who was entirely trusted by his chief.

Sir Frederick Maunsell, writing in the *Royal Engineers' Journal*, July, 1911, makes the following remarks on this head: "Some confusion has been caused by the unusual position of Colonel Baird Smith. Although nominally chief engineer at Delhi, and as such responsible to the general for all schemes for which sanction had to be obtained, his numerous more important staff duties, as well as the illness from which he suffered, practically forced him to delegate to Captain Taylor the actual duties of chief engineer, and this the latter virtually became. Luckily Taylor's engineering skill had long been appreciated in Upper India, where the Great Trunk Road was known as 'Taylor's Road,' and in addition to this Lord Lawrence had selected him, on account of his experience at the siege of Mooltan and his known ability, as the *homme nécessaire* to find the way into Delhi. All this must have been well known to Baird Smith, and have satisfied him that he could safely leave the whole plan of the attack entirely in the hands of his subordinate. It must also have proved a source of great relief to him when he had, in his turn, to back with his authority so daring a project, and to obtain for it the unwilling consent of an over-anxious general weighed down by the responsibilities of so difficult a crisis."

There is great temptation to enlarge upon the many thrilling incidents of these weeks of anxious suspense, but it must be resisted, or it would cover too much space; Taylor's "daring project" must, however, be treated at some length, as he was therein associated with

and assisted by Frederick Maunsell and the other officers of engineers, though not in the initiatory stages of planning and reconnoitring ; this hazardous work Taylor reserved for himself, his only confidant being that heroic officer, beloved of all, and the idol of native soldiers and others with whom he had been associated—General John Nicholson.

To quote Sir Frederick Maunsell again : " It was evident that a successful attack must be by surprise, and must be carried out with all speed and care so as to save the loss which delay might occasion, and which would undoubtedly prove far greater than that suffered in a rapid attack.

" There was but one site which allowed of such an attack, and this was covered with buildings, trees, copses, etc., and occupied by the enemy, who might at any moment turn it into a strong position. The attack itself was, moreover, a difficult military operation, even under the most favourable circumstances, and one which required the utmost care and precision. But it was the only way to success, and it was because he foresaw the probability of its having finally to be resorted to that Taylor, from the first day of his arrival to the time of his taking over the responsibility of all the works, had been examining the ground so as to gauge its adaptability for such an attack. As it was in the hands of the enemy, it was at the constant risk of his life and with many hairbreadth escapes that he carried out this examination, sometimes passing well within their lines and pickets and being nearly a mile from any succour. The only officer of higher rank who ever accompanied him on his hazardous scoutings was General Nicholson, who threw himself enthusiastically into the work, its very audacity being just what he loved."

Such were the risks incurred by the intrepid Taylor in the development of his scheme—a scheme which involved the marking out and construction of breaching batteries within one hundred and sixty yards of the enemy's ramparts, and almost within a stone's-throw of his pickets. Sir Alexander Taylor's daughter, in her account of her father's life and times, gives in detail many of the incidents attending his solitary expeditions, and they would indeed appear incredible, were they not vouched for by the simple and straightforward narrative of the hero himself.

The apparently impossible task of marking out and erecting batteries in the proposed positions was actually accomplished.

"At last the setting sun reddened the west on the evening of Sunday the 7th (of September), and Taylor started for the site of No. 1 Battery. That night was to test the practicability of his project. On the way down he was overtaken by a junior subordinate, George Medley, one of his Lahore-Peshawar Road engineers; he also met Fred Maunsell, the engineer officer directing the right attack, and therefore in charge of the construction of the great right battery. This officer, who had visited the site with him previously and had received full instructions, had already traced the battery, and was now returning for his working parties. Taylor was amused to hear from him that the setting sun had gilded one of the sides of the Mori Bastion, thus giving him the very distinct lines of direction of which Pasley [1] advises the engineer to take thankful advantage when this circumstance occurs.

"The fleeting tropical twilight sank rapidly into darkness illuminated by stars and fire-flies; and very soon all the workers were on the scene of their labours—Taylor, Maunsell, the working-parties, and the officers and non-commissioned officers on duty." [2]

And so the work proceeded throughout the night; a scene of apparent confusion, though in reality every man knew his work and was doing it. Nor were their labours entirely uninterrupted, for the enemy fired twice from the Mori Bastion with too fatal accuracy, on each occasion killing and disabling some of the men with grape-shot; but, strangely enough, these were the only two shots fired during the night.

"When the darkness brightened to dawn, and the night gave place to day, it was seen that, though the battery was built and the ammunition stored, only one gun was in its place, and that the

[1] General Sir Charles William Pasley, R.E. (1780-1861), in his "Course of Instruction" for engineer officers, published in 1817. Bastion—the flanking work at the meeting angle of two "curtain" walls of a fortification.

[2] "General Sir Alexander Taylor," pp. 293, 294. Miss Taylor here commits the common error of alluding to all very hot localities as "tropical." Delhi is well outside the tropic, but the twilight there is certainly of much shorter duration than it is with us in England.

platforms for the others were yet to place; and this in spite of the determined efforts of the 'inexhaustible Taylor,' of Fred Maunsell, and of every member of that gallant body of workers.

"'We were now obliged to let the great bulk of the working party go, as they were quite done up,' says George Medley, 'for to have crossed the open space between them and the camp in open daylight would have been certain destruction. . . . With the first break of day the enemy saw what we'd been at, and then we *caught* it! The Mori Bastion sent round after round of grape and shot at us, so that almost every man who ventured from the protection of the battery was knocked over. The few workmen kept to finish the remaining platforms were quite cowed, and volunteers were called for from among the Europeans.'

"Maunsell and his men worked on steadily and doggedly, while Major James Brind, R.A., on whom the much-coveted honour of opening the attack on Delhi had been worthily bestowed, dragged one of his howitzers out *into the open*, and, unprotected, responded to the enemy's fire. 'We talk of Victoria Crosses,' cried one of his brother officers, in an outburst of generous admiration; 'Brind ought to be covered with them from head to foot!'"

There were many casualties in the battery, but Maunsell and his men were not to be daunted, and long before noon No. 1 Battery fired its first salvo at the Mori Bastion, amid the cheers of groups of officers and men on the Ridge. The fire speedily told; soon after noon the bastion began to assume a very dilapidated appearance, while the left wing of Maunsell's battery pounded the Kashmir Gate and Bastion. "I never saw such plucky gunners," says an onlooker; "fight it out they will, and every gunner *will* be killed at his gun."

Finding that our fire was discounted by the enemy's artillery, and was not doing sufficient execution, a mortar battery, for two mortars, was constructed, probably through the initiative of Frederick Maunsell, for it was known as "Maunsell's Battery"; and other works were extended and supplemented to silence the fire of the enemy and effectually breach the walls.

They pounded away for three days; and then an unexpected

mishap occurred: the fascines[1] caught fire, and in spite of heroic efforts on the part of officers and men—including the humble "bhisties," or native water-carriers, who carried skins of water across exposed places under a heavy fire—it could not be extinguished. The battery, however, had done its work; the Kashmir Bastion was as shapeless as the Mori.

By the afternoon of Sunday, September 13, the breaches presented the appearance of being practicable; but some closer inspection was desirable, in order to ascertain more precisely the nature of the obstacles to be surmounted. This dangerous task was entrusted to Lieut. Arthur Lang. "Taylor called me aside," he says, "and told me to visit it at dusk, and report on its condition" —as though it were the most ordinary and commonplace sort of thing. But they were all heroes there, and the most perilous exploits were taken as a matter of course. Lang preferred to do the job at once. "I can't see in the dark; some fellows can," he remarked, and he actually carried out the undertaking in daylight. The mutineers pelted him with bullets as he retired, but did not hit him. Lang was recommended by Taylor and Maunsell for the Victoria Cross, but somehow he did not receive it.

The assault on Delhi took place on September 14, 1857, and is graphically described by many authors, so only the leading incidents are given here.

It was fitly inaugurated by an act of unsurpassed gallantry on the part of the engineers and sappers, to a small body of whom was entrusted the task of blowing in the Kashmir Gate. This party, led by Lieuts. Home and Salkeld, R.B.E., consisted of three sergeants, Carmichael, Burgess, and Smith, eight native sappers, and a bugler —Hawthorne, of H.M.'s 61st Regiment. Home and Hawthorne, followed by four sappers carrying the powder-bags, were the first to pass through the wicket which gave access to the drawbridge; they slowly trod their perilous way to the great gate of the city, at the foot of which they deliberately deposited their burdens. So utterly

[1] Fascines—long bundles of light sticks, etc., used generally for "revetments," to keep loose earth at a steep angle, but more largely used in the construction of this battery, for speed's sake; they would be made in great numbers elsewhere, and carted to the site.

paralysed were the enemy at the audacity of the proceeding, that they fired a few straggling shots only, and Lieut. Home, after laying his bag, jumped into the ditch unhurt; Hawthorne followed him. Then followed the second party, led by Salkeld, Sergeant Carmichael, Burgess, and four sappers, and finally Sergeant Smith. On reaching the bridge the sappers recoiled for a moment from the hail of bullets which assailed the party. Lieut. Salkeld drew his sword and moving into an exposed position gave them confidence. Then they moved along the two beams that supported the floor of the bridge, and laid their powder-bags at the foot of the Gate. These were arranged by the British sergeant whilst the native sappers sought shelter close to the walls (so says one of them, Ajudhya Pattak).

Sergeant Smith fully described what occurred after he had reached the gateway.

"Only Lieut. Salkeld and Sergeant Burgess were there. Lieut. Home and Hawthorne had jumped into the ditch, and Sergeant Carmichael was killed as he went up with the powder-bag on his shoulders; I placed my bag and then at great risk reached Carmichael's bag from the front of the wicket, placed it, arranged the fuse for explosion and reported all ready to Lieut. Salkeld, who held the slow match. In stooping down to light the match Lieut. Salkeld put out his foot and was shot through the thigh (?) from the wicket, and in falling had the presence of mind to hold out the 'slow' and told me to fire the charge. Burgess was next to him and took it; he turned round and said, 'It won't go off, sir, it has gone out, sir,' not knowing that the officer had fallen into the ditch. I gave him a box of lucifers, and as he took them he let them fall into my hands, he being shot through the body from the wicket also, and fell over after Lieut. Salkeld into the ditch.

"I was thus left alone. Keeping close to the charge—seeing from where the others had been shot—I struck a light, when the port-fire in the fuse went off in my face, the light not having gone out as we had thought. I took up my gun and jumped into the ditch, but before I had reached the ground the charge went off and filled the ditch with smoke, so that I saw no one. I put my hands along the wall and touched someone, and asked who it was. 'Lieut.

Home,' was the reply. I said, 'Has God spared you? Are you hurt?' He said, 'No,' and asked after me. As soon as the dust cleared a little, we saw Lieut. Salkeld and Burgess covered with dust lying in the middle of the ditch. I went to Lieut. Salkeld and called the bugler to help to move him under the bridge, as the fire was converging upon us, and Lieut. Salkeld's arms were broken. Lieut. Home came up to assist, but I begged him to keep out of fire, saying that we would do all that could be done. Lieut. Home got out of the ditch, leaving me in charge of the wounded, and went to the front after the Rifles had gone in.

"Directly the explosion had taken place the bugler sounded the advance, with the regimental call of H.M.'s 52nd Regiment, but so great was the sound of the shouting multitude that the advance had to be re-sounded before Colonel George Campbell, who commanded No. 3 Column, heard it. He ordered the advance to be sounded, and slowly and in single file the 52nd Regiment crossed the beam spanning the ditch in which lay the shattered bodies of the gallant engineers."

Sergeant Carmichael and Burgess died almost immediately. Salkeld, Home, Smith and Hawthorne were given the V.C., but neither of the officers lived to receive it. Home was killed by the explosion of a mine a few weeks later and Salkeld died of his wounds, saying, as he viewed the well-earned red ribbon, "It will be gratifying to send it home."

Towards the end of 1858 Lieut. Maunsell, assisted by Sergeant-Major Stuart, obtained honours for the native sappers and grants of land.

As previously recorded, Nos. 1 and 2 Columns were at their posts before dawn. No. 1 Column assaulted in two wings. Lieut. George Medley guided one which consisted of H.M.'s 75th Regiment; this had the breach near the Kashmir bastion for its objective; the 1st Bengal Europeans, together with Graves' Punjabs, were guided by Arthur Lang, R.B.E., to assault the left front of the Kashmir bastion. Nicholson was in command. Arthur Lang writes that when the signal for assault was given, he saw the explosion party rushing, "heads low, stooping forward, cheering, and running under

showers of grape and musketry." He himself ran forward at the same moment with Nicholson and the ladder parties, followed by the Fusiliers. "We turned to the right at the Custom House and ran up the glacis to the right face of the bastion. It was most gloriously exciting, the bullets seemed hissing like a sheet of hail and the noise of the cheering was so great that I could hardly make Nicholson hear. 'To the right, sir, keep to the right.' The edge of the ditch gained, down we slid. As I did so I saw Medley and the 75th swarming up the breach, heard an explosion and was aware of smoke on my right." A slight delay now occurred on the ladder; bearers had been shot down. Impatient of delay, Nicholson seemed to have run along the foot of the wall to his left, and had joined the 75th, who, close at hand, were clearing their breach. A merciful accident, but for which he would have literally led the 1st Fusiliers over the breach. Arthur Lang and some others, without waiting for the ladders, swung themselves up to the berm,[1] eight feet above them, and began to climb the shattered parapet; the loose masonry crumbling away, he thought his end had come, and cast a despairing look on the bayonets underneath him, when two Gurkhas behind him pressed him firmly to the wall. On reaching the crest he felt the muzzle of a Sepoy's musket against his chest; pushing this down, he thrust at the Sepoy with his sword; failing to pierce the Sepoy's kamerband, his sword doubled up; but now a kukry flashed over his shoulders and his opponent fell, his head almost dissevered from his trunk. At the foot of the trench, inside the city, was a large enclosure crowded with the enemy. Down the rampart the Fusiliers rushed into their midst. It was close work for almost half an hour, and then it became a case of those behind crying "Forward," and those before crying "Back!" Nicholson now gave the order to storm and occupy the church, which was captured by the first division at the point of the bayonet. The Fusiliers and 75ths now assaulted at the main guard and the church. In the meantime, No. 2 Column had rushed the breach near the water bastion, Lieuts. Greathead and Hovenden,

[1] "Berm"—a narrow sort of ledge at the foot of the outer slope of a work, between it and the ditch. Lang had reported after his reconnaissance that it was much broken away, and would not afford good support for the scaling ladders.

R.B.E., who were leading the ladder parties, being both struck down before they reached the glacis. Greathead crept back bleeding and hid himself amongst the roses in the Kudsea Bagh, lest his brother, Colonel Greathead, C.O., 8th King's Own, might see his sad plight. Baynes and Metje, of the 8th, now took command of the ladder party, and advanced under a murderous fire, four ladder men being brought down by one volley; and of the twenty-five ladder men who left the Kudsea Bagh, only ten reached the crest of the glacis.

The reserve column meanwhile had followed so closely, that Alfred Wilde, who was with it, says of the 1st Column:

"On went the gallant chaps under so tremendous a fire that it seemed impossible that a soul should escape. Column after column, man after man, somehow or other got into the city; and then came our turn. Rebel after rebel was rolled over, no mercy was shown to the miscreants. All was confusion, corps mixed up, and still pushing forward and driving the rebels back."

So far success had followed the British arms.

It is less pleasing to follow the story of the ill-fated 4th Column, which is that of a series of disastrous accidents.

Its composition was unfortunate, composed of detachments from eight different regiments; it had also attached to it the Jummu (Golab Singh's) contingent, which had orders to proceed along an almost parallel course, and consisted of wild and undisciplined men. Owing to mishaps connected with this contingent, and the non-appearance of certain guns—Horse Artillery which had mistaken their orders—it started late and without artillery.

It fought its way bravely and with considerable loss through the fortified streets and along suburban roads beside and across which the mutineers had erected breastworks, from which they fired at close quarters, but were dislodged by the determined courage of the Fusiliers, Rifles, and Gurkhas, who rushed their defences with fixed bayonets.

The Jummu contingent was made up of two divisions; that under Major Lawrence, eight hundred strong, was employed as a reserve to the column. That under Captain Dwyer, four hundred strong, acted against the village of Eea Gah, where it had, early in the

morning, been completely defeated, four of its guns being captured by the enemy.[1]

Reid, thus deprived of a considerable part of his forces, hesitated to advance until the increased firing on his right, in the direction of the Kashmir column, convinced him that it might want help, therefore he ordered an advance without the artillery.

The 60th Rifles and Gurkhas went on in front to clear the ground for our advance, but there was no space to deploy in, so they were obliged to advance along the road. As our troops advanced those leading were shot down and the road became cumbered by heaps of dead. Reid now gave the order, "Fusiliers to the front!" Reid himself led the charge, but was shot down on the bridge whilst consulting with Lieutenant Maunsell as to the best disposal of the column to meet the 20,000 mutineers now issuing from the Kabul Gate and advancing up the dry bed of the canal.

Reid was carried to the rear, on the back of one of his own Gurkhas; immediately afterwards Maunsell was hit by a bullet in the forehead. The blow threw him down, and kneeling amidst the noise and turmoil of a checked advance, he felt the back of his head, wondering where the bullet had gone to. Bleeding profusely, he was carried off to hospital by his own faithful sapper orderly. Captain Muter, 60th Rifles, now took command. Captain Wriford and many officers in advance were now engaged in single combat with the mutineers, whilst our ranks were being rapidly thinned by musketry fire from behind the barricades. Here McDonald was shot dead and Lieutenant Owen was wounded in the head, but saved from falling into the hands of the enemy by Lieutenant E. A. C. Lambert, 1st Brigade Fusiliers, until his corporal carried him to the rear. Here also Sergeant Duncan fell—all were of the 1st Fusiliers. Having carried the bridge, the Fusiliers pushed their way through a garden and a mosque, but the fire from the well-concealed enemy was too intense to advance any further without the aid of artillery; the more particularly as the road leading to the Lahore Gate was defended by many thousands of infantry and cavalry.

The 4th Column had not obtained its objective, and thus

[1] "History of the Bengal European Regiment," by P. R. Innes; p. 484.

terminated this disastrous affair in which the composite column lost one-half of its number. The retreat of the column was conducted with great difficulty and many risks; fortunately Lieut. Evans, Bengal Artillery, brought his guns to bear and relieved the pressure of the enemy.

On the morning of September 20 Delhi and the Palace of the Moghuls was in our hands and the great siege ended.

Sir George Forrest writes:

"So ended the great Siege—one of the most memorable in the annals of England. It had lasted more than twelve weeks, and during that time the small force of the besiegers had fought more than thirty well-contested combats against a vast and well-disciplined host. Neither heat nor rain nor pestilence destroyed their courage or crushed their spirits. In the men's huts they made merry and, like the Greeks before Troy, they had their sports. Stricken to death, the soldier told his officer he would soon be up again and ready for a brush with the Mutineers."

These warriors, worn with disease, worn with constant fighting under a burning sun, reduced in numbers, stormed, in the face of day, a strong fortress defended by 30,000 desperate men provided with every necessary to defy assault.

The list of killed and wounded bears testimony to the intrepidity displayed by all arms of the Service.

The effective force at Delhi never amounted to 10,000 men; of these 992 were killed and 2,845 wounded, total 3,837. Many men died from disease and exposure.

Of the engineer officers two-thirds were killed and 293 men killed and wounded.

Referring to Maunsell's wound at the siege, Miss Taylor says: "The strong skull which stood the young officer in such good stead that day was thereafter a favourite joke against him among his brother officers, and the desire to ascertain its thickness was afterwards the alleged object of many a noisy visit to the convalescent in hospital." [1]

[1] "Sir Alexander Taylor." Vol. ii., p. 23.

Maunsell had previously been slightly wounded in a brilliant action against a superior force of the enemy on August 12, which resulted in the complete rout of the Sepoys, and the capture of six guns. Maunsell was probably a supernumerary volunteer on this occasion, as it was not an affair demanding the offices of sappers.[1]

Sir Frederick Maunsell, many years later, wrote in the *Nineteenth Century*[2] concerning Sir Alexander Taylor's important part in the siege and capture of Delhi. Strangely enough, though partly perhaps owing to the lack of full technical reports by superior officers on the spot, Taylor was not credited with the conception and execution of the plan of attack, as he certainly should have been. General Nicholson, with almost his last breath, said to those around him: "Taylor took Delhi, and if I live through this the world shall know it." The heroic general did not live, and it may certainly be said that the world did *not* know it; nor was Sir Alexander Taylor the type of man to advertise himself. Hence the generous vindication by his old lieutenant, Sir Frederick Maunsell.

In March of the following year, 1858, Maunsell took part in the historic siege of Lucknow—a task as tough as that of Delhi, for the position and surroundings of the city were peculiarly adapted for a strong defence, and the mutineers had been at infinite trouble to render it, as they hoped, impregnable.

The splendid and dramatic episode of the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, on November 17, 1857, still left the main position in the hands of the enemy, and it was not until the following spring that adequate forces were available for its reduction.

In the attack upon the Begum Kothi, on March 11, the gallant and indefatigable Taylor led the first column, and Frederick Maunsell the second.

The walls of the Begum Kothi having been sufficiently breached by our guns, the assault was delivered at 3.30 p.m. by three columns, two against the palace and one against a loop-holed Sarai opposite to it.

[1] *London Gazette*, December 15, 1857: "Memoirs of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman," by Sir William Lee-Warner; pp. 128, 129.

[2] October, 1911.

"The enemy's position was a strong one—a group of interconnected palaces, courtyards, and gardens, enclosed in high fortified walls, strongly entrenched, and protected in front by a deep ditch. This complex of buildings was defended by more than 5,000 men. These at first made a brave stand; but, discouraged by previous losses and conscious of playing a losing game, lost heart, and were eventually driven back and back at the point of the bayonet through courts and into buildings, in which—their backs to the wall—they fought desperately. Some of them barricaded themselves into little dark rooms, within which they were seen shooting each other, and from which they were dislodged only by the introduction of live shells into their midst. Others, issuing from their hiding-places after dark, did deadly execution before they were shot down. The place, however, was taken, chiefly by the splendid courage of the 93rd Highlanders and Wilde's Sikhs, who led the way through the breaches." [1]

In this brilliant affair Maunsell took part, and, we may be sure, acquitted himself manfully. Our casualties were surprisingly light, but among the wounded was the gallant Taylor, shot through the leg.

Maunsell's name appears among a list of officers "deemed deserving of honourable mention" at the siege of the Begum Kothi; [2] he is also mentioned in Sir Colin Campbell's report of the action at Bareilly, on May 6, 1858, as commanding the Bengal sappers and miners.[3]

Brigadier C. W. Troup, in his despatch concerning the capture of Mittoulee, in the North-West Provinces, on November 8, 1858, has the following: "Captain Maunsell, commanding the sappers, is

[1] Among the mortally wounded was the gallant William Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse" fame; he died next day. One of his most remarkable exploits was his capture of the king of Delhi, whom he brought back and handed over to the commander-in-chief on September 21, 1857. On the following day, with only one hundred picked men, he disarmed a raging crowd of some six or seven thousand hangers-on of the king, and took the two princes of Delhi. A menacing mob surrounded his guard, and Hodson, taking a carbine from one of his men, shot the two princes then and there. He was blamed in some quarters for this act, but the best authorities regard it as justifiable.

[2] *London Gazette*, May 25, 1858.

[3] *Ibid.*, July 28, 1858. Bareilly is in the North-West Provinces, about one hundred and twenty miles east from Delhi.

worthy of every praise I can give him, and is well known to his Lordship (*i.e.*, Lord Clyde, formerly Sir Colin Campbell); he has rendered me most able and willing assistance since the time of his joining my column, and with his Sappers is a very great help to me; he is now engaged in the heavy work of destroying the fort of Mittoulee, on completion of which I will more fully allude to the valuable services of this officer."[1]

Maunsell's name does not appear in any further despatches connected with the Indian Mutiny. He went home on long leave in 1860, and travelling on the Continent in 1862 he met in Florence the lady who afterwards, on June 24 in the same year, became his wife. He returned to India in 1863, as commandant of the Royal Engineers at Roorkee, a post which he held for many years.

Mrs. Maunsell went to England in 1870 with their children; on her way she was detained in Paris during the siege, and there her youngest child was born.

In 1878 Colonel Maunsell was once more engaged upon active service in India.

This was in connection with the operations against the Amir of Afghanistan; in October of that year it was decided to raise a force for the invasion of Afghanistan by way of the Khyber Pass; it was styled the Peshawar Valley Field Force, and comprised two divisions, the First Division being under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, V.C.,[2] and the Second Division under that of Lieutenant-General Frederick F. Maude, V.C.

Colonel Maunsell commanded the Royal Engineers attached to Sir Samuel Browne's division, of which he was second in command.

The equipment—or rather the failure in the proper equipment—of the expedition was the subject of much comment and censure at

[1] *London Gazette*, February 4, 1859. Sir Colin Campbell had been created Baron Clyde of Clydesdale on August 16, 1858; the title became extinct at his death in 1863.

[2] Samuel James Browne (1824-1901); he distinguished himself in the Indian Mutiny. On August 31, 1858, at Sirpura, he made a surprise attack upon the rebels, in the course of which he charged a battery almost single-handed, preventing them from opening fire upon the British infantry. His left arm was severed in a hand-to-hand encounter; he received his V.C. for this act. Browne was a great favourite with all ranks, and was the inventor of the well-known "Sam Browne" belt.

the time; and Browne, on arriving at Peshawar, received a dismal report from the commissariat and ordnance officers as to the shortage of material, and the great uncertainty as to the time of its arrival; furthermore, the entire scheme of the medical department had to be altered and practically reconstituted in two or three days, field hospitals being substituted for regimental hospitals—and so forth.

The general, however, was under orders to commence operations upon a given day, and so had to make the best of things.

Browne's first objective was the capture of Ali Musjid, the steep and picturesque hill which commands the Khyber Pass; this was strongly fortified and held by the Afghans, and supported by batteries on the adjacent hillsides. It is about twenty miles nearly west from Peshawar, the fortified post of Jamrud lying midway between them.

After a reconnaissance by his staff on November 16, Browne decided to attack by means of a double turning movement and a simultaneous frontal attack, so soon as the turning columns had got into position. These columns, consisting of two brigades, the one under Brigadier Tytler, and the other under Brigadier McPherson, started from Jamrud just before sunset on November 20, and they had a very rough road to travel. Stumbling over rocks, and seeking in vain to distinguish in the darkness the rude track by which they were to travel, regiments became separated, ammunition and beasts went astray, the men were wearied by the constant effort to pursue the right road, by frequently having to traverse twice the ground intended. It was a very trying business; and it was not until the evening of the 21st that they succeeded, after considerable imperative alteration in the programme, and long delays, in gaining positions approximating to those first designed.

Meanwhile, at daybreak on the 21st, the column for the frontal attack left Jamrud: "Two companies of sappers and miners led the van, accompanied by their regimental mules carrying intrenching and road-making tools, also by a wing of the 81st Foot, and one of the 14th Sikhs, to protect and assist them in the work of

smoothing and widening the stony track so as to render it practicable for the heavy guns drawn by elephants." [1]

Maunsell was attached to this column, and here was evidently plenty of work for his men; subsequently they were employed in rendering practicable for artillery the steep and rugged road leading down to the valley.

Sir Samuel Browne's programme did not "come off" as he had planned, and at one time it appeared doubtful whether it would not fail entirely. The enemy's fortifications were very strong, and were placed in a masterly manner: their gunners knew the range of every point in the valley; and still there was no sign of any threat by the turning columns.

Browne, during the afternoon, had ordered Brigadier Appleyard, with the 3rd Brigade, to descend into the valley of the Khyber, in order to be ready, the moment McPherson's brigade came into sight on the heights above, to assault a semi-circular hill which was the key of the enemy's position. Appleyard did his best to carry out his instructions and occupy an abandoned village, but his progress was so slow that Sir Samuel, says Colonel Hanna, "seeing the impossibility of pushing the attack home before dusk, and feeling certain that by morning the movements of Tytler and Macpherson would have shaken the enemy's confidence, determined to postpone the assault until daybreak. Unfortunately, before Lord William Beresford,[2] to whom he entrusted the dangerous task of conveying a message to Appleyard, could reach the 3rd Brigade, part of its troops were already in action. Very injudiciously, the 27th Punjaub Infantry, commanded by Major H. Birch, and a detachment of the

[1] "The Second Afghan Campaign," by Colonel H. B. Hanna. Vol. ii., p. 7.

[2] Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, who was present, gives an amusing account of Lord William Beresford's *sang-froid* in conveying this message under fire: "To begin with, he had to clamber into the valley down the face of an all but perpendicular precipice, on the projections of which the Afghan shells were striking with malign freedom. Looking down from the upper edge I watched him complete the descent, and then start on the dangerous journey across the valley. No doubt he was making good speed, but it looked to me, anxious as I was, as if he were sauntering. Now and then he was hidden altogether by the smoke and dust of an exploding shell. Cool hand he was, to be sure! When he reached the hither bank of the Khyber stream, he deliberately sat himself down on a stone, and unlaced his boots, took them and his stockings off, and waded the stream barefoot. Having crossed, he sat down and replaced these articles of attire—how abominably particular he seemed, strung right

14th Sikhs, under Lieutenant F. G. Maclean, had been allowed to get far ahead of the rest of the brigade; and, unconscious that the bulk of the troops had ceased to afford them support, these isolated bodies continued to fight their way up the steep sides of the ridge, Maclean leading on the right with his Sikhs; Birch, on the left, with a portion of his Punjaubis; and the remainder of the 27th, under Captain Swetenham, some distance in the rear. Suddenly, issuing from thick jungle, the Sikhs found themselves under a heavy fire. Pressing boldly on, they succeeded in getting within sixty yards of the breast-works, but here, Maclean having been shot through the shoulder, they had to seek temporary shelter under a cliff and to call back for assistance to the Punjaubis. Birch, with a few of his men, rushed to their aid, to be shot dead before he could reach them. His Lieutenant, Fitzgerald, seeing him fall, dashed forward with fifteen of the Sikhs to try to recover his body, but the enemy's fire proved too deadly. Fitzgerald, twice wounded in the rush, was struck for the third time and killed outright in the very act of raising Birch, and most of his men shared his fate. The position of the assaulting party was now extremely critical, but, fortunately, the commanding engineer, Colonel F. R. Maunsell, who arrived, at this juncture, at the foot of the slopes and assumed command of all the troops in the neighbourhood, prevented the enemy from improving his success by pushing forward a company of sappers, and ordering up every available man from the rear; and at nightfall, when hostilities had ceased all over the field of operations, Maclean and his Sikhs stole from the shelter of the cliffs, and fell back on the 27th Punjaub Infantry." [1]

Maunsell and his sappers were always as ready to fight as they were to dig; and in this instance there is no doubt that the advent of

in the fairway of that belch of fire, about the correct lacing of his ankle boots! Finally he lit a cigarette, resumed his tramp across the rest of the valley, and clambering up the rocks bounding its further side, disappeared among Applevard's red-coats." ("Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," pp. 133, 134.) It does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Forbes, however, that Lord William would probably have done better by retaining his boots and socks; his mission was an urgent one, brooking no unnecessary delay, and wet foot-gear is a very ordinary contingency in such a campaign.

[1] "The Second Afghan Campaign," pp. 12-14.

a very resourceful and determined man, as Maunsell certainly was, prevented a much more serious disaster.

The flanking columns had, however, accomplished their task, for, after an anxious night, and when Sir Samuel Browne had ordered an assault in force, which was on the point of starting, came the news that the Afghans, menaced by Tytler's force, had abandoned their positions, and Ali Musjid was occupied without further loss.

In the further advance, the occupation of Afghan territory until the signing of the Treaty of Gundamuk, Maunsell no doubt took his part, and probably he was also with Sir Samuel Browne's force during the very trying and fatal return march through the Khyber Pass to Jellalabad, which has been well described by Surgeon-Major G. J. H. Evatt, under the heading of "The Death March"—the stifling heat, the clouds of unwholesome dust, lack of water, and the presence of cholera appear indeed to warrant the application of the term.

In a despatch from Sir Samuel Browne, dated from the camp at Jellalabad, March 17, 1879, a list of "The Officers of the Divisional Staff to whom I am under great obligations," includes the name of "Colonel (now Major-General) F. R. Maunsell, C.B., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineers."[1]

General Maunsell, unlike the majority of his brother engineers, adhered entirely to military duties in India. He was, no doubt, at a considerable loss on this account; there was an immense amount of engineering work in progress on railways, roads, irrigation, etc.; and when there was no genuine military work on hand, the services of skilled engineer officers were readily accepted, and were handsomely paid for. Maunsell, however, held aloof from these civil employments; he was a soldier, through and through, and loved his profession, and was always unwilling to push himself forward—a characteristic very frequently met with in men of sterling worth, who often suffer material disadvantage on this account, as did Frederick Maunsell.

General Maunsell was awarded C.B. in 1873, and K.C.B. in

[1] *London Gazette*, November 7, 1879. There appears to have been unusual delay in the publication of this despatch in the *Gazette*.

1897; he was appointed honorary aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, March 13, 1876.[1]

Maunsell lived to see the two first years of the great war, tracing the various actions and events with the keen instinct of an enthusiastic soldier; indeed, he may possibly have contracted his last illness by insisting, though in his eighty-ninth year, upon going out to get the evening paper, on an inclement evening, and so getting a chill.

He died at 32, Ashley Gardens, Westminster, on October 29, 1916; his mind was on the war to the end, apparently, for his last audible words were: "Napoleon would have done otherwise." Whether he was alluding to any recent event, or action of the Allied generals, is not clear; at that time the Roumanians were being driven back, fighting hard, and the French army was heroically maintaining its front at Verdun. He was buried with military honours at Laleham, his country seat in Middlesex, the pall-bearers being General Sir Bindon Blood, R.E., General Sir Scott Moncrieff, R.E., Colonel C. A. Maunsell, R.A.M.C., and D. Maunsell, Esq.

Sir Frederick Maunsell was a man of very fine character, beloved by his family and admired by his friends and acquaintances. He was naturally reticent, more especially in respect of his own exploits and experiences, and impatient of anything in the form of idle and uninformed curiosity; but to an intelligent and enlightened questioner he would always be ready to respond from his ample store of military knowledge and experience.

While he was commanding the Royal Engineers at Roorkee, about the year 1873, Maunsell shot a tiger under curious and somewhat tragic circumstances. He had been to Europe on leave, and finding that his boys and girls, who were with their mother in France, could chatter French fluently, he became dissatisfied with his own shortcomings in this respect; and by way of making good the deficiency, he engaged a young Frenchman of one-and-twenty to go to India with him as his secretary. The youth was nothing loth; but his parents and friends bemoaned over his departure

[1] The day following the installation of Lord Lytton as viceroy.

for distant India, expressing their conviction that he would never return, that he would fall a victim to disease, or be slain by a tiger, and so forth. Maunsell and his wife endeavoured to console them with the assurance that the boy would be as safe at Roorkee as in France, that tigers never came near enough to be dangerous, etc.; and so he sailed with Maunsell. Some time afterwards, while the officers were at mess, and the young French secretary with them, there was a sudden alarm—the unexpected had happened, and a tiger was actually prowling round the cantonment. The officers rose in a hurry and ran for their rifles; and while they were waiting, uncertain in which direction the beast was to be found, it suddenly came tearing down the street, in a fury of mingled rage and terror at finding itself in such unusual surroundings. There was a shout of warning, and the officers cleared to one side, ready to fire as the tiger came along—but the Frenchman, apparently paralysed by fear, got right in the tiger's path, and before a shot could be fired the brute had rolled him over and killed him. Maunsell shot the tiger, but too late to avert the tragic fulfilment of those dismal and apparently unfounded farewell premonitions.

Frederick Maunsell's cousin, Thomas, as already related, went home after the Second Sikh war, somewhat shattered in health by wounds and sickness; he exchanged from the 32nd into the 28th Regiment, having already been promoted to captain, and was for four or five years stationed at various places in England.

In 1853, while the regiment was in Yorkshire, the first rumours of war with Russia began to spread about; the 28th Regiment was concentrated at Preston, and shortly afterwards embarked on board the *Niagara* at Liverpool for the East. After so long a spell of peace there was wild excitement at the prospect of war, and the troops were cheered vociferously as they marched through Liverpool.

Sir Thomas Maunsell has written some reminiscences of his experiences in the Crimean war, which are of considerable interest.

Maunsell was again unfortunate in the matter of his health, for on the voyage from Malta to Gallipoli he developed serious illness, and upon arrival at the last-named place the doctors were all for sending him back to Malta in the transport.

"Rightly thinking that I should be vastly disappointed at such a proceeding, however, they decided to allow me to express my own views on the matter. The colonel came to my cabin, therefore, and gave me my choice, and on my promptly deciding to be landed I was put into a boat with a doctor and taken on shore, and lodged in a perfectly empty room of an unfurnished house in the town. There were no superfluous luxuries for officers in those days; and when, two days later, as I was somewhat recovering, Sir George Brown, the general commanding our division, sent his aide-de-camp with the thoughtful request to know whether I should like some soup, he found me lying on the bare floor with a soldier's knapsack for pillow. . . . It was very shortly after this, I remember, that a fire broke out in the house opposite, and, the street being very narrow, and the danger of a general conflagration great, we were hurriedly driven out of our quarters by a party of French soldiers sent to extinguish the flames. We retired, therefore, to the garden, and took refuge in an onion bed, where we made preparation for breakfast. Dr. Irwin, my doctor, was a good forager, and that morning we happened to have an ample spread; so seeing two strangers, also driven from the house, wandering disconsolate and hungry in the garden, we invited them to share the feast. We had a pleasant enough meal, and presently discovered that one of our guests was General Sir Collingwood Dickson, R.A., while the other was W. H. Russell, the great war correspondent, whose fame was yet to make. Possibly Sir William still keeps a recollection of our breakfast among the onions."

After references to further hardships—of which, however, Sir Thomas makes very light—to the cholera at Varna, the landing in the Crimea on September 15, the battle of the Alma, and the failure of the allied French and British forces to improve their victory by pursuing the retreating Russians—concerning which he says: "We were all ready to follow up the flying Russians, and Lord Raglan, as is known, was all in favour of our doing so; but the French had left their knapsacks behind, and would not agree to the proposal." Maunsell continues:

"We were soon in our positions before Sebastopol, and in due course the opening of the trenches began. It was on October 16

that the following order was issued from headquarters: 'Ten men will be selected from each regiment this afternoon to act as sharpshooters. Volunteers will be preferred. One captain and two subalterns will be selected from each division, and one non-commissioned officer from each regiment, to take charge of the sharpshooters when called out. These men will parade at 5 p.m. this day at the headquarters of the Third Division to receive instructions. Memo. of Instructions. General officers and officers commanding regiments will be pleased to explain to the sharpshooters the duty for which they are selected. It is in this case to approach within four or five hundred yards of the enemy's works, and there to establish themselves in an extended order (by single men) under cover of anything which may present itself to afford them protection. . . . Whilst so established they will endeavour to pick off the enemy's artillerymen in the embrasures. . . . The officer in command of the marksmen of the Third Division must place his men with the most advanced parts of the picquet furnished by the division. . . . The value of marksmen's services consists chiefly in checking the opposing artillery and firing into embrasures. . . . The nearer they are to the enemy the better. Everything, however, depends on the genius and efforts of the officer under whom these men are placed; neither is it possible that any duty can be imagined better calculated to elicit and make evident his individual intelligence, as well as that of everyone also under his command.'"

Maunsell, as might be expected from what we have seen of him in the Sikh war, immediately volunteered for this dangerous enterprise, and was placed in command of the sharpshooters of the Third Division, to whom, as in the orders above quoted, was assigned the most advanced and perilous position. Maunsell's account of their operations is so interesting that no excuse is needed for giving it *verbatim*.

"Our duties commenced the very next day. An hour before daylight I paraded my men, for as our post was to be far in front of the trenches, before the batteries, it was only possible to reach it under cover of darkness, and once there it was equally impossible to leave until nightfall. I led my party, therefore, while it was yet

night, in front of the Green Hill trenches, and posted them as required; and when day came, and the firing began, our men, as expected, were enabled to do no little execution amongst the Russian gunners, and very effectually aided in silencing their fire, though at no slight loss to themselves. On the second or third day of our duty I took thirty sharpshooters to within two hundred yards of the Redan, and posted them there, while I myself, with ten more, took up our positions on the left, overlooking the Woronzoff Road, for I felt certain the Russians would attack us from that quarter.[1] We were then a thousand yards ahead of the trenches, which had advanced to within 1,200 yards of the Redan. As soon as daylight appeared I could see the enemy had observed us, and soon a party of infantry in skirmishing order were coming down the Woronzoff Road to dislodge us. My ten men kept up a well-directed fire, however, and in a short time the Russians, though doing their best to advance under any cover they could find, were effectually checked. The big guns in the batteries then fired canister, which peppered and whizzed about us, happily, as we had fair cover, without doing much harm. It was somewhat of an ordeal for the nerves, however, and before long I observed three of my men growing fidgety, and whispering suspiciously among themselves. Presently, just as I was directing the fire on the enemy's sharpshooters, my sergeant cried: 'Look, sir, at those men running away! Shall I fire at them?' 'No,' I said; 'give me your rifle,' and shouting to the men, and at the same time pointing the weapon at them, I warned them that if they did not immediately return I would fire. They saw I was in earnest, and very much ashamed and crestfallen, they slunk back.

"After this the Russians, seeing they had failed to dislodge us so far, sent a body of infantry against our right. . . . They attacked us suddenly—and this time there was clearly nothing to be done but shift our position, which we accordingly did, to the other side of the Woronzoff Road, where we were not only undisturbed, but found ourselves still better placed for firing into the embrasures.

[1] Green Hill is about 1,500 yards south of the Redan; we had a battery of forty-one guns there, commanding the Redan, and the bastion of a fort to the north-west. The Woronzoff Road runs diagonally across, from south-east to north-west, about midway between Green Hill and the Redan.

"This was a typical morning's work with the sharpshooters. In this fashion the work proceeded day after day and week after week. Every morning I led my little band out to their posts in the cold blackness of the winter's night an hour before dawn. Every evening, when darkness had come, again I led them back, though not the same number. The duty was terribly dangerous, for each morning we had to drive back the enemy's picquets, and all the long day we were under severe fire. Our casualties were very heavy, and out of our little force two were killed and seven wounded on one occasion in a single day. Where the wounded fell there they lay until nightfall, for it was impossible to remove them under the fire of the batteries. However, we had the reward of our labours in seeing how the Russian gunners suffered by our efforts. How much we annoyed them they showed, clearly enough, by continually lowering the guns and firing grape and canister at us, their tormentors; while they were quickly forced to put up mantlings of thick rope as protection while they were loading."

After alluding to the terrible gale of November 14, which wrought such havoc afloat and ashore,[1] and recounting some minor adventures, Maunsell goes on: "Thus the long and weary winter dragged along. As the trenches drew nearer Sebastopol the sharpshooters got closer to the enemy. There were also the Russian sharpshooters to contend with, and we had many exciting affairs with them, and some personal encounters. Our casualties, as I have said, were heavy, but every evening the gaps were filled up by fresh volunteers, so that the party always went out in full strength. For seventy-six days I led my men, by which time I was one of the very few left unhit of those who had first joined; but on the seventy-sixth day, December 31st, while on duty I was severely wounded in the left arm by a rifle bullet, which broke the bone. I was carried by four of my men on a stretcher, right across the open where we were, up to the camp, and it shows the humanity of the Russians to the wounded that they never attempted to fire at us, though they could

[1] For a detailed account of the scene in Balaclava Roads, and the numerous wrecks, with fearful loss of life, on this occasion, see "Fifty-two Stories of the Sea," by Commander E. P. Statham; p. 408.

easily have shot us all. I was sent at once to the hospital at Scutari, and, the trenches now having approached so close to Sebastopol, the sharpshooters were no longer required, and their services were dispensed with."

This simple and straightforward account of the invaluable services performed by this small body of heroic men, the depleted ranks promptly closed by ready volunteers, is supplemented and confirmed by the following Divisional Order, dated January 3, 1855: "The Lieut.-General desires to express his thanks to Captain Maunsell, 28th Regiment, for his zeal and gallantry whilst in charge of the marksmen of the Division, together with his regret that, owing to the wound he has received in the trenches, the Division has been deprived for a short time of the advantage of Captain Maunsell's useful services."

Maunsell was sent home after having been in hospital for a fortnight; he quickly recovered, and again sailed for the Crimea, but the war shortly afterwards came to an end.

He was made C.B. in 1875, and K.C.B. in 1897.

He lived latterly at Burghclere, Newbury, Berks, and died on July 4, 1908.

Frederick, fifth son of Robert Maunsell, of Bank Place, Limerick (see pedigree), was born in 1793; he joined the 18th Regiment as ensign April 16, 1812; lieutenant January 28, 1813; transferred to 85th King's Light Infantry March 18, 1813; captain June 24, 1819; major August 14, 1827; lieut.-colonel May 23, 1836; colonel (army) November 9, 1846; major-general June 20, 1854; lieut.-general June 1, 1862; general in the army August 9, 1870. He was colonel of the 53rd Regiment 1860-1865, and of the 85th 1865-1875, in which year he died.

Lieutenant Maunsell's transfer to the 85th Regiment was opportune, and welcome no doubt from the young soldier's point of view, as the regiment, not long after he joined it, was ordered to the Peninsula, where it was destined to take part in some stirring incidents.[1]

[1] A few weeks before Maunsell joined there had been a wholesale change of officers, owing to dissensions and alleged scandals among them. On February 3, 1813, no fewer than nine-and-twenty officers were appointed from various corps to supersede those then attached to the regiment. Maunsell's transfer was six weeks later; but no doubt it was ordered as a further consequence of this unusual upheaval. (See "The 85th King's Light Infantry," by "One of Them"; p. 73.)

ROBERT MAUNSELL, OF BANK PLACE, LIMERICK;
A founder of "Maunsell's Bank."

[Later page 502.

GENERAL FREDERICK MAUNSELL.
Son of Robert Maunsell, of Bank Place, Limerick.
Born 1793; died 1875.

[Face page 503

The two transports conveying the regiment arrived off San Sebastian—on the north coast of Spain, close to the French frontier—on August 18, 1913; as they were bound for Pasages, some three miles to the east of San Sebastian (which was held by the French), they must have made a bad "landfall," which might have been disastrous; for they were becalmed within range of the enemy's guns, which promptly opened on the transports; fortunately a breeze sprang up before any damage was done, and Pasages was reached on the following day.

San Sebastian is situated on a low peninsula, and is well adapted for resisting an attack. The French were, however, unable to avail themselves sufficiently of the advantages of their position, and San Sebastian was carried by assault on August 31.

The 85th Regiment was ordered from Irun—about twelve miles to the eastward—to San Sebastian in a hurry on August 30 to take part in the attack; the chronicler of the doings of the regiment, however, says: "The 85th was then selected to embark on the boats of the fleet, with a view to assaulting the Castle at the moment that the main body moved from the trenches. Such was the design of Sir Thomas Graham; but as it appeared that it could not be carried out without disaster to the party so utilised, it was abandoned. On the 31st the regiment retired to Irun, and spent the succeeding day under arms, awaiting some movement on the part of Soult, who had been prevented in his effort to relieve the defenders of San Sebastian."[1]

Frederick Maunsell did not, therefore, take part in the actual storming of San Sebastian, unless he was permitted to volunteer with some other regiment. Being present, however, he received the Silver Medal commemorating the action.

Captain Gubbins, of the 85th, in a letter dated from Irun, September 15, 1813, says: "Lord Wellington's despatch will give you every particular of the fall of San Sebastian. I went with part of the Regiment with an intention to storm the place on the sea side,

[1] "The 85th King's Light Infantry" by "One of Them"; p. 80. Thomas Graham (1748-1843); knighted March 12, 1812; created Baron Lynedoch of Balygowan May 3, 1814.

but we received orders to make a diversion only. The shot and shells flew about us pretty thick, but, thank God, the only injury we sustained was a sprinkling from the water thrown up by the shells that fell near the boats." [1]

This corroborates the statement above quoted; evidently some part of the regiment was already embarked in the boats, when the proposed enterprise was countermanded; and later in the day the regiment, not having suffered by participation in the bloody work of the assault, was ordered to march to Irun, to intercept Marshal Soult in his anticipated movement.

On October 7 the 85th took part in forcing the passage of the River Bidassoa, which forms the boundary line at this point between French and Spanish territory. This was a very well-planned and well-executed enterprise. The French infantry and artillery commanded strongly the only two negotiable fords; but the allied forces, having taken up, before daylight and in perfect silence, favourable positions for the advance, and leaving their tents standing and camp-fires burning brightly in their rear, in order to deceive the enemy, rushed the passage soon after daylight in splendid style. The French were apparently taken by surprise, and made but a poor show of resistance. The 85th played a conspicuous part in the capture of the village of Hendaye, on the face of the heights occupied by the enemy.[2]

In the records of the 85th Regiment appears the following, alluding to the period of comparative inactivity before the crossing of the Bidassoa: "A perfect understanding seems to have existed between the two opposing forces. Sentries and picquets were never molested or attacked unless a general action was to follow. Similarly, from this camp officers would wade across the Bidassoa when fishing, into the French picquet line, who would watch their sport without interference." Later, in a letter from Captain Gubbins: "The French army is close to us, we see them plainly with the naked eye

[1] "The 85th King's Light Infantry"; p. 83.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 85. The losses of the allies were considerable: 127 killed, 674 wounded, and 13 missing ("Duke of Wellington's Despatches," by Walter Wood; p. 379). The duke dates all his despatches at this time from Lesaca, about fifteen miles inland from Irun.

MAJOR ROBERT GEORGE STONE MAUNSELL.
Born 1842.

(Vol. page 304

CAPTAIN FREDERICK HENRY ROBERT MAUNSELL,
The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

Index page 305

at drill. Our sentries at the outposts are only twenty yards from the enemy's. I frequently ride between them. They never molest any officer—but once I was desired to go further away." [1]

A curious state of affairs, and in marked contrast with the great war of 1914-1918; on the first Christmas Day a few amenities of this nature took place, but some German soldiers were shot on the following day for taking part in them, and there was no recurrence.

The next affair in which the 85th took part was the crossing of the Nivelle on November 10. On this occasion the regiment was allotted an important task, the capture of the small town of Urogue, very strongly held by the enemy; it lies a few miles south of the river, not far from the coast.

The Rev. G. R. Gleig, chaplain to the forces, then a subaltern in the regiment, says in his journal: "The 85th was selected, in preference to many others, for this service, perilous though honourable." [2]

Advancing in silence under cover of darkness, the 85th carried the village at dawn in gallant style. It was strongly barricaded and full of infantry, but the British surmounted the barricades and chased the enemy out of the town, then shifted the barricades to the further side, as they were under orders to hold this position. Captain Gubbins, in a letter dated November 24, says: "In the late action the 85th Regt. had the honour to be particularly selected to attack the town of Urogue, and in half an hour we got complete possession of it and kept it during the whole day under a fire of artillery and musketry."

The 85th was the leading infantry regiment in the pursuit which ensued, and the regiment subsequently took part in the investment of Bayonne, from February 25, 1814, to April 28, when the war came to a conclusion.

Meanwhile, Britain had been at war with America for two years, and it was immediately resolved to transport some of our

[1] "The 85th King's Light Infantry"; pp. 83, 86.

[2] Gleig went through this and the American campaign with credit; then left the army and was ordained in 1820. He was a profuse writer of military histories, etc.; he also wrote biographies of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. The latter was severely criticised by Macaulay, who described it as "three big, bad volumes, full of undigested correspondence and undiscerning panegyric."

troops from the Peninsula across the Atlantic, the 85th Regiment being among the number.

Our force disembarked at St. Benedict, on the Chesapeake, on August 19, and marched towards Washington, arriving on the 24th before the village of Bladensburg, some eight or ten miles from the capital. Here, on some heights beyond the town, they found the enemy strongly posted; and on entering the streets were within range of the American artillery. The only means of crossing the river was a narrow bridge beyond the town, exposed, of course, to the enemy's fire. The crowded ranks on the bridge were severely punished; but, this once crossed, our men dashed forward, and quickly routed the first line of the enemy, which fled in confusion, leaving two guns behind. A flank movement by the British quickly completed the rout, and the battle of Bladensburg was won.

Our losses were heavy; about two-thirds of our army was engaged, and more than five hundred were killed and wounded. Of the 85th Regiment Colonel Thornton (commanding the Light Brigade), Lieut.-Colonel Wood (commanding the regiment), Major Brown, and Lieutenants Williams, Burrell, Maunsell, O'Connor, Gascoigne, Hickson, Gleig, and Crouchley were wounded; two officers and twelve rank and file were killed, and fifty-nine rank and file wounded or missing.

Mr. Gleig says: "On the side of the Americans the slaughter was not so great. Being in possession of a strong position, they were of course less exposed in defending than the others in storming it; and had they conducted themselves with coolness and resolution, it is not conceivable how the day could have been won. But the fact is that, with the exception of a party of sailors from the gunboats under the command of Commodore Barney, no troops could behave worse than they did. . . . The defeat was absolute; and as the distance from Bladensburg to Washington does not exceed four miles, there appeared to be no further obstacle in the way to prevent its immediate capture."[1]

[1] "Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans," etc.; p. 121. Joshua Barney was a well-known officer in the American navy in the War of Independence; he also commanded several privateers with considerable success, and was a skilful and determined fighter. (See "Privateers and Privateering," by Com. E. P. Statham; pp. 282 *et seq.*) Mr. Gleig's memory is at fault in respect of the distance of Bladensburg from Washington; it is certainly nearer ten than four miles.

To Washington accordingly they went, unimpeded; and when General Ross, commanding the troops, himself accompanied a flag of truce sent in with terms, they were fired at from the windows of a house, and the general's horse was killed. This flagrant breach of the recognised code of warfare naturally enraged the British; the troops at once advanced into the town, killed all the inmates of the house from which the shots had been fired, and burned it to the ground; then they proceeded to destroy "everything in the most distant degree connected with the government."

There was, however, no intention of attempting to hold the city with the small force available; five days later our troops were back again at St. Benedict and re-embarked.

The next episode was an excursion against Baltimore; near that city the British again routed a superior force of the enemy; but there was no more possibility of occupying the town than there had been in the case of Washington. These engagements appear rather futile and barren of results in return for the losses sustained.

The long voyage to New Orleans was then undertaken, calling at Port Royal, Jamaica, on the way. Mr. Gleig gives an interesting account of the passage, which was a somewhat tedious one in those days.

Arrived off the coast near New Orleans, it was decided to land at a creek on the shores of Lake Borgne, a large shallow expanse of water, opening into Lake Pontchartrain—the two are, in fact, one—and thus approach New Orleans.

Only about 1,600 men were selected for this enterprise; they were embarked in vessels of light draft, and on December 23 (1814) landed at Bayon de Cateline, a creek on the shore of the lake, about ten miles from New Orleans. The force consisted of the 85th, 95th, and 4th Regiments, commanded by Colonel Thornton, now recovered of his wounds. After marching about two miles they halted at a spot beside the main road to New Orleans, which ran parallel with the river, and close to the dyke, or embankment, which kept the river from overflowing upon the flat country. Fires were lit, dinners cooked, and at dark they prepared to lie down and pass, as they hoped, a peaceful night.

But there was a very unwelcome and unexpected interruption of their bivouac. Some time before eight o'clock a large American man-of-war schooner came quietly up the river, anchored abreast of their camping-ground, which was plainly revealed by the blazing fires, deliberately swung her broadside on to it, and, with a shout of "Give them this for the honour of America!" discharged a murderous shower of grape, sweeping down numbers in the camp. Against this the British had nothing effective to oppose; their artillery was too light, and musketry obviously futile; so the men were ordered to leave the fires and take refuge under the protection of the dyke.

Here they lay for an hour or so, when the rattle of small arms once more called them to the alert; they were surrounded by a superior force.

Nothing daunted, they rushed to the support of their picquets; and then ensued, in the darkness, a veritable *mêlée*: companies were broken up, and desperate encounters between groups, and sometimes between individuals, took place. Eventually the enemy was beaten off. The 85th suffered severely in this affair; Captains Grey and Harris, Lieutenant Hickson and thirteen rank and file were killed; Captain Knox, Lieutenants Wellings and Maunsell, four sergeants, two buglers, and fifty-nine rank and file wounded.

Subsequently, Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham having arrived and taken command on Christmas Day, an attack in force was ordered; Colonel Thornton, with the 85th, the marines, and some blue-jackets, was to cross the river and capture the enemy's artillery—an enterprise which involved the cutting of a canal across the neck of land between the Bayon de Cateline and the river; they were not to be readily daunted, these Britishers.

However, Pakenham's scheme failed; Colonel Thornton and the 85th, though delayed many hours by the non-arrival of the boats, put up a splendid fight, and actually routed a vastly superior force, capturing eighteen guns; Thornton was again wounded; but the main body was unable to accomplish its purpose, and was compelled to retire, with terrible losses, the 85th also evacuating the position it had so splendidly acquired.

The ultimate situation is well summed up in a letter from

Lieut.-Colonel R. Gubbins, dated from "Banks of the Mississippi," January 10, 1815: "We have had most dreadful work since we came here, the 85th Regt. has suffered terribly, particularly in officers. All our operations will be before the public, I shall therefore say nothing about them at present. We have failed entirely—fortunately the part of the army I was with, and which I commanded after Colonel Thornton was wounded, succeeded completely. I mean the 8th, the day of the attack on the American lines; our whole loss on that day is, I believe, about 2,000."

Writing again from H.M.S. *Seahorse*, on January 25, Gubbins says: "Once more, thank God, I write to you from on board ship, safe, sound, and in good health, which is what very few of six or seven thousand can say. I should rather have said, what was seven thousand six weeks ago. The fatal list, as you so well call it, will too soon reach England. . . . You may judge what the loss of the army has been from that of the 85th—out of 40 officers we have only 8 not killed or wounded. In one hour and a quarter we lost two thousand men. I am happy to tell you that the 85th still holds its name, and on the fatal 8th was the only regiment that succeeded, and are reduced to a skeleton and must soon come home."

Thus ended the New Orleans expedition—an unprofitable affair, though it served to bring out the heroic qualities of our troops.

General Maunsell died, as already stated, in 1875; a handsome mural tablet has been placed to his memory in the cathedral at Limerick, and on either side of it hang the colours of the old regiment in which he served so long and so well, and to which also his son and his grandson belonged. A portrait in oils of General Maunsell is in the possession of the officers of the 85th Regiment, and amongst the regimental plate is a set of silver candelabra presented by General Maunsell.

In the records of the 85th King's Light Infantry appears the name of Sewell Maunsell, ensign 29th Foot, July 17, 1771; lieut. ditto June 30, 1774; captain 85th Regiment October 24, 1781.

Also, Robert Maunsell, ensign, June 24, 1842; lieutenant March 28, 1845; captain April 28, 1857.

The immediate descent of these two officers is not clear; they are not to be found in the pedigree.

Another member of the family who belonged to the 85th Regiment is William Wray Maunsell, eldest son of the Rev. William Wray Maunsell, Archdeacon of Limerick;[1] ensign September 1, 1837; lieutenant November 16, 1841; captain November 22, 1844; exchanged to 66th Regiment, December 30, 1845; retired December 24, 1847; appointed major of the East Kent Militia, November 14, 1857; lieut.-colonel commanding ditto, May 15, 1864; resigned February 27, 1865.[2]

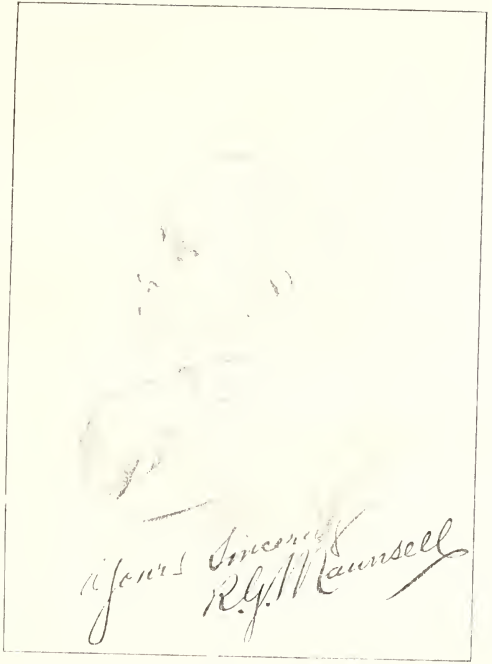
Lieut.-Colonel Francis Richard Maunsell is the second son of Richard Maunsell, of Ballywilliam. He was born February 14, 1861, entered the Royal Artillery in 1881. Served at Malta and Gibraltar and in India. He made two journeys of exploration in Eastern Turkey in Asia and Kurdistan; was military vice-consul at Sivas in 1897, and at Trebizonde in 1898, and Van (Kurdistan) in the same year; military attaché, British Embassy, Constantinople, from 1901 to 1905. He was employed at the War Office under the Director of Military Operations from 1907 to 1910, and was British staff officer of the Macedonian Gendarmerie from 1905. He was decorated with the 3rd Class of the Order of Alexander the Great by the Prince of Bulgaria, together with the Coronation Medal; the 2nd Class Osmanie Order by the Sultan in 1905, and 2nd Class Mejidie Order in 1909; C.M.G. 1904; C.B. 1917. Colonel Maunsell is an authority upon Turkey-in-Asia, Kurdistan, etc., and has written papers and published maps of these regions.

Mr. Robert George Maunsell, whose name so frequently appears in these pages as the author of the "History of Maunsell or Mansel," merits special notice, by reason of his prominence as a painstaking and enthusiastic family historian, and also in virtue of his fine character and attractive personality.

He was the youngest and only surviving son of Joseph Gabbett Maunsell of Limerick, and was thus the chief representative of the Ballinamona and Castle Park branch of the family. He was born

[1] See Thorpe Malsor Maunsells, p. 230.

[2] "The 85th King's Light Infantry"; pp. 464, 515.



ROBERT GEORGE MAUNSELL
(Compiler of the Family History).
Born 15 Dec., 1851; died 15 Oct., 1911.

REV. ARTHUR PERSSE GABBETT MAUNSELL, B.D.,
Chaplain to Indian Forces,
Son of the late R. G. Maunsell.

WILLIAM PRYCE MAUNSELL, OF FAIRYFIELD.
Born 5 May, 1828.
The eldest living representative of the Family (1919).

December 15, 1842, and joined the National Bank Service on his twentieth birthday; he was promoted to the management of the Castleisland branch in 1876. In the early eighties he was transferred to Mitchelstown, of Land League fame, where he witnessed some stormy scenes; landlords and agents went in danger of their lives, and the turbulent "Mountain Men" kept the district in a state of guerilla warfare.

In 1896 he was appointed joint manager of the Dublin branch, and in 1899 to the management of Cork, where he remained until he retired in 1909, after a service of forty-seven years.

He was a man of fine appearance, gifted with great energy, vitality, and physical strength; of unblemished character, honourable and faithful in every relation of life. A shy and reserved temperament gave to his manner a certain austerity. He was fond of historical reading, and greatly interested in genealogy. During the spare hours of five of the busiest years of his life he compiled the history of his family, which was published in 1903. The materials for this work he collected during many visits to the museums, libraries, and record offices in England and Ireland.

During his last illness, which was long and severe, he was engaged in collecting further information for a revised and enlarged edition of his book, but unfortunately he did not live to complete the work.

He died October 25, 1911, and was buried in the picturesque cemetery of Dean's Grange, near Dublin.

Details of Mr. Maunsell's marriage and issue duly appear in the pedigree.

The Maunsells of New Zealand, in 1906, presented Mr. R. G. Maunsell with a rare and curious Maori war club, of greenstone, in token of their appreciation of his family history.

Mr. William Pryce Maunsell, second son of Henry Maunsell of Fanstown, Co. Limerick, is the eldest living representative of the family in Ireland or elsewhere (see pedigree).

Mr. Maunsell was born May 5, 1828, and is thus at the time of writing ninety-one years of age. He succeeded to the estates on

the death of his brother, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Maunsell, February 21, 1913.

Mr. Maunsell is the author of some works, both of prose and poetry, as follows—"The Search after Truth"; "The Poisoned Chalice"; "In Mytilene with the late Sir Charles Newton"; "Our Disestablished Parish"; "The old English Union Jack"; "The Idler in College."

He is also deeply interested in some of the phases of Irish politics, and claims credit for having been instrumental in procuring an amendment in one of the Irish Land Acts, by which the holders of Reversionary Leases were excepted from the Fair Rent provisions. The clause was added immediately after the appearance in the *Times* of a letter from Mr. Maunsell on this point.

Mr. Maunsell is an able writer, with a pleasing, fluent style.

CHAPTER XI

MAUNSELLS OF THE DOMINION

NEW ZEALAND

THE pioneer of the Maunsell family in New Zealand was Robert, seventh son of George Maunsell, of Milford, near Limerick (see pedigree "Maunsells of Ballywilliam"). Robert Maunsell was born in Dublin, October 24, 1810. He was educated at Waterford, whence he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1833. He intended to become a barrister, and had already made considerable progress in his legal studies, when, according to his own account, he was induced by a conversation with a fellow-student to reconsider his purpose. This gentleman, who was his senior, calling upon him one day, Maunsell asked him how he was getting on with the law. "Oh, I have thrown it up," the other replied: "I saw so much that I disliked that I left it. I am going to be a clergyman." It is probable that Maunsell would have done well as a barrister, for he had displayed, at school and at college, undoubted capacity and application, and had taken a high place in honours. The remark of his friend, however, appears to have had the immediate effect of inducing Maunsell to abandon the law; he lost no time about it, for he tells us that he informed his father on the same evening that he would enter the Church. Whether he had already had misgivings concerning the law, or found, as his fellow-student said, that there was "much that he disliked" about it does not appear; but he qualified as soon as possible for Orders, and having been ordained in London, he offered his services to the Church Missionary Society, with the result that in 1834—or early in 1835—he was sent to New Zealand.

The story of the early dealings of European pioneers with savage and barbarous tribes is, almost invariably, very unpleasant reading, and very much to the discredit of the white men, with the exception of the missionaries, who have been, as a rule, imbued with the genuine desire of benefiting and reclaiming the native—though there have been some gruesome exceptions to the rule, and the results of their ministrations have, in many instances, been presented in unduly optimistic colours.

Sometimes the missionary, in other instances the trader, is the first adventurer; or possibly the explorer, actuated chiefly by the love of science. The course of events is, in any case, pretty much the same: murder and outrage by the natives, followed by barbarous atrocities on the part of the white trader, who is too frequently of the stamp of man who has "left his country for his country's good," and who speedily introduces among the natives evils which, savage and debased as they may be, have not been included among their habits.

The Maoris of New Zealand were, when first Englishmen came in contact with them, savages, so to speak, of the first water. They are said to be the descendants of invaders from Hawaii or other Pacific Islands; how long since does not appear to be known.

They had horrible and repulsive rites and customs, including cannibalism, which they practised in peculiarly loathsome fashion after the inevitable battles which ensued when they had become divided into tribes or communities under rival chiefs. They were withal of fine physique, and of high courage—as they were in later years to prove, to our cost—and were decidedly above the ordinary savage in respect of intelligence.

It was perhaps this last-mentioned attribute which, once their first truculent hostility to strangers had been mollified, rendered them amenable and receptive in an extraordinary degree to the advances of the missionaries and the presentment of fundamental Christian axioms. There was, in spite of their savagery, a remarkable and unexpected strain of chivalry in them, combined with the power of appreciating and adopting what appeared to them to be fair and reasonable argument and advice.

When the missionaries succeeded in getting a hearing, the Maoris were speedily struck by the novel principles set forth; they were attracted by what may be termed the more chivalrous and "sportsmanlike" tenets of Christianity.

A remarkable instance of this simplicity in accepting the new doctrine is said to have occurred during one of the wars in which, unhappily, but perhaps inevitably, we were engaged with the Maoris.

In 1865 General Cameron and his force were encamped on the banks of the Waikato river; the Maoris held a strong position some miles further up. The British troops were, either through some miscarriage or faulty organisation, lamentably short of provisions. One day several canoes were observed coming round the bend of the river, and as an attack was expected at any moment, a party under Colonel Austin was sent to reconnoitre and report the probable force of the enemy. To his surprise, the canoes, instead of carrying fierce Maori warriors, were laden with goats and potatoes for the British soldiers. "We heard," said the Maoris, "that you hungered: the Book which the missionaries brought to us says, 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him.' You are our enemies, you hunger. We feed you, that is all!" The canoes landed their cargoes, and returned to their own position.

Whether or not this almost incredible story be true, there is abundant evidence from various sources of the strange blend of chivalry and savagery in the Maori. The manly and sincere exposition of Christian ethics propounded by Robert Maunsell and others, both his predecessors and contemporaries, found in this characteristic their most fruitful source of progress.

Their work was, however, sorely discounted by the evil influence of depraved and rascally white men. When Maunsell arrived, in 1835, there were about two thousand British subjects in the island, of whom about one-tenth were escaped convicts or seamen who had deserted their ships; the remainder, it may safely be assumed, were for the most part unscrupulous self-seekers. There was no law and no properly constituted authority in any form to restrain these persons; and the crimes committed against the natives by the

captains and crews of some English vessels are almost incredible in their atrocity.

Maunsell landed in the Bay of Islands, on the north-east coast of North Island,[1] which, indeed, had been the landing-place of almost all the missionaries and others arriving from England. His work was confined, in the first instance, to North Island, but he extended his interest and influence later to the whole extent of the colony, and was well known from north to south.

For the first nine months he was employed going about the various mission stations, observing their method of working, and learning the Maori language through intercourse with the natives. He visited Paihia, Waimate, and Kerikeri, the Rev. Henry Williams being taken in charge. In 1835 Mr. Maunsell came with Mr. Williams in the schooner *Columbine* to Puriri, Thames, where he joined Messrs. Fairburn & Preece, and stopped some time at that mission station, ultimately going on to Matamata, where the late Archdeacon Brown (afterwards of Tauranga) carried on a mission. At Matamata Mr. Maunsell assisted in missionary labours.

Towards the close of 1835 a feud broke out between the Waikato and Rotorua and Tauranga natives through a Waikato being killed by the former. A war-party of 1,000 men assembled at Matamata, under Te Waharoa (William Thompson's father), and decided to go by Tauranga and attack the Tumu further on, advanced posts being pushed on along the road to Tauranga to prevent warning being sent to the Tumu. The Waikatos were successfully raiding Maketu and other settlements. Messrs. Brown and Maunsell, fearful that the mission at Tauranga might be threatened, or attacked, started over the Te Aroha range by what has since been known as Thompson's Track, an old warpath of the Ngatihaua, and in the forest, on the Tauranga side of the range, met the *taua* (war-party) who were laden with human flesh. The *taua* received the missionaries civilly enough, but dangled the decapitated heads of the fallen in

[1] New Zealand is, of course, composed of two separate islands, named respectively North and South (or sometimes Middle) Island, divided by Cook's Strait, named after the famous navigator, who visited the islands in 1769 and 1777. Some outlying islands—Chatham Islands, Auckland Islands, Raratonga and Mangaia in Cook's Islands—have been placed under New Zealand government.

their faces, and put the livers of the dead on their spear-points in derision. The influence of the missionaries prevented the war party from doing anything against the mission station at Tauranga. Messrs. Brown and Maunsell(sleeping that night in the forest) travelled back with the retiring war-party along the old war-path next day to Matamata, and peace was ultimately made between the Waikatos and their enemies.

In 1836 Mr. Maunsell went with the Rev. Henry Williams, in the schooner *Columbine*, to the Tamaki; thence they took boat to Otahuhu and Karangahape (Cornwallis, on the Manukau), visiting the natives at all the settlements. They had to drag their boat across the portage at Otahuhu. Mr. Hamlin, who was in the Waikato at Mangapori (near Alexander), came down to meet them. On going back to the *Columbine*, it was decided, with the aid of Mr. Hamlin's natives, to transport stores across from the Tamaki to the Manukau, and thence to a place called Uretoa, six miles north of Waiuku, where, with Mr. Hamlin, Maunsell laboured for some time. The two missionaries afterwards separated, Mr. Maunsell going to Maraetai, at Waikato Heads, to form a mission station, while Mr. Hamlin went to Oroua, at the mouth of the Manukau, where he formed another.

On the proclamation of the queen's sovereignty over New Zealand,[1] consequent on the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi by the Ngapuhi tribes, Mr. Maunsell was one of the missionaries requested and authorised by the Government to procure the signatures of the leading chiefs of the Waikato tribes to the Treaty. In the Blue Book

[1] The annexation of North Island was accomplished on January 22, 1840, by Captain William Hobson, R.N., who was despatched to Australia in H.M.S. *Druid* some months previously. He was to have been consul, with extensive powers, at the Bay of Islands, but the rascally and avaricious proceedings of the agent of the New Zealand Company, together with the knowledge that France was on the point of sending a representative with the object of annexing territory, occasioned an alteration in the programme: and Hobson, armed with instructions from Government, and from Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, and with a lieutenant-governor's commission in his pocket, hoisted the British flag, on the date above mentioned, at the Bay of Islands. The English missionaries had all along protested vigorously against the methods of Colonel Wakefield, the representative of the New Zealand Company, and the Government subsequently refused to recognise the purchase of lands which the company had disposed of to many clamorous applicants, anxious to get hold of "a good thing" in the newly opened country. The whole account of the proceedings of Wakefield and his colleagues, as given by G. W. Rusden in his "History of New Zealand" (pp. 188 *et seq.*), is revolting.

on "The Treaty of Waitangi," is a report of April 14, from Mr. Maunsell to the authorities, as to his action in procuring signatures to it. He says:

"You will, I trust, receive with this the document lately forwarded to me to have the signatures of the principal men in Waikato attached to it. I am happy to inform you that the signatures obtained comprise those of the leading chiefs, with perhaps two exceptions. These we hope soon to obtain, and have already forwarded on to Messrs. James Wallis and Whiteley the document left me by Captain Symonds, in order that they may obtain as many more names as they deem expedient."

At Maraetai, in addition to carrying on the usual mission work and a native school, Mr. Maunsell was kept busy with translation work of the Old Testament, a large portion of his work being destroyed the first time through his house being burned down. In 1844 Bishop Selwyn procured the appointment of Messrs. Maunsell, William Williams, and Puckey to revise the Maori Prayer Book, but the translation of the Old Testament was principally the work of Maunsell, for which his ripe scholarship peculiarly fitted him. In 1847 Messrs. Maunsell, William and Leonard Williams, aided by the Revs. J. Hobbs, T. Buddle, and Alex. Reid, Wesleyan missionaries, further revised the Old Testament, and Messrs. Maunsell, William and Leonard Williams again revised the New Testament, of which Rev. W. Williams had made a translation. Mr. Maunsell completed the translation of the Old Testament at Maraetai and Kohanga. In this connection it may be stated that early in the fifties the Rev. Mr. Maunsell published a Maori grammar, which is still the standard authority on the Maori language. He received the degree of LL.D. from his college (Trinity College, Dublin), in recognition of his work in translating the Scriptures into Maori.

In 1849 Earl Grey sent out a despatch to Sir George Grey, dated December 23, which created an evil impression upon the natives, who believed that the Government intended to claim all land not under tillage. Maunsell vigorously protested against the despatch. On the ground that he had taken a large share in procuring signatures of natives to the treaty of Waitangi, he urged his claim to be heard

in favour of its inviolability, and appealed to the governor, Sir George Grey. Whatever might have been Earl Grey's intentions, nothing came of the despatch, and matters remained *in statu quo*.

At Maraetai Mrs. Maunsell, who had undergone all the dangers and hardships of missionary life with her husband, died.

Sir George Grey, on one of his visits to the school, noticing that the amount of land was too limited for the school, suggested that the natives should endow it still further. The local natives, however, had not conveniently a sufficient area at their disposal to give for such a purpose, but the natives at Kohanga, ten or twelve miles higher up the Waikato river, gave a block of seven hundred acres.

Maraetai was abandoned, the native resident population having shifted, and Mr. Maunsell started in 1853 a fresh mission station and an industrial school at Kohanga. Nearly a hundred pupils were taught "the three R's," geography, English, religious instruction, farming work, gardening, and cattle-raising, etc., the intention being to make the establishment as far as possible self-supporting. In 1856 Governor Gore Browne visited the Kohanga native school, and expressed himself well pleased with what he saw. The school flourished until the unhappy Taranaki war of 1860 broke out, when the natives began to get suspicious of the *pakeha*,[1] commenced to withdraw their children from the mission schools, and to relapse into their old habits of barbarism and war.

In October of that year (1856), a Maori named Eriata (Eliezer) was found dead at Patumahoe, thirty miles from Auckland. The natives, in their inflamed, suspicious state of mind, thought that he had been shot by a European, and were ready to take *utu*.[2] Mr. Maunsell and Mr. (afterwards Sir Donald) McLean attended the meeting at Mauku to pacify the natives. Mr. Maunsell made the speech of the day, and proved to the natives from various circumstances which he pieced together that Eriata had accidentally shot himself while carrying his gun in his hand through scrub. It was

[1] *Pakeha—i.e.*, foreigners.

[2] *I.e.*, Revenge or reprisals.

subsequently ascertained that the natives had arranged, before the meeting came off, that at a given signal all the Europeans present should be murdered as *utu* for Eriata's death. Fortunately, Robert Maunsell's eloquence and reasoning prevailed. The fine old chief (the late Waata Kukutai) ably seconded his efforts. Notwithstanding the verdict arrived at, that the death of the Maori was accidental, a party of three hundred Waikato warriors left Ngaruawahia under young King Matutaera and Te Waharoa (William Thompson), and were met at Tuakau by Mr. Maunsell. A long conference took place, the end of which was that Thompson sent word to recall a party which had gone down the river to murder some Europeans as *utu*, and through his influence the war-party returned in peace up the river.

The outbreak of war in 1863 on the Waikato frontier brought matters to a crisis at the Kohanga mission station and native boarding-school. The natives migrated southwards, and the children were withdrawn. Sir George Grey had been the friend and patron of these schools throughout, and rendered valuable aid, but after seventeen years of progress and an average roll of eighty pupils, the Kohanga mission station and school had to be abandoned and broken up through the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Maunsell, after holding a service with the troops at the Queen's Redoubt, went on his way down the river in a canoe with a Maori, and through a lull in the wind he providentially escaped being shot with Mr. Armitage, R.M., and party at Camerontown. He had arranged with Mr. Armitage for a passage in his boat, but through the wind failing did not avail himself of it. The Ngatimaniapotos stated that had they got him in Armitage's boat they would have shot him with the rest. As it was, he was held prisoner by the natives for a few hours, and then released. Mr. Maunsell then attached himself (as Maori mission work was at an end for the time) to the troops as chaplain, holding services at the various posts and following the advance as the troops pushed up the Waikato. After the severe engagement of Rangiriri it fell to his lot to bury the dead—both the soldiers and the rebel Maoris—over one hundred being buried in the trenches.

When the war was over Mr. Maunsell returned for a short

EDWARD SCHWARTZ MAUNSELL,
(Son of Venble. Archdeacon Robert Maunsell),
of Masterton, New Zealand, and family.

ERIDGE, MASTERTON, NEW ZEALAND.

time to Kohanga, where his second wife (a sister of the late Rev. A. G. Panton, formerly of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Auckland) died; he came to reside in Auckland in 1868 for the benefit of his family. Mr. Maunsell was made Archdeacon of Waikato at the first session of the Auckland Diocesan Synod, but this office he resigned on becoming incumbent of St. Mary's Cathedral Church, Parnell, in that year, a post which he held from 1868 to 1883, and was also Archdeacon of Auckland from 1870 to 1883, at which date he gave up regular active ministerial work. In that year King Tawhiao visited Auckland with his leading chiefs. At one of the native gatherings at Mount Eden, in Mr. J. C. Firth's grounds, Archdeacon Maunsell addressed the assembled natives, and this was his last public speech to the Kingites. Though retired from regular ministerial work, Archdeacon Maunsell, as long as health permitted, visited the natives at Orakei, the native school (Parnell), the gaol, hospital, and also took part in the services at the mission hall, Lower Remuera.

There were, of course, as is invariably the case in respect of missionary work among savages, many disappointments; natives who had apparently embraced Christianity with enthusiasm would relapse into their former abominable practices; the vicinity of a rapidly growing township, such as Auckland, would provide temptation too strong to be resisted; the Maori convert, intelligent and adaptable, too readily followed the example of debased foreigners, learned to love liquor, and fell back upon his old life, with some additional and undesirable propensities thrown in.

George Augustus Selwyn, first bishop of New Zealand, and, from his first landing in 1841, *persona grata* with the Maoris, found much to commend in Maunsell's work.

The Rev. G. R. Wynne, in "The Church in Greater Britain," says of Mr. Maunsell: "He placed Christian literature in the hands of the Maoris. Soon large editions of Scripture and of the Prayer-Book were called for. Thirty-three thousand copies of the Morning and Evening Prayer were soon in circulation, and converts to Christianity, carrying the volumes in their hands, voluntarily sought out their brethren in the other islands, so that, in the course of his first

visitation in the Middle Island, Bishop Selwyn found the way fully prepared for his ministrations, and the people, as yet unvisited by any English teacher, able to say the Creed and answer in the Catechism solely as the results of the labours of native and voluntary teachers carrying Maunsell's translations in their hands."[1]

This remarkable statement certainly constitutes strong evidence of the value of Maunsell's work as a translator, even if it be discounted to some extent by the tendency which is frequently exhibited by the various missionary societies to present a more rosy aspect of their achievements than is actually warranted.

Quite apart, however, from genuine missionary work, there can be no doubt but that Bishop Selwyn, Maunsell, and their predecessors, George Marsden and Henry Williams, performed most valuable service as advisers and mediators in respect of the numerous and knotty points of difference which arose from time to time between the representatives of the British government and the Maori chiefs. According to various writers on the subject, our governors, or the Colonial office in London, frequently displayed a deplorable lack of judgment and moderation in these dealings, and great ignorance of the native character, thereby inciting the chiefs to obstinate and armed resistance. The missionaries, with their intimate knowledge, gathered from long and close association with the Maoris, were able to offer sound advice, which, when accepted—as was by no means invariably the case—usually resulted in a peaceful settlement. Had their counsel prevailed in 1861 and the following years, the regrettable New Zealand wars of that time might very possibly have been avoided. They were strong champions of moderation and straightforwardness in dealing with the natives, to whom, as they well knew, this attitude would appeal most effectually; but stereotyped official traditions are not readily overcome, and both Maoris and British suffered in consequence.

The Maoris displayed in these wars a remarkable military aptitude, and courage of the highest type; the assault upon their position at Gate Pah, in 1865, by a combined naval and military

[1] "The Church in Greater Britain," by Archdeacon G. R. Wynne; p. 98.

force, was repulsed in the most gallant fashion, the British losses being heavy. The Maoris afterwards treated our wounded, whom we were compelled to leave behind, in the kindest and most chivalrous manner.

The missionaries attribute this action on the part of men who were used to spearing and afterwards devouring their enemies to the influence of religion: probably their contention is an entirely just one, and they must be credited with having thus inculcated a spirit of very practical Christianity, which served to transform a savage cannibal into a "gentleman."

Maunsell's influence with the Maoris was undoubtedly very strong; there are numerous instances of his successful intervention when opposing chiefs were on the point of engaging in battle. Writing in December, 1845, he says:

"There are now unfortunately two disputes about land in the district. One commenced about six months ago by one of the parties seizing land. Ngatipu immediately felt bound to assert their claims; both tribes built *pa*[1] about 100 yards apart: they have been entrenched there for four months and have had frequent disputes. Aware of their excited character, they were unwilling that I should leave them, as the 'Teacher' being present served as a check on both parties. I have schools in the morning with the adults and children before they get their food; meeting for evening service at one *pa* and then a reading at the other, and both parties meet for Sunday services and for school just between the *pas*. On one fine day the congregation numbered four hundred. The people of England can scarcely conceive two large bodies of men meeting fully armed, engaged in a most strenuous struggle, one party breaking down the other's defending piece of fencing, using the most violent language towards each other: the bell ringing for evening prayer, and both parties, each in a position of defence and attack, with their guns lying between them, joining in worship. And when I addressed them from Eph. iv., 26, pointing to the sun: 'Be ye angry, and sin not: let not the sun go down upon

[1] *I.e.*, fortified positions.

your wrath,' then rising up and dispersing to their regular encampments."

A remarkable scene, truly; and one which bears the strongest testimony to Maunsell's hold upon the people.

As early as the year 1847 Maunsell wrote a long letter to the governor (George Grey) upon the subject of the education of the natives. It is an admirably written document, going very thoroughly into the subject, and displaying throughout an intimate knowledge of the natives and their requirements, as well as a keen perception of the spirit in which negotiations between the Maoris and the British should be conducted. The governor wrote a kind and sympathetic letter in answer; but the point of view of the official was always at variance with that of the missionary; and not infrequently the official view was, all things considered, the more practical. To Maunsell the native was an object of compassion, of constant solicitude lest he should suffer injustice or injury; the governor, on the other hand, was bound to see that discipline and obedience to established law was not discounted by a too profuse philanthropy, which is always liable, among peoples of recently savage life, to be interpreted as the outcome of pusillanimity. British ministers and governors have, at various periods of history, had good reason for regretting the exhibition of national magnanimity, which may occasionally pave the way for national disaster.

However, as time went on, the Maoris gradually emerged entirely from their old savage state, and became good citizens; and there can be no question but that this happy consummation is due in very great measure to the pioneer missionaries, among whom Robert Maunsell is by no means the least. The whole of his life in New Zealand, whether gathered from his own straightforward and simple story, or from the records of his contemporaries, exhibits him as a man of courage, sincerity, high principle, and a refined and sympathetic nature.

He died on April 20, 1894, in his eighty-fourth year.

Archdeacon Maunsell's marriages and issue are fully detailed in the pedigree.

His grandson, Percy Harold Maunsell, was killed in action

ARCHDEACON ROBERT MAUNSELL, D.D.

Born 24 Oct., 1810; died 20 April, 1894.

(From a portrait in the possession of his grand-daughter, Miss Eva Kissling.)

TAIAMAI, NEW ZEALAND.
The residence of G. S. Kissling.

[Face page 615

in Flanders during the great war of 1914-1918. The gallantry of the New Zealand troops and their officers has received mention in many despatches.

A very interesting incident is the receipt, by the king, in March, 1918, of a sum of money collected by some Maori chiefs as a contribution towards the expenses of the war. They sent it direct to the king, with the following letter :

"To His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.

"We the undersigned give you greetings.

"Under the great pressure and strain of endurance of this great war we, your people in this far away land, are making every effort to keep our end up in supporting our brothers in this great struggle. Here we attach a bank draft for £282 9s. 1d., collected by your people to send to you to distribute as you think fit in connection with dealings in warfare. . . . We further greet you with every good wish and pray that God protect you and your people under the British flag. Remaining ever your loyal friends and subjects, Tainguakawa Tewaharva, Honoito Ranapiri, Rere Nekitini."

An unique document, which may certainly be accepted as a tribute to the labours of Robert Maunsell and others, who so materially aided in establishing a good understanding between Great Britain and the Maori tribes.

Taiamai, Auckland, New Zealand, the residence of George Schwartz Kissling, who married Frances Maunsell, daughter of Archdeacon Robert Maunsell of Auckland, New Zealand, is situated on a promontory running out into the lovely Waitemata Harbour, a Maori word meaning sparkling water, commanding a fine view of this harbour, which is considered one of the most beautiful in the world ; especially lovely when, on a bright summer's afternoon, it is gay with sails of many yachts. Yachting is one of the chief amusements of the inhabitants. In the distance on the shore may be seen a small Maori settlement, on government land which will always be reserved for the Maoris. The house, like many others in New

Zealand, is built of wood with a broad verandah all round, and is about three miles away from the town of Auckland, which is one of the largest towns of New Zealand.

CANADA

Among the first of the Maunsell family to settle in Canada was Edward Herbert, second son of Frederick Maunsell of Finneterstown, Adare, co. Limerick (eighth son of George Maunsell, of Milford, co. Limerick. See Irish pedigree).

Edward Herbert Maunsell went to Canada in 1874, and joined the North-West Mounted Police, then in process of organisation.

An immense tract of country, then known as the North-West Territories, had recently been acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company.[1] The North-West Mounted Police was instituted to afford guidance and protection to immigrants who desired to take up land there. It was from the first a splendidly organised and efficient force; all the men were of fine physique, hardy, courageous and thoroughly disciplined, and many are the stories related of the hardships incurred by advance parties in the early days, and of the admirable spirit in which they were encountered. Those who saw the squad of North-West Mounted Police which came over in 1897 to assist at the celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria will recall the fine appearance of the men, and their splendid mounts: they resembled a body of first-class heavy cavalry, except that few cavalry regiments could display such a high level of physique.

In this fine corps Maunsell enlisted upon his arrival in Canada; and his admission to its ranks affords in itself sufficient proof of his manly and hardy character: they were not taking any weaklings in the force.

[1] The Hudson's Bay Company was incorporated, under a charter from Charles II., in 1670, for the purpose of importing furs and skins into Great Britain. It met with rivalry and opposition from the French, and from other companies: with the latter it eventually amalgamated in 1821. In 1859, the last licence, renewed in 1838, having expired, the country was open to all. In 1869 the company's rights were surrendered to the Crown, under certain conditions, which were revised in 1872; but the country had never been opened up, or its resources developed, and it was not until 1874 that this task was inaugurated; the formation of the North-West Mounted Police was an important factor in the process.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE STOPFORD MAUNSELL,
Commanding Royal Canadian Engineers, Ottawa, Canada.

During his three years' service in the North-West Mounted Police, Maunsell had an excellent opportunity of seeing a large part of the territories, as he formed one of the escort which accompanied the Dominion officials who were engaged in making treaties with several Indian tribes.

Having noticed that the bisons, or buffaloes, which were then numerous, and migratory in their habits, selected that part of the territories now known as Southern Alberta for their winter grazing grounds, Maunsell reasoned that domestic cattle could exist and thrive where conditions were so suitable for buffaloes; so after leaving the police force in 1877, and after a short visit to Ireland, he, in partnership with his eldest brother, George Wyndham Maunsell, brought in one hundred head of cattle from the United States, and selected some land in the neighbourhood of Fort Macleod, acquiring it by what was known as squatter's rights. Title was subsequently confirmed by Government when the country was surveyed.

This first venture in ranching did not prove successful. The buffaloes on which the Indians subsisted had become almost exterminated, which meant starvation for the Indians, and about half of Maunsell's herd was killed in a few weeks after their arrival. In order to preserve the remnant they drove them into the neighbouring state of Montana, there to remain until the Government had arranged for feeding the Indians.

In 1881 the Maunsells were joined by their younger brother Henry Frederick, and took him into partnership; and the same year they brought back their cattle from Montana, where they had been left in charge of a man they trusted, but who proved unfaithful, as they only received about the same number as were given into his care.

After undergoing the vicissitudes and hardships that attend the lives of all pioneers, the Maunsell Bros. found their faith in the country of their adoption, and of which they had the honour of being pioneers, justified. Ranching became an established and profitable industry.

In 1887 G. W. Maunsell withdrew from the partnership; the firm of Maunsell Bros. was continued by E. H. and H. F. Maunsell,

and " Ivy Ranche " was their headquarters. The name of the ranch was obtained in this manner. In the early days of ranching all ranches were named after the particular brand that distinguished their cattle. The first brand the Maunsell Bros. adopted was the Roman four, " IV.," and their holding was therefore called the I V ranch. This was easily converted later into Ivy Ranche.

While this part of Southern Alberta was for many years considered as only suitable for ranching, it later became recognised as a great wheat-growing country ; settlers began to flock in by thousands, and the land on which the ranchers grazed their stock was acquired by farmers.

In order to find grazing for their cattle, Maunsell Bros. leased the Peigan Indian Reservation, over one hundred thousand acres, and enclosed it with a fence sixty-five miles in extent. For many years Maunsell Bros. were on excellent terms with these Indians, so much so that E. H. Maunsell was, in an informal way, made a chief, was presented with all the insignia, and named Sa Sas Ke.[1] This friendliness proved most useful.

In 1906 Maunsell Bros. increased their stock by purchasing the herd owned by the late Senator Cochrane, and leased from the Dominion Government two hundred thousand acres beside the reserve. Their herds then aggregated seventeen thousand cattle. In 1909 E. H. Maunsell, at the request of many of his friends, contested an election for the Macleod constituency in the Provincial House as a supporter of the Sifton Government, but was defeated by his friend Mr. Robert Patterson, who ran as the farmer's candidate. At that time farmers and ranchers were not on the best terms. The latter

1 " In 1909 the Piegan Indians were much aroused by efforts of white people to throw their reserve open for settlement. Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, was approached, and let it be understood that the land could be opened by approval of the sub-chiefs. The head chief and his chief councillors were strongly opposed to this, and succeeded in blocking the proposition, even though a more or less satisfactory approval had been given by a majority of the secondary chiefs. This trouble still smouldered when Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his tour of the West in 1910. Arriving at Macleod the premier was asked by the Board of Trade to open the reserve for settlement, but Sir Wilfrid replied that this could not be done without the consent of the natives. A few days later the Piegan chiefs rode up in great state to the door of E. H. Maunsell's ranch and told him they had just elected him to a chieftainship in the tribe. They had heard he was going East as far as Ottawa, and they wanted him to represent them there." (" The Range Men," by L. V. Kelly ; p. 427.)

regarded the farmers as interlopers or invaders, while the farmers—perhaps justly—held that the leasing of large tracts of land retarded the development of the country.

Maunsell, however, continued to flourish, increased his herds, and became the largest ranch-owner in the province of Alberta.[1] About the year 1897 he tried a venture in sheep, but was unlucky in his purchase, the flock being affected with scab; upon which he adopted drastic methods, slaughtering every diseased animal, selling the sound ones, and so returned to his cattle, which he understood so well—"*revenons à nos moutons*" was no motto for him.

Maunsell's lease of the Indian Reserve, it must be assumed, was subsequent to the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who ruled that the Reserve could not be opened to settlers without the consent of the Indians; this, no doubt, would be readily accorded to Maunsell, whom they had elected to a chieftainship of their tribe; but the account, given by Mr. Maunsell himself, of these transactions, appears to clash somewhat in respect of dates with that quoted from Mr. Kelly's book.

Maunsell's name occurs frequently in this volume, which is full of interesting information concerning ranches and ranchers—though the author too readily assumes that his readers are familiar with sundry slang and technical terms in use among them, of which he supplies no glossary—and of strange anecdotes of adventure with Indian and other desperadoes, cattle-lifters, etc., frequently involving fatal issues, and illustrating incidentally the valuable work of the North-West Mounted Police, who never hesitated about risking their lives in the performance of their duties, some of them, sadly enough, falling victims to the too-ready revolver of a worthless white waster or Indian outcast.

Mr. Maunsell's only son, F. W. E. Maunsell (see pedigree) was killed at the battle of Vismy Ridge, April 9, 1917. He had qualified for a commission, but as there was some delay in receiving it he enlisted in the 63rd Battalion Canadian Infantry, was drafted, after

[1] The Province of Alberta covers about 360 miles from north to south, by 320 in width at the northern extremity, tapering to about 100 in the south. Fort Macleod is near the southern boundary.

landing in England, to the 10th Battalion, and sent to the front.

Mr. E. H. Maunsell, writing to Colonel C. A. Maunsell, April 18, 1918, says: "My life in this country has been an interesting one. I came here when the country was a wilderness, and saw it develop into one of the most prosperous provinces in Canada. There are only three men who could claim priority as settlers, and that only by a few months. Owing to circumstances I have been the most prominent member of my family here, as I preceded my brothers in coming here."

George Joseph Maunsell, second son (by his second marriage) of George Mears Maunsell (see Irish pedigree), may be reckoned among the Maunsells of Canada. He went out in 1864 as captain in the 15th Regiment, to New Brunswick, and eventually became established in the Dominion. He was adjutant-general in New Brunswick, commanded the Royal Canadian Regiment, and was subsequently Inspector of Infantry for Eastern Canada.

His elder son, George Stopford Maunsell, entered the Royal Canadian Engineers, and eventually became Inspector of Engineers in Canada, a post which he holds at the time of writing. He married a Canadian lady, the daughter of H. C. Austin, Esq., of Quebec. His elder son, Herbert Stopford, was killed in action, September, 1915.

George Henry Maunsell, third son (by his third marriage) of John Maunsell of Edenmore, Raheny (see Irish pedigree) also settled in Alberta.

Another Canadian connection is derived from the Maunsells of Mount Sion, co. Limerick.

Thomas Ridgate Maunsell, eldest child and only son of Edward Maunsell of Mount Sion, who married Maria Fortye, daughter of James Daly, of Upton House, near Brixham, Devon, had a son John, who married and had issue, Letitia Caroline; she married David Ross McCord, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., K.C., of Temple Grove, Montreal.

Mr. McCord was born in 1844; he is son of the Honble. Mr.

DAVID ROSS McCORD,
of Temple Grove, Montreal.

TEMPLE GROVE, MONTREAL,
RESIDENCE OF DAVID ROSS McCORD.

LETITIA CAROLINE MAUNSELL,
Married to David Ross McCord.

Justice Samuel McCord of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, and great-grandson of John McCord, Esq. (1711-1793), the first of the family who went to Canada, and who took a leading part in founding the constitutional system of the country.

Mr. David Ross McCord is an enthusiastic Canadian and an ardent Imperialist: he has always been greatly interested in the history of the conquest of Canada, and the events immediately preceding it, and has collected many interesting souvenirs of General Wolfe. He has also probably the finest collection in the world of paintings, objects, and documents illustrating the history of the British possessions in America.

All these paintings, documents, etc., Mr. McCord has collected in a museum at Temple Grove, his residence near Montreal.

Temple Grove was built by Mr. McCord's father, about the year 1837. Mr. McCord has made some additions, the most important being the museum, which he is presenting to the Dominion. He has also constructed a terrace, with an approach of twelve steps; to quote his own words—"The distance from the road to the terrace is the famous forty yards of that volley which transferred to England an Empire as effectually as did the Treaty of the following year, while the height of the steps represents the advantage of the Marquis of Montcalm's position."

This characteristic sentence illustrates the writer's intense interest in the story of the battle on the Plains of Abraham, which has already been described in this volume;[1] his very house is converted into a monument of victory, a tribute to Wolfe and his brave comrades.

In the year 1912 Mr. McCord wrote to the Admiralty—or the king—begging that he might be allowed to have for his museum a piece of the deck planking of the royal yacht *Alberta*, which conveyed the remains of Queen Victoria from Osborne. The request was granted, and the following letter was addressed to him by Prince Louis of Battenberg (now Marquis of Milford Haven), then First Sea Lord:

[1] See *ante*, p. 525 *et seq.*

"ADMIRALTY, LONDON,
"26 *June*, 1912.

"DEAR SIR,

"In reply to your letter of the 24th May, I have great pleasure in informing you that, by His Majesty's express command, I am despatching to you for the Museum a piece of the upper deck planking of the Royal yacht *Alberta*, on which rested the coffin containing the revered remains of our great Queen Victoria, during their last journey in that vessel, now being broken up. Believe me to be,

"Yours sincerely,
"LOUIS BATTENBERG."

Mr. McCord's application for the gift of this Imperial souvenir was dated, it will be noted, May 24, Queen Victoria's birthday, celebrated for so many years, with salutes and public holidays, etc., during her lifetime, and now known as "Empire Day."

Mr. McCord's father was an enthusiastic horticulturist, and the gardens at Temple Grove developed under his care into rare magnificence, which has been sedulously maintained by his son and successor. Illustrations of the house and grounds are here given: and there was an article in the *Canadian Horticultural Magazine*, for March, 1898, giving a full description of them.

Mr. McCord possesses four mature portraits of General Wolfe, and also his journal at Quebec, "the last pages of which he tore out before going out to win or die, so that no one should ever read the last entries." Possibly these lost pages may have reflected the despondent tone of his last despatch to the Government, alluded to on a former page, and so soon to be followed by the daring and hazardous scheme of attack, which was justified by brilliant success.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Maunsells are represented in South Africa by Dr. Harry Butson Maunsell, sixth son of George William White Maunsell, high sheriff of Galway, and grandson of the Rev. Edward Eyre Maunsell, of Fort Eyre, co. Galway (see pedigree, "Maunsells in Ireland").

Dr. Maunsell married Miriam Jane, second daughter of Alec D. Gilson, resident magistrate of Port Shepstone, Natal.

He is medical officer of sub-district of Nigel, Transvaal, and resident Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Maunsell has seen a good deal of military service in South Africa. He was formerly captain and commanding officer of the volunteers of the Heidelberg District (Eastern Mounted Rifles); served at the annexation of Pondoland in 1894, with the Cape Mounted Rifles; throughout the Boer War, 1899-1902 (King's and Queen's medals); served in the Great War during the Rebellion in South Africa, 1914-1915; and in R.A.M.C., 1915-1916, with the rank of captain; an honourable record.

Dr. Maunsell's son, Captain Errol Creagh Maunsell, served in the Rebellion and in the German S.W. Africa campaign in the First Imperial Light Horse. He then went to Europe, where he joined the 1st Batt. 3rd London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers); was promoted to captain, and won the Military Cross near Ypres in September, 1917; he has served continuously throughout the whole duration of the war.

There was one Colonel George Mansel who served in various wars in South Africa, and subsequently became chief commissioner of the Natal Mounted Police. His ancestry is not clear, but he may possibly have been the son of Colonel Herbert Mansel, who joined the 16th Light Dragoons in 1830, and was transferred in 1834 to the 6th Dragoon Guards. His parentage is not known, but, from the spelling of the name, he probably derived from some offshoot of the Welsh Mansels, or possibly those of Dorset.

George Mansel served with the Weenen Yeomanry in the Langalibalele rebellion in 1873; with the Natal Mounted Police in the Zulu War of 1879, and the Boer War of 1880-81. In 1888 he was appointed commandant of the Zulu Land Police Force; in 1897 he was made assistant commissioner of the Natal Mounted Police; and in 1903 chief commissioner.

This well-equipped and efficient force was composed of Europeans and natives; the former numbered about forty officers and 1,100 men, of which about two-thirds were mounted. As they had about 140 police-stations scattered about the colony, there was not a large number of men available for putting into the field in case of emergency.

Colonel Mansel and his men took a prominent part in suppress-

ing the Zulu Rebellion of 1906. This affair arose out of the resistance of the natives, urged on, as was alleged, by Dinuzulu, the son of Cetewayo, to the poll tax and other similar measures imposed by the Government. They were really quite legitimate measures, but there were various mischief-makers afoot, who ascribed all kinds of ulterior motives to the British authorities; and at length, in 1906, the Zulus armed, with the intention of massacring the Europeans, or driving them into the sea[1]—a threat which had been uttered more than once in previous years.

Mansel and his men were in the thick of the fight during this rebellion, which was finally suppressed more readily and with fewer losses on the British side than might have been expected.

There is a graphic description of an ambush by night, early in April, 1906, during the return journey of the police force, after an expedition undertaken by Mansel, on his own responsibility, to convey some ladies and children from Keate's Drift to Greytown.

Captain Stuart expresses the view that this undertaking was unnecessary, but one can sympathise with Mansel in his determination to leave nothing to chance where the safety of women was concerned, and he had been given to understand that these ladies were in peril of a possible Zulu raid.

Mansel arrived at Keate's Drift about half-past four in the afternoon, having encountered no resistance or molestation by the Zulus on the road. His arrangements were speedily completed, and he started on the return journey about 6.15, the ladies travelling in an open carriage, and every military precaution being taken to prevent surprise attacks. Mansel was practically compelled, however, to return by the same route as he had pursued on the outward journey, the alternative route involving a long *detour;* and it is apparent that his movements, and the strength and disposition of his force, must have been known to the enemy. It is a maxim with the Zulus, which was also adopted by Europeans who were acquainted with their methods, never to return by the same road;

[1] A very full account of the rebellion is given by Captain J. Stuart, including a summary of events in Natal during preceding years. Colonel Mansel is frequently mentioned, and this account is taken entirely from "The Zulu Rebellion," by J. Stuart.

GEORGE WILLIAM WHITE MAUNSELL,
Son of the Rev. Edward Eyre Maunsell.

FORT EYRE, Co. GALWAY.

Vbce page 625

and the wisdom of the tradition, or rather the danger involved in neglecting it, was very forcibly demonstrated upon this occasion.

It was, of course, quite dark, the half-moon being more or less obscured; and while passing through a dense growth of trees and bush, which grew close to the road on either side, the war-cry of the Zulus suddenly burst upon the silence, and they made a rush for the rear part of the advanced guard. Some had rifles, or guns of some description, others were armed only with clubs and assegais.

The surprise occasioned a few minutes of inevitable confusion; the horses took fright, plunging madly; four of the police were killed, and a like number wounded, almost before they could realise what was happening; a dozen horses were killed or wounded; the leading section of the advanced guard was completely cut off, and subsequently made its way back to camp as best it could.

The police, however, were not by any means demoralised or intimidated by the ambush: the main body quickly moved up, and poured volley after volley into the bush on either side: it was impossible to see the enemy, but doubtless a good many of the British bullets found their billets in Zulu bodies, for they speedily retired in various directions. The whole affair did not last more than a quarter of an hour. There were some acts of courage, such as we are used to look for, among the police. Major Dimmick and Trooper Folker rescued a wounded trooper at the risk of their lives; and presently the force moved on. The ladies, having promptly given up their carriage to the wounded, marched the remaining six or seven miles into camp. The enemy followed for some time, keeping, however, at a safe distance, and shouting abuse—which broke no bones.

Colonel Mansel performed good service in connection with the Mounted Police—a fine and efficient body of men. Some of them came over in 1897 to celebrate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria—possibly Colonel Mansel among them—and those who saw and interviewed them in Chelsea Barracks were very favourably impressed by their appearance and bearing.

Colonel George Mansel died at Falmouth, December 10, 1914, at the age of sixty-eight.

MANSELLS OF GUERNSEY

Mr. R. G. Maunsell, writing of the Mansells of Guernsey (p. 157), says: "This is supposed to be a branch of the Maunsells, or Mauncells, of Somerset, said to be now extinct in the male line in that county."

He then, somewhat inconsistently, gives a long pedigree, deriving the Guernsey Mansells from one Thomas Mansell of Swanage, county Dorset, and entirely ignoring the Somerset branch.

There is reason for believing that the latter part of this Guernsey pedigree is correct; but the original derivation from Thomas Mansell of Swanage is not altogether clear.

He is stated to have had a son, William, born in 1618, who married in 1637—that is, at the age of nineteen—Joyce Martin, and had issue a son William, born at Weymouth, in 1641, who is said to have been the progenitor of the Guernsey Mansells, settling there about 1674 or 1675.

Now, there was one William Mansell of Weymouth, married to one Joyce; administration of his estate was granted to his widow, the said Joyce, on August 25, 1680; and a further grant was made on December 12, 1681, to Hannah Street, widow, daughter of William Mansell (Joyce having died without fully administering).[1] It would appear, from this administration, that William Mansell had no son; and as it is extremely improbable that there should have been two William Mansells of Weymouth, contemporaries, who each married Joyce, this link is distinctly challenged by the record quoted, but is not necessarily ruled out.

There is no doubt that the present Mansells of Guernsey are derived from one William Mansell, who purchased a house and land in St. Peter Port, Guernsey, in 1675, and who is styled in the deed of purchase "William Mansell fils William des parties d'Angleterre." He married Mary, daughter of John Chipps of Weymouth; the marriage is registered at St. Andrew's Church, Guernsey, October 19, 1674. His marriage with Mary Chipps decidedly favours the hypothesis that William was a Dorset man; and if he was the son of William Mansell and Joyce Martin, he may have been excluded from

[1] "Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset." Vol. v., pp. 257-259.

the administration of his father's estate on account of his migration to Guernsey, and permanent settlement there, though this would not constitute a legal disability to administer. It will be observed, however, that, according to the pedigree, William and Joyce had another son, John, who was living when the administration was granted, and was buried at Weymouth; and it certainly appears remarkable that letters of administration should have been granted to his sister, Hannah Street, and that he should have been ignored; there may have been some reason for this which remains unexplained.

The Mansells of Weymouth appear to have maintained their connection with Guernsey, as John Mansell, grandson of John of Weymouth (brother to William above named) married, at St. Peter Port, in 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of John de Jersey, advocate of the Royal Court of Guernsey.

There is reference in State Papers to one Mansell in the seventeenth century as follows: "From Captain Giles Shelley, the *Guinea*, Spithead, to Admiral Commanding. Sailed from Dover Roads with the last of the soldiers on Saturday, and after landing them convoyed three Dover vessels for Seine Head; is now taking Mr. Mansell and his money from Southampton for Jersey,"[1] etc.; it is dated May 22, 1657.

This is not very informing; Mr. Mansell may have been going over to settle in Jersey, which would possibly lead to a connection with Guernsey; but more probably he was engaged upon some public service.

There is some evidence afforded by a coat-of-arms, engraved upon a silver cup which was given by Thomas Mansell, son of William, to his nephew and godson Thomas, as a christening gift, in 1700, which appears to favour the hypothesis that the Guernsey Mansells came from Wales.

William, it will be observed, was the first Mansell to settle in Guernsey; and his son, Thomas, possessed and passed on to his nephew a cup with the coat—"On a tower a scaling ladder in bend."

Now this is the coat ascribed by John Guillim to Sir Edward Mansell of Wales;[2] and it is extremely improbable that either

[1] Cal. State Papers, Dom., 1656-1657; p. 573.

[2] "Display of Heraldry," p. 305. See vol. i., p. 28.

William Mansell or his son Thomas hit upon it by accident, quite independently of the Welsh Mansells. There is no William in the Welsh pedigrees who would fit in as the pioneer of the Mansells in Guernsey in 1674, nor is there evidence of the migration of any member of the Welsh branch to Guernsey, at this or at any other time. The existence of this coat-of-arms upon Thomas Mansell's cup is somewhat remarkable; it tends to discount in some degree the theory that the Guernsey Mansells came from Dorset.

There is another coat-of-arms adopted by Mansell of Guernsey, which also points to a possible derivation from Welsh or Irish Maunsells or Mansells.

Sir Thomas Mansell, rear-admiral, of the Guernsey branch, bore the coat—argent, a chevron gules between three maunches sable. This is the only instance, so far as is known, of the chevron *gules* on the Maunsell or Mansel coat-of-arms; it does not appear in Burke's "General Armory" (ed. 1884). There is reason for believing that the difference was assumed by Sir Thomas Mansell, about the year 1817; possibly the coat-of-arms was then assumed by him, and he changed the tincture in order to distinguish the Guernsey Mansells; but there is no authority to be found for such assumption. [1]

The combination of the chevron with the three maunches, together with the tower and scaling ladder above mentioned, appears to indicate derivation from the Welsh Mansells, but there is no evidence to be found in support of this hypothesis; the derivation from Thomas Mansell of Swanage is more probably correct. There is, indeed, no proof that William (born 1641) was the son of William and Joyce Martin; but it is extremely probable that he was; the pedigree is well authenticated. [2]

[1] It has been stated by some members of the family that Sir Thomas declared his pedigree at the College of Arms in 1817, and was then granted this coat-of-arms, or at any rate obtained a grant to change the tincture of the chevron from sable to gules. There is not, however, any record at the College of Arms of such a grant, or of any grant whatsoever to Sir Thomas Mansell, or of the declaration of his pedigree. Lieut.-Col. Sir John Mansell, of Coventry, is in possession of a drawing of a coat-of-arms, as described, which was handed down from his grandfather, Sir Thomas; Sir John believes that this drawing was made in the College of Arms.

[2] The pedigree, together with much interesting information, was supplied by Lieut.-Col. T. Mansell de Guerin, of Le Mont Durant, Guernsey, a grandson of the admiral.

Other children of Thomas Mansell and Martha Price—

VIII. JOHN MANSELL, H. E. I. Co.'s Navy; born April 8, 1779; married, August 1, 1805, daughter of Daniel Vardon and Sarah Cole (born August 29, 1783, died December 15, 1810), and had issue:

(1) GEORGE, died in infancy.

(2) ALFRED MARSHALL, born October 25, 1807; married February 21, 1833, Louisa, daughter of Rev. Thos. Grut, Rector of St. Andrew's, Guernsey; died March 22, 1894, having had issue:

(A) ALFRED JOHN, born April 20, 1834; married July 8, 1858, Laura Priscilla Phillips (died October 4, 1911), died April 16, 1904, having had issue:

(*a*) LOUIS JOHN, born June 15, 1861, died July 17, 1861.

(*b*) LAURA LOUISA MARGARET, born January 21, 1863.

(*c*) ALEXANDRA EMMA, born May 13, 1866.

(B) JAMES, Rev., M.A., Cantab, Canon of Lincoln, etc.; born February 28, 1836; married October 25, 1888, Emily, daughter of David Lloyd of Shanklin, widow of Rev. Henry Barnes, Rector of Faringdon, Berks; died. *s.p.* April 16, 1899.

(C) WALDEMAR, M.A., Oxon; born June 21, 1837.

(D) EMMA CAROLINE, born December 29, 1838.

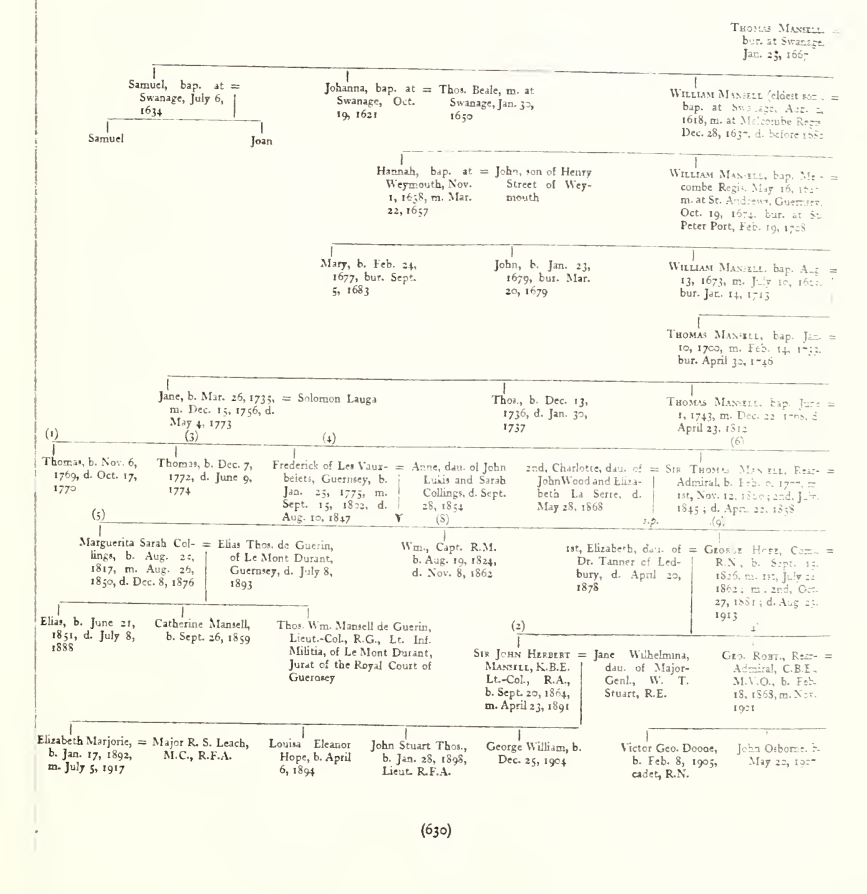
(E) EDWARD, born September 23, 1840, died November 30, 1851.

(F) WALTER, born September 20, 1842, married April 30, 1896, Sarah Alice, daughter of Henry Saunders of Yalesbury, Illinois, widow of Admiral C. Boughey (died June 1, 1912); died *s.p.* July 1, 1912.

(3) CHARLOTTE MARTHA LE MARCHANT, born March 7, 1809, died July 6, 1897.

John Mansell married, secondly, Elizabeth Sheppard; she died *s.p.* in 1878.

MANSELLS OF GUERNSEY.



= Joan, bur. at Swanage, April 4, 1637

= Joyce Martin, bur. at Weymouth, Sept. 5, 1681, then a widow

Joseph, bap. and bur. Aug. 20, 1625

Ardery, b. April 14, 1628, d. Aug. 18, 1657

John, d. Oct. 1, 1627

Thomas, d. Oct. 31, 1630

= Mary, dau. of John Chipps of Weymouth, bur. at St. Peter Port, Jan. 1, 1701

Edward, bur. at Weymouth, Nov. 14, 1649

John, bap. at Weymouth. = Jane Wade
June 10, 1644, d. 1698.
Will proved at Weymouth

= Jane, elder dau. of Daniel Palot, d. Feb. 6, 1747

Samuel, b. July 20, 1680, bur. Oct. 10, 1680

Thomas, b. Sept. 5, 1681, bur. Nov. 29, 1719

John, b. Aug. 14 and bur. Aug. 24, 1684

= Marie, elder dau. of James Perchard and Anne Palot, bur. Aug. 20, 1780

All these data, from William (d. 1708) onwards, are obtained from the Register at St. Peter Port, Guernsey.

= Martha, dau. of Thos. Price and Martha Solbé, b. Nov. 17, 1738, d. Dec. 7, 1790

Alice, b. Aug. 15, 1740, d. Oct. 20, 1740

James, b. Nov. 14, 1745, d. Jan. 11, 1746

(5)

= 1st, Catherine, dau. of John Lukis and Sarah Collings, d. June 11, 1841

James Perchard, b. Jan. 26, 1776, m. Aug. 22, 1810, d. April 10, 1815

(2)

= Maria, dau. of John Newcombe of Swanscombe, Kent

(2)

Martha, b. Jan. 7, 1771, m. May 31, 1798, d. April 3, 1799

(4)

= Peter Nicholas Maingy

(7)

Jeanne, b. Feb. 12, 1778, m. Sept. 15, 1799

= Nicholas Le Febure, Sheriff of Guernsey

(7)

= 2nd, Harriet, dau. of Staff-Surgeon G. T. Lockley, d. Oct. 16, 1893

Thomas Lukis, M.D., Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey, b. Nov. 9, 1809, m. Oct. 1851, *d.s.p.*, June 11, 1879

(5)

= Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Collings, d. July 1, 1883

Arthur Lukis, Vice-Admiral, b. Aug. 20, 1815, *d.s.p.*, Feb. 28, 1890

(1)

= Fanny, dau. of M. Thesse, French Consul at Chalcis, Greece

(3)

Louisa Elizabeth, b. April 29, 1821, d. Feb. 14, 1917

(6)

s.p.

= Lorna Sylvia Isabel, dau. of Capt. Geo. E. Richards, R.N.

Arthur Romney, L.R.C.P., etc., b. June 18, 1873, m. Aug. 10, 1899

= Adèle Suzanne, dau. of Alcide Deluge

Thomas George, b. July 12, d. Oct. 16, 1863

Thomas, b. Aug. 9, 1866

Mary Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1874

Arthur George, b. June 5, 1900

Rowena Elizabeth, b. March 28, 1904

Barbara Mary, b. Nov. 12, 1906

IX. William, M.D., born November 19, 1780, married (wife's name unknown); died April 10, 1869, having had issue:

(1) Fitzwilliam, naval surgeon; born September 28, 1808; married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Baker of Malden Hall, Colchester; died *s.p.* October 23, 1859.

(2) Louisa Almarina, born December 7, 1817, married March 1, 1849, John Lukis Mansell; died *s.p.* March 15, 1866, ; he died October 19, 1905.

X. Samuel, born April 2, 1782, died November 28, 1784.

XI. Mary Perchard, born January 10, 1784; married July 5, 1804, Thomas Power of Polesworth, Warwickshire; died July 16, 1850; he died February 24, 1837, leaving issue.

XII. Bonamy, born February 11, 1785, died January 12, 1786.

XIII. Bonamy, Commander R.N.; born October 13, 1786; died *s.p.* January 4, 1868.

XIV. Samuel, Lieutenant H. E. I. Co.'s Service; born February 23, 1788; married August 25, 1813, Anna Henrietta, daughter of John Lambertus Van Spall, Dutch Governor of Cochin (born March 10, 1795); and died July 5, 1819, having had issue:

(1) Henry, Surgeon; born May 26, 1814; married Eliza, daughter of Lieutenant Mowatt, R.N.; died in 1839, having had issue:

(A) Henry Hamersley, born December 1, 1838; died *s.p.*

(2) Samuel, born 1816; married January 26, 1837, Sarah, daughter of Charles Hodgman of Dover, and had issue:

(A) Samuel Hodgman, born September 13, 1838.

(B) Anna Henrietta, born March 21, 1840.

XV. Henry Arlot, Lieut.-Colonel R. Guernsey Militia; born April 25, 1790; married March 12, 1810, Mary Ham of Ardnaree, county Mayo; died January 10, 1865, having had issue:

(1) Mary Martha, born 1810, died December 2, 1844. } Twins
(2) Burrows, born 1810, died February 19, 1811. }

(3) Henry, born November 3, 1811, died January 11, 1814.

(4) Henry, born November 6, 1814, died December 19, 1830.

Admiral Sir Thomas Mansell,
R.N., K.B.K.C.B., K.S.S.,
Born 9 Feb., 1777;
died 22 April, 1858.

Dr. Wm. Mansell,
Surgeon, H.E.I.C. Army.
Born 10 Nov., 1780;
died 10 April, 1860.

Arthur Lukis Mansell,
Vice-Admiral R.N.
Born 20 Aug., 1815;
died 28 Feb., 1860.

Henry Arlot Mansell,
Lt.-Col. R. Guernsey Militia.
Born 25 April, 1790;
died 10 Jan., 1805.

John Mansell,
H.E.I.C. Navy.
Born 8 April, 1779.

George Hope Mansell,
Commander R.N.
Born 15 Sept., 1826;
died 23 Aug., 1913.

Bonamy Mansell,
Commander R.N.
Born 13 Oct., 1786;
died 4 Jan., 1868.

John Lukis Mansell,
Jurat of Royal Court, Guernsey.
Born 18 July, 1816;
died 16 Oct., 1905.

(5) MARIA ZELINA, born May 5, 1816, married December 11, 1832, John Graham Campbell of Shirvan, county Argyle; died *s.p.* March 26, 1852.

(6) SIDNEY ANN, born October 22, 1817, married August 4, 1847, James W. Hunter of Thurston, county Haddington; died *s.p.* August 17, 1859.

(7) ELIZA JANE, born October 20, 1820, married June 3, 1847, Robert Graham Campbell, R.N.; she married secondly Richard Mackenzie, M.D., by whom she had issue:

(A) ELIZA JANE MACKENZIE, born January 29, 1848.

(8) HARRIET LEYCESTER, born October 24, 1829, died March 6, 1887.

Children of FREDERICK MANSELL, of Les Vauxbelets, Guernsey, and Anne Lukis:

I. MARY ANN, born May 11, 1803, died March 12, 1894.

II. LOUISA JULIE, born May 6, 1805, died March 1, 1882.

III. CAROLINE PERCHARD, born January 2, 1807, died May 17, 1883.

IV. FREDERICK, Lieut.-Col. R. Guernsey Militia; born March 10, 1808, married in 1835, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Nicoll (died May 1, 1874), died January 28, 1867, having had issue:

(1) ROSALTHE NICOLL, born September 14, 1839, died October 9, 1840.

(2) ISABEL PRIAULX, born December 22, 1840; married first, October 6, 1869, Charles Austin Saunders (died October 2, 1879); married secondly, September 4, 1884, Alexande de Castro Crawford, Commander R.N.; she died *s.p.* November 12, 1911.

(3) FREDERICK RODNEY, born December 20, 1848, married November 22, 1874, Maria Norris (died January 29, 1904), died December 14, 1915, having had issue:

(A) ISABEL MARY, born September 10, 1875, married August 1, 1914, Stuart Gordon Shaud, son of Sir Charles Shaud, Chief Justice of Mauritius.

(B) LILIAN ROSALTHÉ, born September 27, 1880, married May 27, 1903, Frederick R. B. Harwood of Great Yarmouth.

(C) DOROTHY MARY, born October 17, 1886.

V. ROSALTHÉ, born June 9, 1809, died April 9, 1830.

VI. HENRIETTA, born December 2, 1810, died August 14, 1893.

VII. MATILDA COLLINGS, born January 19, 1813, married October 18, 1843, Arthur MacCulloch, son of David MacCulloch, Government Secretary of Guernsey, and Elizabeth Fisher; he died October 7, 1854 (date of Matilda's death uncertain), having had issue:

(1) WILLIAM MANSELL-MACCULLOCH, M.D., etc., Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey; born January 10, 1849; assumed the additional name of Mansell, March 22, 1870; married in 1884 Ellen Selina, daughter of Thomas Hutchins Thomson, 9th Madras N.I., and Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General James Mandeville-Hackett, of Orchardstown, county Tipperary, and has issue:

(A) MILDRED, born June 19, 1885, died April 8, 1886.

(B) CLARE ISABEL MANSELL, born December 8, 1891, married February 15, 1915, Percy Johnston Saint, Indian Army.

(C) JANET ELLEN MANDEVILLE MANSELL, born February 25, 1894, married June 4, 1918, St. John George Sampson, Lieut.-Col. A. S. C.

VIII. JOHN LUKIS MANSELL, Jurat Royal Court of Guernsey; born July 18, 1816, married August 1, 1849, Louisa Almorina, daughter of William Mansell, M.D.; died *s.p.* October 19, 1905.

Children of JAMES PERCHARD MANSELL and MARIA NEWCOMBE:

I. JAMES, born April 7, 1811, married November, 1847, Francis Emily North (born August 7, 1829, died June 2, 1860), died August 24, 1862, having had issue:

(1) CHARLES FREDERICK, born March 27, 1848; settled in Toronto; married Jane (?).

(2) ALEXANDER, born January 25, 1849, died unmarried at Toronto.

(3) LILIAN, born April 25, 1850.

(4) LOUISA EMILY, born 1852, married September, 1881, John Bolton of Dulwich, and has issue five sons.

II. CHARLES CAMPBELL DAWSON, born May 30, 1812; married first, April 27, 1847, Marian Collins (died December 1858); he married secondly Susan Martha Thelwall, and died in 1882, having had issue of his first marriage:

(1) CHARLES COLLINS MANSEL, born 1847, died 1866.

(2) MARY MARGARET, born 1850, died 1865.

Other children of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Mansell and Catherine Lukis—

I. MARY PERCHARD, born May 18, 1808, married December 1, 1832, Hilary Ollivier Carré, Jurat and Lieut. Bailiff of the Royal Court of Guernsey (born July 10, 1804, died August 8, 1874); died May 1, 1869, leaving issue.

III. CATHERINE LUKIS, born November 13, 1812, married May 16, 1838, Joseph Collings, Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey (died December, 1893); died August 22, 1897.

VI. WILLIAM LUKIS, born May 12, 1819, died November 14, 1820.

Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Mansell was an officer of some distinction; there is a good account of his services in O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary, which is here transcribed:

"This officer entered the Navy, 20 January, 1793, as Midshipman, on board the *Crescent*, Captain James Saumarez, of 42 guns and 257 men, and on 20 of the following October assisted at the capture, after a close action of two hours, of the French frigate *La Réunion*, of 36 guns and 320 men, 120 of whom were either killed or wounded, without any casualty whatsoever to the British. He afterwards accompanied an expedition sent under the orders of Earl Moira [1] and Rear-Admiral McBride to co-operate with the French

[1] Francis (Rawdon-Hastings) first Marquis of Hastings and second Earl of Moira (1754-1826). He distinguished himself in the American war in 1781.

Royalists on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany; and on 8 June, 1794, he was present when the *Crescent*, by a bold and masterly manœuvre, effected her escape from a French squadron, consisting of two cut-down 74's, each mounting 54 guns, two frigates, and a brig. Following Sir James Saumarez, in March, 1795, into the *Orion* 74, Mr. Mansell was afforded an opportunity of sharing in that ship in Lord Bridport's action, as Master's Mate in the battle fought off Cape St. Vincent (where he was wounded), and in a similar capacity in the victory of the Nile. On 22 October, 1798, owing to the strong manner in which he was recommended by his Captain to Lord Nelson, he found himself nominated acting Lieutenant of *L'Aquilon* 74, Captain Thomas Bowen. He was confirmed a lieutenant 17 April, 1799, and was subsequently appointed—12 August following to the *Impregnable* 98, Captain Jonathan Faulknor, under whom he was wrecked between Langstone and Chichester on 19 October, of the same year—11 December, 1799, and 5 February, 1801, to the *London* 98 and *Royal George* 100, in the former of which ships (they were both commanded by Captain John Child Purvis) he accompanied the expedition to Ferrol in August, 1800—5 April, 1803, after nearly twelve months of half-pay, to the *Cerberus* 32, Captain Wm. Selby, on the Guernsey station, where, during an attack made in the month of September on the town of Granville, he took command of the carronade launch, and elicited the applause of his Admiral for the manner in which he assisted in silencing the fire of nine gun-vessels by whom the *Cerberus* had been assailed when for three hours aground on a sand-bank—8 June, 1804, to the *Diomede* 50, Captains Hugh Downman and Joseph Edmunds, in which ship, bearing the flag at first of Sir James Saumarez, he superintended the landing of the troops under Major-General Beresford in the operations against the Cape of Good Hope, and had charge of the seamen attached to that officer's brigade at Saldanha Bay—27 January, 1806, as First, to the *Diadem* 64, bearing the broad pendant of Sir Home Popham—11 March ensuing to the command of an armed transport, for the purpose of conveying home intelligence of a French squadron under Jerome Buonaparte, having arrived in the vicinity of the Cape—and 29 August of the same year, to the post of

Flag Lieutenant under Sir James Saumarez, with whom he successively served in the Channel and Baltic on board the *Diomede*, *Hibernia* and *Victory*. Being confirmed on 17 September, 1808, in the command of the *Rose* sloop, Captain Mansell, while in that vessel, assisted at the capture of the island of Anhaldt on 18 May, 1809, and succeeded, with much gallantry and good conduct, in beating off, near the Skaw, 28 April, 1810, a Danish flotilla consisting of four gun-vessels with other rowing boats, whose fire, although it but slightly wounded five of the *Rose's* people, proved nevertheless, during upwards of an hour's continuance, most destructive to her sails and rigging, carrying away also the wheel, besides lodging nineteen shot in the hull, and rendering the mainyard and mainmast unserviceable. In 1812 Captain Mansell was presented by Viscount Cathcart, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, with a valuable diamond ring, which his lordship had been directed by the Emperor Alexander to forward to him as a mark of the high sense that monarch entertained of his services, especially in safely conducting through the Belt a Russian squadron under Vice-Admiral Crown; and in the course of the same year he was honoured by King Charles XIII. with the insignia of a Knight of the Military Order of the Sword, in testimony of the esteem in which his services were likewise held by his Swedish Majesty. The *Rose* being paid off in April, 1813, he was next, 23 August following, appointed to the *Pelican* brig, of 18 guns, in which vessel we find him serving on the Irish station and off the north coast of Spain until his promotion to post rank, June 7, 1814. During the period he commanded the *Rose* and *Pelican* Captain Mansell evinced a degree of zeal and activity that did not fail to procure him the approbation of every officer under whom he was employed. He contrived, indeed, to make prize of at least 170 vessels of various descriptions, and among them, on 13 June, 1814, the *Siro*, American letter-of-marque of 225 tons, pierced for 16 guns, mounting 12 long nine-pounders, with a complement of 49 men. Unsuccessful, after his advance to post rank, in his applications for further employment, he accepted the Retirement on 1 October, 1846."

Captain Mansell was knighted (K.C.H.) on March 1,

1837, and was promoted to rear-admiral on the Retired List in 1849.

In common with many others of his rank, at that time, Mansell applied in vain for a command, and finally gave up the attempt to find employment; he was thirty-four years on half-pay.

Sir Thomas Mansell's younger brother, Bonamy Mansell, was also in the Navy; he entered January 1, 1800, as a First Class volunteer, and served in that capacity on board the *London*, and as a midshipman on board the *Royal George*, in each of which vessels his brother was also serving, as above recorded, under Captain Purvis. Mansell saw a good deal of fighting during his fourteen years' full-pay service, but he was thirty-three years on half-pay, and retired with the rank of commander in 1847.[1]

Arthur Lukis Mansell, son of Sir Thomas, entered the Navy through the Royal Naval College, in 1831, and was made lieutenant in 1841; from March, 1842, until 1846, he was employed in the Mediterranean as additional lieutenant on board the *Beacon*, surveying vessel, Captain Thomas Graves. Like most naval officers who have embarked upon the important and highly skilled work of surveying seas and harbours, Mansell was retained for this service up to the time of his retirement in 1866. "Arthur Lukis Mansell, the worthy successor of Graves and Spratt, executed the Syrian survey in the *Tartarus* and *Firefly*, and in 1864 continued his excellent work in the Ionian Islands and on the coast of Albania."[2] The Admiralty chart of harbours in the Ionian Islands, published in 1866, is described on the title as "surveyed under the direction of Captain A. L. Mansell."

Mansell was promoted commander in 1855, captain January 1, 1865, retired rear-admiral November 23, 1881, and retired vice-admiral May 14, 1888; he was entitled to wear a Foreign Order (as indicated by an asterisk before his name in the Navy List), but of

[1] O'Byrne's Nat. Biog. Dic., p. 720. "Volunteer of the First Class" was the title under which youngsters joined the Navy for a good many years; "Second-Class Volunteers" were destined to become "masters," or navigators. Previously boys were entered as "Captain's servants," sometimes almost in their infancy, the captain meanwhile drawing their pay. The term First Class Volunteer remained in use until the year 1843, when it was superseded by the title of Naval Cadet. (See "The Story of the *Britannia*," etc., by Commander E. P. Statham, R.N.)

[2] "The Royal Navy," by Wm. Laird Clowes. Vol. vii., p. 564.

what country or for what special service does not appear; possibly it was in connection with his valuable survey in the Mediterranean.

Lieut.-Col. Sir John Herbert Mansell joined the Royal Artillery July 28, 1883; was promoted captain May 25, 1892, major December 21, 1901, brevet lieut.-col. July 29, 1911, and lieut.-colonel May 18, 1912. He held various staff appointments, and was chief inspector at Woolwich Arsenal—a very important post—when he retired in 1913. He was then employed at the Coventry Ordnance Works, of which he became managing director, and was knighted (K.B.E.) in January, 1919, for his services during the war.

Rear-Admiral George Robert Mansell entered the *Britannia* in 1881; midshipman 1883; sub-lieutenant 1887; lieutenant 1891; commander 1902; captain 1907. He retired in 1912, on appointment as an Elder Brother of Trinity House, but commanded the Royal Naval College at Keyham (Devonport) during the war, and was promoted rear-admiral (retired) in 1918. He served in the royal yachts from 1901 to the time of his retirement, and in connection with his duties therein he was invested with the following Foreign Orders—Norway, St. Olav; Portugal, St. Benoit d'Aviz; Russia, St. Anne; Greece, The Redeemer; Denmark, The Daneborg. He was also made Member of the Victorian Order (4th Class) in 1903, and Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1919.

CHAPTER XII

Various Maunsells

AMONG the numerous references to the Maunsells (or Mansels) which occur in sundry official and other documents, there are many individuals mentioned who cannot be allotted to any particular branch of the family, but who, nevertheless, are in all probability connected in some way with one or another of the branches which are dealt with in this volume; at all events, they bear the name, and some of them present, either in themselves or in the circumstances recorded regarding them, matter of considerable interest.

It is proposed, therefore, in the present chapter, to give some account of these persons, so far as is possible. There are many instances in which a name is mentioned, and no clue whatever is afforded to the locality in which the individual dwelt, or any other circumstance of interest in connection with him; these cases are not worthy of notice, and will be ignored. The remainder will be dealt with, as far as possible, in chronological order, and according to the counties, etc., with which they are associated in the various records. These go back, in some instances, to early days, and may serve to throw some fresh light upon matters which have already been dealt with.

There are several Mansells mentioned in records concerning Lincolnshire; and one John, of early days, probably married with the Luttrells, a Lincolnshire family.[1]

In 1229 Simon de Hauton was elected Prior of Spalding, in succession to Ralph le Mansel, deceased;[2] and in 1275 and 1293

[1] See vol. i., p. 72.

[2] Rotuli Hugoni de Wells, 1209-1235; vol. iii., p. 182.

there were dealings between Mansel (or Maunsell) and Robert de Sauvage concerning a tenement in Lincoln.[1] Adam Maunsel, a "Moleman" (whatever that may be), occurs in connection with the manor of Flet, in 1294;[2] John and Walter Maunsel occur in the Calendar of Charter Rolls in 1315, in connection with a grant to the church of St. Mary, Wouborn (?); in 1524, John Maunsell held a commission to collect the subsidies in the parts of Lyndsay, Lincolnshire;[3] and in 1608 Wm. Mansell receives powers to give seisin (possession) in Halton.

There is not much to be deduced from these isolated records; the different spelling of the name does not, of course, necessarily imply that these several Maunsells or Mansels were not of one branch; on the other hand, there is no evidence of any connection between them. Gervase Paganel held fifteen manors in Lincolnshire in Domesday; the Maunsells held lands of him in Bucks, and probably in Lincolnshire.

John Mansell, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge, was probably of Lincolnshire; his parentage is not known. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," says: "I have seen a pedigree of the Mansells from Philip de Mansell, who came with the Conqueror, until our times. Of this name and family is that orthodox and sound divine and worthy Master of Queen's College in Cambridge, John Mansell, Doctor of Divinity and general scholar in all good literature."

There was one William Mansell who married, about 1600, Anne, daughter and co-heir of George Fairfax, of Lincolnshire, and who may have been a relative of John Mansell; but there is no precise evidence on the point.

John Mansell, whatever may have been his derivation, entered Queen's College as a sizar in 1594, took his degree as B.A. in 1598, M.A. in 1601, was Bachelor of Divinity in 1609, and Doctor of Divinity in 1621. In 1622 he was president of Queen's College, and was vice-chancellor of Cambridge University in 1624-25. In the meanwhile he appears to have held various offices at Cambridge, and was

[1] Rotuli Hundredorum, p. 316; Inq. Ed.I., no. 147.

[2] Cal. Close Rolls, 1288-1296, p. 398.

[3] Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.

vicar of Hackington from September 2, 1614, to May, 1616. He held a fellowship from 1601 to 1617, when he resigned it.

The fact that Mansell entered as a sizar indicates that he was not possessed of means or interest; so his advancement to the important positions which he occupied must be attributed solely to his own industry and personal merit.

As master of Queen's College, Mansell held the manor of Bayton Hall, Suffolk,[1] evidently a college endowment.

As vice-chancellor of the University, Mansell received, as was inevitable, from time to time, directions or commands from the king concerning the advancement of individuals whom the sovereign delighted to honour, or who had been commended to his notice by court favourites.

On December 9, 1624, the king wrote to Mansell "desiring him to advance certain persons named, *notwithstanding any statute to the contrary*"; on December 12, another royal edict granted to the vice-chancellor and other University dignitaries a dispensation "to confer the degree of Master of Arts upon all persons by them found fit" at that date; and on the same day Secretary Conway wrote on the king's behalf to request "that a person named may be made Bachelor of Divinity now, instead of next term."[2]

On March 8, 1625, the vice-chancellor writes to Sir John Coke, thanking him for his care of their suit to the lord treasurer, etc.[3]

On January 30, 1628, Secretary Conway writes to Dr. Mansell, Master of Queen's College, and the rest of the Fellows, "Recommending for election Mr. Joham, a scholar of that house, to whom his Majesty had granted a dispensation for his country."[4]

These little court "jobs" Mansell was no doubt obliged to countenance and carry out, with the alternative of the loss of royal favour.

There appears to have been a shower of royal bounties on the

[1] "Manors of Suffolk," by Copinger; vol. vi., p. 29.

[2] Cal. State Papers, Dom., 1623-1625; p. 484.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 494.

[4] *Ibid.*, 1627-1628; p. 554.

occasion of the last visit of King James I. to Cambridge, during Mansell's vice-chancellorship, in December, 1624. "The distinguished visitors were entertained with the usual disputations, and during the king's stay 'in an extraordinary commencement many (but ordinary) persons were graduated doctors in divinity and other faculties.'"[1]

In 1626 the chancellorship of the University became vacant by the death of Thomas Howard, First Earl of Suffolk. One of the candidates proposed for the post was Thomas, First Earl of Berkshire, son to the late Earl of Suffolk; but there was a formidable rival in the field, to wit, the Duke of Buckingham, favourite of the king, who was then under impeachment by the House of Commons. Many members of the University Senate, not relishing the interference of the Court, resolved to vote for the Earl of Berkshire. Eventually Buckingham was elected by 108 votes to 106; Dr. Mansell and two Fellows of Queen's College figured in the majority, but the greater number of the Fellows voted for the Earl of Berkshire; one feels more disposed to sympathise with these last than with those who supported a Court "job."

Dr. Mansell died October 7, 1631, leaving a widow, Mary, and a daughter, also Mary, only thirteen months old. Her birth is registered in St. Botolph's church, London, September 9, 1630.

From the terms of Mansell's nuncupative will, dated October 5, 1631, and proved on October 11, it would appear that his wife's maiden name was Brookes; and there is an allusion to a Mr. Mansell, possibly a brother, who put forward, apparently, the claim of his cousin, Solomon Mansell, for consideration in the will,or for some post, perhaps master of the college; but the allusion and the identity or relationship of these persons are alike obscure.

It may have been this Mr. Mansell who was living in The Close at Lincoln during the Commonwealth; or at any rate had a house there, which had escaped the dilapidations and injuries caused elsewhere by neglect and the incursions of the Roundheads, and was usually occupied by the Provost of the Vicars.

[1] "College Histories: Queen's College," by J. H. Gray; p. 148.

There are some early records connecting the Maunsells with Staffordshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, from which Patshull (or Pateshull, or Palteshull) is about nine miles distant, to the westward.

"This manor was held under Robert fitz Odo, by a family named Mansel (*sic*), of whom Robert de Pecdeshull appears to have been the progenitor, for on the Staffordshire Pipe Rolls of 34 Henry II. (1188), Mansel de Pereshulla is amerced four marks for a forest trespass. By fine levied at Lichfield, in 39 Henry III. (1255), Robert Mansel, of Palteshull, acknowledged the manor of Palteshull to belong to William Bagot, for which the said William conceded the manor to be held of him by Robert for his life, for 8d annual rent, and to revert after the death of Robert to William Bagot and his, heirs."[1]

The deductions, that Robert de Pecdeshull was ancestor of Mansel of Pereshulla, and that both Pecdeshull and Pereshulla are identical with Patshull, are decidedly conjectural; these names are not to be found in either form in Domesday. However, here is a Robert Mansel of Patshull in 1255, of whom we hear more in other records.

Shaw, in his History of Staffordshire, says: "Pateshull was given by the Conqueror to Robert de Stadeford, it containing 3 hides. Afterwards, temp. Hen. I., Robert de Heckstall held it; temp. Hen. III. Ralph de la Mare held it: afterwards Robert Maunsell (Ralph and Walter Mansel held each a Knight's fee in Staffordshire *temp.* Hen. II.) was lord of it (who in first Henry III. [1216] held one Knight's fee in Pateshull), who gave to Alice his daughter half a yard of land here, paying to him and his heirs 1d. . . . which grant Hugh, son of the said Robert, confirmed; which Robert, lord of Pateshull, grants to Sir Ralph de Pickeford and his heirs a tenement in Pateshull, and 17d. yearly rent . . . likewise he granted to the said Ralph, with the consent of Hugh and John, the eldest of his children . . . all the vill of Pateshull, after his decease, except the dower of Alienore his wife . . . and if he shall have occasion to sell

[1] "Collections for a History of Staffordshire" (Wm. Salt Arch. Society). Vol. i, p. 167.

any part of the other lands, that the said Ralph and his heirs, for a price offered, shall have the pre-emption."[1]

In the year 1222, "an assize came to make recognition if Robert le Maunsel (no doubt identical with Robert of the above record) had unjustly disseised Richard, son of Robert de Yagestone, of his free tenement in Pateshull. Robert appeared and conceded the Assize. The jury find for Richard; Robert is 'in mercy.'"[2]

This same Robert Maunsel sat on the Grand Jury at the Assizes, in the Hundred of Seisdon, on October 6, 1225.[3]

In 1228 "an assize came to make recognition if Richard Mansel, father of Walter, son of Richard, was seised of half a virgate of land, etc., in Oldingtun, and which land Robert Mansel holds. The jury say that it is true the said Richard, father of Walter, died seised of the land as stated, but after the death of Richard, Walter was in ward to Mansel, the capital lord, and whilst he was in ward he gave the land to the said Robert, and afterwards he gave to the said Walter other land which he held, viz., thirty acres in Birnhull, in exchange for that land, and also a noke in Pateshull, which he now holds; and Mansel deprived him of another thirty acres, and gave them in marriage with his daughter; a concord was afterwards made, and Robert le Mansel, the nephew of the aforesaid Robert, who is tenant, and of whom he holds the land, gave half a mark for license of concord, by which Walter remitted his claim to the said Robert, and agreed to hold the land of Robert his nephew, the capital lord, for a pound of cummin yearly; and for this recognition Robert the nephew gave to Walter a noke of land to be held of him for a pair of gloves."[4]

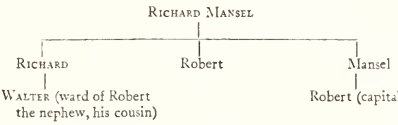
[1] "The History and Antiquities of Staffordshire," by Stebbing Shaw. Vol. ii., p. 280. Shaw gives a number of authorities on the title-page—Erdeswick, Bishop Lyttleton, and others, including one Huntbach, upon whose MS. he appears to set great value. Sampson Erdeswick (d. 1603), and Charles Lyttleton, Bishop of Carlisle (1714-1768) were well-known antiquaries.

[2] "Collections for a History of Staffordshire." Vol. iv., p. 19.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 37.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 48. *Noke*, or *nook*—a corner or angular piece of land; a small triangular field.

The construction is decidedly obscure; but probably the pedigree may be deduced:



There is, however, no certainty concerning the relationship of Richard and Robert.

In the Staffordshire Hundred Rolls (Hundred of Seisdon), in 1255, we find that "Robert Maunsel of Patleshull holds three hides in Wombourne and Overtun of William Bagot, of the fee of Robert de Stafford, and renders for frankpledge three shillings, for sheriff's aid two shillings, and for hundred aid twelve pence; he does suit to county and hundred, and is geldable."[1]

In 1255 William Bagot purchased the reversion of the manor of Patshull to take effect after the death of the existing tenant, Robert Mansel. By a fine levied in 39 Henry III. (1255), Robert Mansel acknowledged the manor of Patshull to be "the right" of William Bagot, for which William conceded that this manor should be held by the said Robert for his life time, at a yearly rent of eightpence (or eight shillings?), and to revert after his decease to William Bagot and his heirs for ever.[2]

In the year 1272 Hugh Maunsel sued the Prior of La Launde for the advowson of the church of Pateshull (or Patshull), of which one Maunsel his ancestor was seised as of fee in the time of King John, the father of the present King (Henry III.), and had presented Lawrence his clerk, who had been admitted and instituted on his presentation, and from the said Maunsell the right descended to one Robert, his son and heir, and from Robert to Hugh, who now sues as his son and heir; and he put himself on the Great Assize

[1] "Collections for a History of Staffordshire." Vol. v., p. 112. *Geldable*—liable to pay "geld," the tax to the crown levied upon landholders before the Conquest, and continued under the Norman kings.

[2] *Ibid.*, New Series. Vol. xi., p. 129.

of the Lord the King. . . . A concord was afterwards made.[1]

Hence the little pedigree:

MAUNSEL, seised *temp.* King John
|
ROBERT (living 1255)
|
HUGH MAUNSEL, the plaintiff (living 1272)

Thus Hugh Maunsell claimed the advowson, though the manor, as we have seen, was alienated at Robert's death; the nature of the concord arrived at is not stated.

In 1248 Robert Maunsell of Patshull was one of the jurors who returned by Inquisition the value of the king's manor of Tettenhall (or Tattenhall), in Staffordshire.[2]

Ralph and Walter Mansel are mentioned as holding each one knight's fee in Staffordshire under Gervaise Paganel, in 1166.[3] Ralph may very possibly be identical with Raffe or Ralph, son of John Maunsell, and father of Robert (or Seher), *temp.* Henry II.; Walter, probably grandson of Ralph, held lands in Staffordshire, but this was later, in the thirteenth century.[4]

The Poll Tax returns of 1381 for the Hundred of Cuthelston, in Staffordshire, record the names of John Maunsell, launator (or tanner) and Matilda his wife.[5]

In the year 1260 one John le Maunsel complained that Philip Marmiun, Henry Kek, of Tamworth, and three others "had come *vi et armis* to his granges in Tamworth, which were in the custody of Robert, the Parson of Wadinton, and had taken away his corn,

[1] "Collections for a History of Staffordshire" (Wm. Salt Arch. Soc.) Vol. iv., p. 197. La Launde (or Laund) was in Leicestershire. The prior was Reginald (Martival ?), but he was superseded in the same year by Richard de Martival, the fourth of his family to hold the office. ("Annales Monastici." Vol. iii., pp. 143, 185. Monasticon Anglicanum [Ed. 1846]. Vol. vi., p. 187).

[2] *Ibid.* Vol. vi., p. 27.

[3] Red Book of the Exchequer. Vol. i., p. 270.

[4] See vol. i., pp. 72, 74.

[5] "Collections." Vol. xvii., p. 48.

etc. The defendants did not appear, and are to be attached again by better pledges for fifteen days from Michaelmas."[1]

There were Maunsells in Wolverhampton in the reign of James I. One Robert Maunsell was a scholar in Wolverhampton Grammar School in 1609; and in 1621 either he or his father was plaintiff together with Edward Gonston, in a suit against William Matthews and Alice his wife, concerning a messuage in the town. William and Alice remitted all rights to Edward and Robert and the heirs of Edward, for which Edward gave them £10.

In the following year Robert Maunsell and Elizabeth his wife were in dispute with Thomas Creswell and Nicholas Cowper, concerning a messuage, a barn, and a garden in Wolverhampton.[2]

There was one John Mansell of Wolverhampton who made a will in 1801, which appears to have been the occasion of a good deal of litigation after his death; the will has not been found at Somerset House, and the details of the dispute are not known. Probably Benjamin Mansell of Wolverhampton, who in 1738 was married to Mary Dickenson of Ware, county Hertford, and Walter Mansell, of Oaken Hall (about four miles from Wolverhampton), whose daughter Caroline died in the East Indies on November 18, 1832, are members of the same family.[3]

Of the origin of these Maunsells of Patshull there is no indication; the name is spelled in two or three different ways in the records, and these do not afford sufficient evidence for the deduction of a pedigree. Patshull Hall—with a fine park—is now (1919) the property of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor and sole landowner.

There are numerous records connecting the Maunsells with Leicestershire, but they do not contain much evidence concerning the actual derivation and relationship of the persons named.

[1] "Collections." Vol. iv., p. 143. Philip Marmiun (or Marmion) was apparently a very truculent and aggressive person, and was constantly being summoned to account for his misdeeds. Upon one occasion, when he was hunting, as he had no right to do, in the chase of the Countess of Warwick, he knocked John, the forester of the countess, off his horse with his fist, and took away his bow and arrows and horn. Philip, very meanly, failed to appear to answer this suit, and his attorney was committed to prison because of Philip's absence.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. vii., pp. 211, 229.

[3] Marriage Register, St. Martin's Outwich, London. *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ciii, pt. ii., p. 478.

It will be recollected that the Maunsells of Yorkshire were associated with those of Leicestershire in the tenure of lands in the latter county, the overlord being in several instances the Archbishop of York,[1] who held lands in Tirlington (or Tur Langton).

An account of these earlier holdings has already been given, and there is no need of recapitulation.[2]

"In 1346 Isabel Maunsell, on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodstock, the King's eldest son, was assessed ten shillings for a quarter of one knight's fee in Tur Langton, parcel of the fee of the Archbishop of York." [3]

On the same occasion William Maunsell, who held the third part of a knight's fee in Oddeston and Shakerston, was assessed one mark for the like purpose.[4] Isabel may have been the wife of John Maunsell; in 1301 she recovered certain lands in Leicestershire;[5] but she would be rather old in 1346.

The latest tenure of lands in Leicester alluded to by Nichols is in the year 1397, when John Maunsell held one sixth part of Richard (Fitzalan), Earl of Arundel. The earl was beheaded on September 21 of that year for having been concerned in plotting against the king (Richard II.); his lands would probably be forfeited under attainder.

The counties of Leicester and Warwick were under a common sheriff from the time of Henry II. until about 1566; and in the reign of Henry III. we find William Maunsell sheriff in four consecutive years, *viz.*: 1253-4-5-6.

John Maunsell had free warren of his lands in the manor of

[1] See *ante*, p. 334.

[2] See vol. i., p. 75 *et seq.*

[3] "The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester," by John Nichols. Vol. ii., p. 672.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 907. Edward of Woodstock, otherwise known as the Black Prince, was born in 1330, at Woodstock, which had been a royal place of residence from very early days. He accompanied his father on the expedition to France in 1346, and was by him knighted, at the age of sixteen, upon landing at La Hogue; he died in 1376, a year before King Edward III., his father.

[5] See vol. i., p. 82.

Tirlington in 1267;[1] this may be either son or nephew of Sir John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley.

In 1276, in the Hundred Court of Frameland, Leicestershire, William Maunsell received twenty shillings from a certain "approver" for settling a difference between the latter and Robert Rudde;[2] this was probably that same William who was sheriff, as stated above.

In 1298, Thomas, son of Ivo of Westlangton, was found by a jury to have been guilty of hunting within the free warren of John Maunsell at Tirlington.[3]

On December 30, 1300, "To the sheriff of Leicester. Order to deliver in bail Richard Maunsell of Tirlington, imprisoned at Warwick for the death of Robert le Chapman of Killeworth, whereof he is appealed (*i.e.* accused), as the King learns by an inquisition taken by the sheriff and by the coroners of the county that Richard is appealed of the said death out of envy and hatred."[4]

On September 14, 1306, among the witnesses to a covenant between Master Simon de Rothewell, rector of Noseley, and Master Roger de Martivall, Archdeacon of Leicester and lord of Noseley, appears John Maunsell, knight, lord of Tirlington. This is probably that same John whose hunting privileges were infringed by Thomas son of Ivo; he was knighted in the same year, on May 22.[5]

Later, in 1318, there appears to have been a serious family quarrel between Richard Maunsell of Tirlington and Sir John Maunsell, or his son—probably the latter.

"April 18, 1318. Commission of oyer and terminer to certain persons named on complaint by Richard Maunsell of Tirlington, that John, son of John Maunsell the younger, with others, dragged him

---

[1] Cal. Charter Rolls, 1257-1300, p. 82. This John is placed in the index as Provost of Beverley: the provost, however, died over two years previously; he is repeatedly confounded in the indices with his several namesakes.

[2] Rotuli Hundredorum. Vol. i., p. 240.

[3] Abbreviatio Placitorum, p. 239.

[4] Cal. Close Rolls, 1296-1302, p. 415.

[5] Architectural Societies of Northampton, York, Leicester, etc. Vol. xxvi. p. 288. Shaw's Knights. Vol. i., p. 117.

with violence from his inn in the suburb of Leicester, beat and imprisoned him, and also threatened to behead him until he made a fine of £100 for his release, and carried away his goods."[1]

This truculent person may have been the grandson of John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, and he appears to have been concerned in another act of violence ten years later, when, in conjunction with a number of others—several parsons included—he is accused by the Prior of Charleye of "breaking his houses at Charleye and carrying away a hundred and thirty sheep, worth £40, and other goods."[2] John Maunsell of Twyford, Leicestershire, who may be identical with the above, was pardoned on May 30, 1330, for the death of John Richeman at Lodyngton.[3]

After the battle of Crecy, in 1346, King Edward III. granted pardon to a number of persons for their good services in France. The grant is comprehensive, covering all homicides, felonies, and other offences, and includes the condition that those pardoned shall not withdraw from the king's service. Among these recipients of the king's clemency appears the name of Richard Maunsell of Tyrlington, on the testimony of John Darcy Le Piere; but it does not appear to be possible to place him in connection with other Maunsells.[4]

In the Plea Rolls de Banco, Michaelmas, 1414, there is recorded a suit by Thomas Boyville, of Tirlyngton, and Joan, late wife of William Chetwynde, against Robert Evyngton of Leicester, and Robert Wyvylle, of Stonton Wyvylle, and Agnes his wife, for certain lands in Tirlyngton, "which John le Maunsell, their kinsman, and whose heirs they were, had given to Saer Harecourt, in frank marriage with Isabella his daughter, and which should revert to them as heirs of the donor, the said Saer and Isabella having died leaving no issue"; and they gave the following descent:

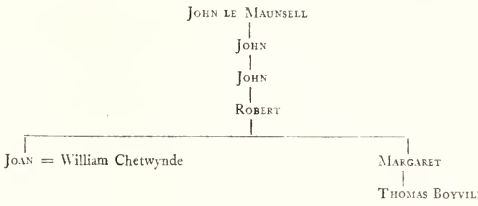
---

[1] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1317-1321, p. 177.

[2] *Ibid.*, 1327-1330, p. 275.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 529.

[4] Wm. Salt Arch. Soc. Collections. Vol. xviii., p. 249.



A verdict was eventually given in favour of the plaintiffs at Leicester Easter Assizes in the following year.[1]

Presumably Margaret Maunsell married one Boyvill, but the detail is omitted in the original plea.

Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire, in a list of the esquires of the county living in the reign of Edward II. (1307-1327), gives John Maunsell of Tirlington the shield--Gules, a fesse argent, a label or; this is identical with the shield of William Maunsell of Gloucestershire, except that in the latter the label is *argent*. The introduction of the label *or* is remarkable, and is perhaps an error on the part of the author; no other instance has been found.[2]

It will be recollected that in the Mansel pedigree compiled by Gabriel Ogilvy about the middle of last century, Sayer Mansel of Chicheley, Bucks, is credited with three sons, of whom the youngest, William, is said to have been lord of Erdington, in Warwickshire, and whose daughter, Emma, is said to have been married to Henry de Harcourt, and afterwards to John le Pipe.[3]

The Ogilvy pedigree has been very fully discussed in the first volume;[4] it is not a reliable document, though it contains some isolated details of interest, duly vouched for by proper references.

Ogilvy gives no references in proof of the statements above mentioned; there is, however, some evidence extant in support of

[1] Wm. Salt Arch. Soc. Collections. Vol. xvii., p. 48.

[2] "The History and Antiquities of Leicestershire," by John Nichols. Vol. i., p. xlv. (Shield no. 110.)

[3] Vol. i., App. I., left-hand column at foot.

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 57-65.

them, though the precise derivation of this William Mansel, or Maunsell, is not demonstrated.

Dugdale, under the heading of "Pipe," says: "This Manor, lying within the precincts of Erdington, was anciently possessed by one William Maunsel (the name is variously spelled in the records); who, having his residence here, underwent the office of Sheriff for this county and Leicestershire from 35 to 40 Henry III. inclusive (*i.e.*, from 1251 to 1256); and in 39 Hen. III. (1255) was joined in commission with William Trussell and Robert de Grendon for the finding out of certain notorious malefactors in this county; as also in 52 of the same king's reign (1268), for the Gaol delivery in Warwick; and left one daughter, called Emme (or Emma), married to Sir Henry Harecourt, knight, which Sir Henry had issue by her one sole daughter named Margaret, whose wardship and marriage Richard de Pipe (having wedded her mother) purchased for an hundred marks of John de Bishopston in 22 Edward I. (1294), and having so done, made her the wife of John le Pipe his son, by a former venter; which John had issue by her divers children," etc.[1]

As evidence for the existence of this William Maunsel, and his possession of the manor of Pipe, Dugdale quotes, "an ancient deed in the possession of H. Ferrers, Esq.," upon which he also relies for further statements concerning the marriage of Margaret, etc. This deed is not accessible, but Dugdale's word may be accepted for its existence and tenor. He gives other references to Patent Rolls, etc., which have been verified. John Pipe, it will be observed, married—as her second husband—his father's step-daughter; an unusual alliance.

There is further evidence of the Harcourt marriage, in a lengthy and elaborate account of the Harcourt family, by G. A. de La Roque, published in Paris in the year 1662.[2] La Roque must have been greatly impressed by the merits and importance of the House of Harcourt, for he produced four heavy volumes on the subject,

[1] "The Antiquities of Warwickshire," by Sir William Dugdale. Vol. ii., p. 892.

[2] La Roque (1598-1686) was a well-known French genealogist and biographer. Some of his writings are mentioned in "Nouvelle Biographie Generale," but this enormous biography of the Harcourts is not included.

with thousands of pages, and many elaborate pedigrees, coats of arms, etc.

According to La Roque, "There are Letters Patent of the reign of Henry III., King of England, which state that Henry de Harcourt married Emme Mansel, only daughter and heir of William Mansel, lord of Erdington, who, being the widow of our Henry de Harcourt, was remarried in the reign of Edward I. to Richard le Pipe, widower of his first wife, and brother to Thomas le Pipe, an ecclesiastic. Of this marriage there was issue Margaret de Harcourt, wife of John de Sandester; afterwards of John de Pipe, son of Richard de Pipe, second husband of Emme Mansel, married *en premieres noces* to our Henry de Harcourt."[1]

La Roque then enters upon a long genealogical account of the Mansel family, given in the most bald and unintelligible fashion, of which there is no need to take any notice here: it is probably erroneous in many steps, and the early derivation of the family has already been exhaustively discussed in the first volume of this work. La Roque gives no references, and certainly throws no new light upon the matter.

No confirmation has been found of La Roque's statement that the marriage of Henry de Harcourt and Emma Mansel is recorded in Letters Patent of the reign of Henry III. Dugdale, as already pointed out, relies upon the ancient deed in the possession of H. Ferrers, Esq.; but he does not venture upon any hypothesis in respect of the derivation of William Mansel, or Maunsell; possibly Gabriel Ogilvy may be correct in placing him as the son of Sayer Mansel of Chicheley, but his testimony is discounted by a palpable anachronism.

Dugdale and La Roque agree in placing the Harcourt marriage in the reign of Henry III.; Ogilvy gives William a son and namesake, and as evidence of his existence he refers to Madox's "History of the Exchequer," vol. i., page 105, where the William Mansel alluded to is no other than an old acquaintance of the first volume of this book, who had a plea against William of Caverton in the year 1183,[2] and

[1] "Histoire de la Maison de Harcourt." Vol. ii., p. 1960.

[2] See vol. i., p. 75.

is erroneously placed by Mr. R. G. Maunsell as fifth son of Sir Robert the Crusader. Indeed, if we are to accept Dugdale's reference as to the period of the Harcourt marriage, Ogilvy's assumption that William was the son of Sayer Mansel must be wrong.

This William Mansel, or Maunsell, must remain isolated; it is impossible to trace his parentage; his daughter's marriage may be accepted as fact.

According to a pedigree in the Visitation of Warwickshire, Erdington was held in part, in the reign of Henry II., by one Holden; and a grand-daughter of John le Pipe and Margaret his wife married Richard Holden of Erdington in the reign of Edward III.[1]

La Roque heads his chapter upon the Mansel connection with two shields, *viz.*: gules, two bars or, in a chief a label of five points argent; and or a maunche sable—presumably, but it is badly drawn, and the tinctures are not quite clear. Probably these coats are intended for Harcourt and Mansel respectively.

La Roque was evidently a genealogist of the enthusiastic and sanguine type; probably his four huge volumes could with advantage have been compressed into half the space.

The Harcourt family is of ancient origin, claiming descent from Bernard the Dane (A. D. 912), who settled in Normandy, and became Regent in 945, during the minority of Duke Richard, son and successor of William "Long Sword." The Harcourts were connected by marriage, in the twelfth century, with the de Braose family.

There are records of Maunsells in Essex in the year 1248, when Thomas, son of Hugh Maunsell, demised to Alice, daughter of Hugh, certain lands in Rochford, about twenty miles south-east from Chelmsford.[2]

Probably it was this same Thomas who was on a jury in 1255, in a plea between the Prior of Holy Trinity, Canterbury, and Richard de Sutcherch. Richard was probably of Essex, as the plea was heard in that county.[3]

[1] Harl. Soc. Visitation of Warwickshire, 1682-83, pp. 52, 53.

[2] Essex Arch. Soc. Feet of Fines for Essex, p. 171.

[3] "Abbreviatio Placitorum," p. 143.

There was also one Thomas Maunsell of whom, in 1275, John de Cokeham held lands in Assyndon (Ashingdon, about two miles from Rochford) "by free service of one garland of roses yearly";[1] he was probably identical with Thomas alluded to above.

Cecilia, wife of Matthew Mauncel (*sic*) occurs in Cal. Inq. Post Mortem in the year 1288: she was of Maldon (about eighteen miles south-west from Colchester).

The Maunsells appear to have been domiciled in Ashingdon for a number of years, for in 1342 Thomas Maunsell presented to the church there: he had a son Philip, who had a son John.[2]

There was one Richard Maunsell appointed, with others, trustee of the estate of Robert Cressoner, deceased, for William, his son and heir. Robert is described as "tenant in chief, in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Huntingdon;" Richard Maunsell may have been of Essex. This was in the year 1411.[3]

Nicholas Mauncel (*sic*), rector of Toppesfield, Essex (on the Cambridge and Colchester road), was a prosperous pluralist, for he also held livings in Melford and other places in Suffolk. He obtained a grant of land in Essex in the year 1421.[4]

William Mauncell, gentleman, was made a burgess of Colchester in 1515, or in the following year. On June 7, 1515, Queen Katharine of Aragon paid a visit to the town; the bailiffs, aldermen, and many burgesses met her at Lexden, and afterwards, on her departure, escorted her as far as Mylend (Mile-end ?). William Mauncell may have been among this escort, but perhaps he was not made a burgess until after the queen's visit.[5]

---

[1] Inq. Post Mortem, Edward I. Vol. ii., p. 74.

[2] Year Books of Edward III.; year 16, pt. ii., p. 539.

[3] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1408-1413, p. 278.

[4] Harley Charters, 48 D. 15. Toppesfield Rectory is now worth £700 a year, with six acres of glebe and residence; Melford in Suffolk is worth £750 a year, with 135 acres of glebe and residence—and there were other livings. Nicholas was evidently in flourishing circumstances. Melford (or Long Melford) possesses a very fine late fourteenth-century church.

[5] "The Oath Book or Red Parchment Book of Colchester," by W. G. Benham; p. 148.

In Captain Gronow's Reminiscences mention is made of Captain George Mansel, R.N., as follows :

" I may here mention an incident which befell Captain George Mansel, R.N., who related it to me. He was deputed by the Duke of Wellington to accompany the French army, under Marshal Clausel, to the siege of Constantine. The expedition proved a failure, owing to causes which it is superfluous to mention ; the French army raised the siege, and commenced a most disastrous retreat. It happened that Mansel on one occasion slept in the tent occupied by the commanding officer of the engineers, who showed our countryman every possible attention. This French officer was rather loquacious, and among other things he said that the defence of Burgos had been intrusted to him by General Clausel when it was attacked by the army of Wellington, and that the British army had been foiled on that occasion. Mansel, like a brave and gallant Englishman, defended the honour of the British arms, and at the same time begged to know the causes that led to the disaster. The French officer replied, ' I have seen a great deal of English soldiers, and better and finer troops do not exist ; with the exception of your Engineers, whom I consider the worst of any troops I have ever met with. It was to them your defeat before Burgos was owing.'

" When Captain Mansel returned home he was invited by Lord Bute to pass some days with him, and to meet the Duke of Wellington. The Duke naturally asked the gallant captain several questions respecting the retreat, and said, ' Clausel is the best general, perhaps, that the French have ; I never, during the period he commanded the French army, caught him napping.' Captain Mansel then requested permission to relate what had occurred in the tent of the commanding officer of Engineers. ' By all means let us hear it,' replied the Duke. Captain M. then stated what the French officer had said ; when his Grace observed, ' There is some truth in what the Frenchman asserted ; but it was not entirely the fault of our Engineers. We were almost destitute of siege cannon at Burgos ; we had few tools, and many things requisite for a siege were wanting. It is true that the officer who commanded the artillery in the rear was removed from his post, but Captain Dixon, who succeeded him,

proved a good officer; a stoppage of communications necessitated our retreat.'"[1]

It was doubtless this same George Mansel who commanded the *Wasp* at the bombardment and capture of Sidon, on the coast of Syria, which has already been alluded to in treating of the services of Captain Robert Maunsell.[2]

The incident of the capture of Sidon is very briefly described in naval histories; but there is a detailed account of it in another volume, which is of considerable interest, and from which the following is mainly derived.

The force detached under Commodore Charles Napier for this purpose consisted of the following vessels: *Thunderer*, *Gorgon*, *Cyclops*, *Wasp*, *Stromboli*, *Hydra*, *Guerriera* (Austrian) and *Gulfidch* (Turkish), with a landing force of 750 British marines under Captains Arthur Morrison and James Whylock, one hundred Austrians and five hundred Turks; the *Wasp*, of sixteen guns, being commanded by Commander G. Mansel, who had been appointed to her on April 20, 1840. His seniority as commander dated from December 2, 1826; he had probably had a long spell of half-pay, and was an elderly man for his rank.

Sidon was pretty strongly fortified, and possessed also of some natural defences, owing to its position; nevertheless, Commodore Napier, with characteristic "cocksureness," had promised the admiral (Sir Robert Stopford), who was lying off Beyrout, that he would accomplish his task and return within forty-eight hours.

The attack took place on September 27, 1840; the *Guerriera*

[1] "The Reminiscences and Recollections of Captain Gronow." Vol. ii., pp. 188-9. Captain Rees Howell Gronow (1794-1865) was a Welshman from Glamorganshire. He served in the Guards in Spain and Flanders during the Peninsular War. After he retired, in 1821, he became a very well-known man in London society; he was extremely handsome and always very well dressed, and was a great gossip and collector of anecdotes about persons and affairs. Many of his stories are quite apocryphal, obviously mere scandal. The futile siege of Burgos took place in 1812, so both Clausel and the engineer were getting on in years. The siege of Constantine, in Algeria, took place in 1836; the French were compelled to retire with heavy loss. Constantine was, however, surrendered to the French by Hajj Ahmed in 1848. The Duke of Wellington is stated, in "The History of the British Army," to have blamed his engineers at the time for their incompetence before Burgos; but he was very right in stating that he was deficient in siege guns, etc.; they had only *three*, and one of these was rendered useless!

[2] See *ante*, p. 253.

and *Gulfideh* were placed abreast the town; the *Wasp* and *Stromboli* further to the southward, so as to flank it; the *Gorgon*, *Cyclops*, and *Hydra* to the northward, close to the castle, or fort.

The governor having refused to surrender when called upon, the bombardment commenced about noon, and was maintained for an hour, when, a breach having been made in the fort, and the whole side of the outer barrack square levelled by the guns of the *Thunderer* (the commodore's ship), the Turkish troops, assembled in readiness alongside the *Cyclops*, were ordered to land, and speedily captured the fort.

"Commander Mansel, of the *Wasp*, was now directed to land the marines, brought out by the *Stromboli*, under Captain Whylock and Lieutenants Alexander Anderson and Charles F. Hockin, on the south-west side of the town; which was done with great gallantry and skill. These were accompanied by about twenty of the *Stromboli's* seamen, under Lieutenant John Russell and Messrs. William Chamberlayne and Henry Warren, mates, and James Hunt, midshipman. The first battalion of marines was next landed on the beach, to the northward of the town, in the *Gorgon's* boats, under the command of Captain Morrison, headed by the Commodore in person, accompanied by Captain Henderson." [1]

To make a long story short, the attack was entirely successful, the casualties small: the whole garrison was captured, and Napier rejoined the admiral well within the forty-eight hours.

Commander Mansel was mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to post rank for his services on this occasion, his seniority dating from September 28, the day after the action. Commodore Napier, in his letter to Sir Robert Stopford, September 29, says: "Commander Mansel is an old officer, well deserving of promotion." [2]

Mansel entered the Navy as a First Class Volunteer on May 30, 1808, so he had been thirty-two years afloat when he took part in this action. He had previously seen active service on several occasions. He took part in the attack upon Algiers in 1830, under

[1] "Battles of the British Navy," by Joseph Allen (1842). Vol. ii., p. 547.

[2] *London Gazette*.

Marshal de Bourmont, and for his services upon this occasion he was invested, on November 14, 1831, with the Order of the Legion of Honour. After the capture of Sidon he was appointed on January 9, 1841, to the *Powerful*, an 84-gun ship, in the Mediterranean, and in 1848 he was serving in the *Actæon*, on the coast of Africa.[1]

This is apparently all that is known for certain concerning Commander George Mansel. He cannot be assigned with precision to any branch of the family. From the spelling of the name, it would appear probable that he was of the Welsh or Dorset branch. There was one George Mansel, fifth son of Sir William, 9th baronet of Muddlescombe, whose name appears in the pedigree; but he is stated—upon some authority or other—to have died in 1797.[2]

According to the Navy Record Society, there was one Philip Mansell who served as lieutenant on board the *Rainbow*; he was appointed to the ship on August 19, 1664, and was present at the battle against the Dutch off Lowestoft, on June 3, 1665.[3]

This Philip came to grief, apparently through permitting his Royalist enthusiasm to get the better of his discretion.

On April 6, 1665, he was called before a court martial, charged with having taunted his captain, Hannam, of the *Rainbow*, with having been a rebel who had served under Cromwell's commission. "The case was troublesome and delicate, for 'any recounting of former differences and partyes' would have involved about half the fleet. The Duke (of York) said 'that all of the Commanders were equally esteemed good subjects and officers, and he doubted not but that they would soe approuve themselves in all occasions, and he would severely reprehend any expression of past divisions.' A tactful speech enough, and the case ended in Mansell's being 'cashiered from his employment in the Fleete.'"[4]

Apparently, however, Mansell was not immediately dismissed, if it be true that he was present at the battle off Lowestoft on June 3

[1] O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary, p. 719.

[2] See *ante*, p. 99.

[3] Navy Record Society, Catalogue of the Pepysian MSS. Vol. i., p. 381.

[4] "Life of Edward Montagu, First Earl of Sandwich," by F. R. Harris. Vol. i., p. 285. The author refers to "Sandwich MSS. Journal."

in the same year. There is no mention of Captain Hannam as commanding the *Rainbow* at this time; her captain two years previously was Joseph Goodsonn;[1] Hannam must have been appointed subsequently.

What became of Philip Mansell subsequently, or whence he was derived, cannot be ascertained.

There are numerous records relating to Maunsells or Mansells of London; they are mostly very disjointed, affording but little material for the tracing of descent and relationship.

There was one Richard Maunsell who, in 1275, was apprenticed to Walter de la Ford, corder; Richard was released from his indentures as apprentice upon payment of seventeen marks, one mark to be paid down, and the balance by instalments of two marks commencing at Easter; he was evidently an impecunious youth, and was let down easily.[2]

In 1356 the following record occurs: "To the collectors of the customs and subsidies in the port of London. Order to cause certain wool of Wales in six sarplars arrested by them to be de-arrested and delivered with the coket, by a mainprise (or surety), to Robert Mauncel of London, merchant, to dispose thereof at his pleasure, as Richard de Worsted (and others) have mainperned (become sureties) in chancery to answer to the King for £39 6s. 4½d. at Michaelmas next as the price of the said wool which Robert caused to be brought from Wales to the port of London, and which the collectors have arrested as forfeit because he showed letters of coket only for five sacks, ten stones, and the sarplars weigh 14 sacks, 27 cloves by the weight ordained in that port, if it be adjudged that the wool ought to pertain to the king as forfeit."[3]

Robert appears to have attempted to take advantage of a slip

[1] "The Royal Navy," by W. Laird Clowes. Vol. ii., p. 188.

[2] Calendar of Letter Books of London; Book A, p. 227.

[3] Cal. Close Rolls, 1354-1360; p. 264. There are some quaint old terms used in this document, long since obsolete. Sarplar—a sack or bale of wool containing 80 tods. Tod—a weight used in the wool trade, usually 28 lbs. Clove—a weight used for wool or cheese, 7 or 8 lbs. Coket (or Cocket)—a document sealed by the officers of the Custom House, and delivered to merchants as a certificate that their merchandise has been duly entered and has paid duty.

on the part of the collectors in the first instance, but they were too many for him in the end.

On September 3, 1360, certain persons, among whom is Robert Mauncell (*sic*), mercer, are bound in recognisances to Mary de Sancto Paulo, Countess of Pembroke, in the sum of £400, to be levied in London and Staffordshire. [1]

On November 21, 1361, Richard de Brankescombe was bound in a recognisance to Robert Maunsell of London, merchant, in the sum of one hundred pounds, to be levied in Devon.[2]

Robert Maunsell's name appears in the Close Rolls in 1367 and the two following years, as concerned in similar transactions.

In the year 1380, however, Robert was in trouble: "Commission to William de Skipwith and others to examine, in the presence of the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, and correct any error in the record and process of a suit in which Richard de Notyngham, citizen and mercer of London, before the mayor and aldermen in the chamber of the Guildhall to render his account to him for the time when he was his receiver, wherein they submitted to arbitration, and Richard did not proceed further. The mayor and aldermen decreed that Robert should pay Richard £107 11s. 8d. and be detained in prison till he had satisfied him of it, and that a certain writing of quittance which Robert had put forward to exclude Richard from his action should be cancelled." [3]

In the year 1388 Robert Maunsell was one of the sureties in a license granted by the mayor and aldermen of the city of London to build a pinnacle or penthouse over the conduit in Fleet Street, near the hostel of the Bishop of Salisbury.[4]

On July 19, 1458, Richard Maunsell, citizen and skinner, of London, was granted pardon "for all his crimes and trespasses, of

[1] Cal. Close. Rolls., 1360-1364; p. 131. Mary of Chatillon, daughter of Guy de Chatillon III., Count of St. Pol, and widow of Aymer (de Valence), Earl of Pembroke; he died in 1324, and she survived him for more than fifty years.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 291.

[3] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1377-1381; p. 516.

[4] Cal. of the Letter Books of London. Book H, p. 326. Salisbury Court and Salisbury Square, off Fleet Street, derive their names from this town house of the Bishop of Salisbury.

which many are enumerated, and any consequent outlawries";[1] and on May 2, 1476, a similar favour was accorded to "Cecily Grymston, late of Southwark, Co. Surrey, housewife, *alias* Cecily Mauncell, *alias* Cecily Bunten, of the town of Westminster, Co. Middlesex, 'sole woman,'" for all offences committed by her before March 29;[2] but the lady appears to have been so doubtful about her own patronymic, that it would be rash to place her as a Maunsell.

In the "Accounts for Tournay" there is mention of one John Mauncell, probably of London, who was concerned with Matthew and Edward Hall and others in some very questionable proceedings in respect of money, etc., which was entrusted to them to be carried from Tournay to England. The story is not very intelligible, but it is abundantly evident that considerable sums were misappropriated, and the circumstances came to light by reason of the confession of Edward Hall—apparently in 1519, six years after the battle of Tournay.[3]

In the year 1544 Richard Maunsell of London, in conjunction with Brian Barkar, purchased of the Crown a large amount of property in London, which had formerly belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, for the sum of £662 5s. 8d.[4] Richard Maunsell was afterwards, in 1545, appointed bailiff and collector in London, Southwark, and Newington, of the lands of St. Mary Overy Priory, *vice* Sebastian Hillary.[5]

Richard Maunsell, citizen and scrivener, of London—no doubt identical with Richard mentioned above—died on October 17, 1558; his will is dated October 13 in the same year, and in it he names Elynor his wife, and his sons George, Robert, William, and Emanuel. By the Inquisition Post Mortem—which was not held

[1] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1452-1461, p. 433.

[2] *Ibid.*, 1467-1477, p. 586.

[3] Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII. Vol. iii., pt. i., p. 55.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xix., pt. ii., p. 183 (no. 23). The Priory had very extensive lands, in London and elsewhere. The last prior, Bartholomew Linsted, surrendered the priory in 1539, and received a pension of £100 a year.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. xx., pt. i., p. 675.

until March 23, 1560—it was found that George was his son and heir, and was of the age of nineteen in 1558.[1]

A contemporary of Richard was one Andrew Maunsell, who appears to have been an interesting man. He was probably, about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, a member of the Drapers' or Grocers' Company, but about the year 1578 he undertook, in addition to his other business, the publication and sale of books. On November 6, 1578, he published a book entitled, "The State of Swearinge and Swearers," and before 1595 he was very busy with the sale and publishing of books, chiefly theological; among other works, he undertook the publication of the writings of Thomas Rogers.

His device, or "sign," was a pelican with its offspring, rising out of the flames, and his motto was "Pro lege, rege, et grege"—"For the Law, the King, and the People."

Maunsell was probably the pioneer in the matter of printed catalogues of English books; little or nothing had been done in this way before, and he was evidently impressed by the lack of such tabulated information.

He designed a catalogue in three parts, *viz.*: Divinity, Science in all its branches, including music, and logic, law and history. The third part was not published, his death intervening; but the first two parts are extant, and bear testimony to Maunsell's wide acquaintance with the literature of his own and previous times. The first part runs into one hundred and twenty-three pages; it is alphabetically arranged, sometimes according to authors' names, otherwise in subjects, and covers an immense amount of ground; indeed, it constitutes a very valuable bibliography of divinity and theological controversy of that period.

Maunsell sets out with three prefaces, or "forewords"; the first a dedication of his work to the queen; the second an address to "The Worshipfull the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Companie of Stationers, and to all other Printers and Booke-Sellers in generall"; and the third to "The Reverend Divines, and

[1] Inquisitiones Post Mortem for London (British Record Society). Vol. i., p. 204.

[2] Thomas Rogers (d. 1616) was chaplain to Archbishop Bancroft; he was author of a large number of theological books and pamphlets.

lovers of Divine Bookes, true Knowledge of God, and a good Conscience."

The preface to the second part is an address to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite—a great patron of literature, etc.—followed by one to 'The right Worshipfull the Professors of the Sciences Mathematicall, and to the learned Professors of Phisicke and Surgery"; together with a third to the Master and Wardens of the Stationers' Company.

Maunsell's catalogue is a remarkable production, illustrative of his love of his calling, and also of his serious views of life and its responsibilities.

The date of Maunsell's birth is not known; he died in 1595, shortly after the publication of his catalogue. He lived first in St. Paul's Churchyard, and later in Lothbury, as is testified on the title-page of the catalogue.

There was another Andrew Maunsell, or Mansell, most probably his son, who was admitted to the freedom of the Stationers' Company on December 6, 1613, and on May 4, 1614, obtained a license to publish a work entitled, "A Foole's Bolt is soone Shot"; rather a neat and epigrammatic title.[1]

It is to be regretted that, in common with so many other Maunsells who are treated of in this chapter, Andrew remains isolated, his derivation unknown. That he was related to Richard Maunsell, his contemporary, is extremely probable; they may have been brothers; that is all that can be said in the matter.

Robert Mansell, of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London, was one of the sureties for the payment of the first-fruits of the bishopric of Chichester, in 1597.[2] The queen, taking into consideration the facts that the revenues of the bishop are but small, and that during the payment of first-fruits—amounting to

[1] Dict. Nat. Biog.

[2] First-fruits—a payment, usually representing the first year's income, formerly paid by each new holder of an ecclesiastical benefice, or any office of profit, to some superior. The first-fruits of English bishoprics were paid before the Reformation to the Pope, afterwards to the Crown. Anthony Watson was elected Bishop of Chichester June 14, and consecrated August 15, 1596.

£609 7s. 1½d., payable in equal instalments in April and October, 1597—he has not a competent living, etc., permits him to extend the payment over six years. Mansell and the other sureties are therefore to deliver the bonds for payment to the bishop, together with a new bond, without sureties, for payment in six years.[1]

In the year 1639 there is record of a petition from one John Mansell, petardier, or maker of petards.[2] He pleads his poverty, and prays for an allowance, in default of which he will be forced to neglect his Majesty's service. An interesting point about this petition is that Mansell asks that he may be remunerated "according to the allowance he had in the Cadiz voyage, *viz.* 6s. 8d. per diem."[3] The voyage to Cadiz took place in the year 1596,[4] forty-three years previously; so John Mansell must have been a veteran petardier.

There was a family of Mansells in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, early in the eighteenth century, as testified by sundry entries in the parish register; but there does not appear to be any interest attached to them, nor is there any clue to their derivation.

There is an entry in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1834, which has escaped attention in time for notice in its proper place. On May 29 in that year, William W. Mansell, Esq., was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.[5] This can be no other than William Washington Mansell, concerning whom there has been a good deal to say, both in the first volume and in the first chapter of the second volume of this present history. Mr. Mansell does not place F.S.A. after his name on the title-page of his account of the Mansel family, as he was entitled to do. He was certainly a very unreliable antiquary, if judged by his work in this family history.

The earliest mention of Maunsells in connection with Wor-

[1] Cal. State Papers, Dom., 1580-1625; p. 382.

[2] Petard, a small engine or bomb, used for blowing in a fortified doorway, etc. It was first made in bell-shape, of metal, but later in the form of a wooden box, filled with an explosive, and fired by means of a fuse.

[3] Cal. State Papers, Dom., 1639-1640; p. 229.

[4] See vol. i., p. 350.

[5] *Gent. Mag.*, New Series. Vol. ii., p. 89.

cester appears to occur in the year 1257, when Master John Maunsell was one of the witnesses to a charter relating to the Priory of Lindridge ;[1] this John, however, occurs in many documents of this period ; he was probably nephew of Sir John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, and does not legitimately belong to the county of Worcester.

John de Maunsell held lands in Humelton in 1276, and paid three shillings as lay subsidy.[2]

John Maunsell was presented to the church of Eggesworth by Sir Robert Walerond, in July, 1271 ; and the custody of the church of Shorteworth was committed to J. Maunsell, clerk, by W. Bishop, of Emley, September 16, 1289.[3]

Hugh Mauncel paid tenpence in the Lay Subsidy Rolls, at Salwark, in 1327.[4]

William Maunsell was parson of St. Andrew's Church in Droitwich, and exchanged with John Brode, parson of Woldham, Kent, on December 15, 1396.[5]

Among the Worcestershire Fines, from 1653 to 1714, there are records of a number of Maunsells who were parties in various pleas and suits, but it is impossible to connect them ; the localities are in various parts of the county, and in several instances the names cannot be found in any map or county history.

In the church of Juteborough, on the west wall, among records of various benefactions to the poor, etc., appears the following :

" Moses Maunsell of Cookhill, tanner, and Alice his wife gave in their life-time unto 20 poor housekeepers of Cookhill and Cladsall 20 groat loaves, at his house, upon Holy Thursday ; also hath given to 20 poor widows of the whole parish 20 groat loaves upon Trinity Sunday in the afternoon, at church ; 20 groat loaves upon Whi'-

[1] " A Survey of Worcestershire," by Thos. Habington. Vol. i., p. 337.

[2] Lay Subsidy Roll for Worcestershire.

[3] Registry of Bishop Godfrey Giffard ; he was bishop from 1268 to 1302.

[4] Worcestershire Hist. Soc. Lay Subsidy Rolls ; p. 20.

[5] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1396-1399 ; p. 37.

sunday in the afternoon at church, to be distributed by the minister and churchwardens. This gift did begin 1672." [1]

The Registers of Halesowen, in the north of the county, on the border of Staffordshire, contain a large number of entries about Maunsells in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; the name is spelled in a variety of ways—Mansell, Mannsell, Mamsell, Maunsell, Mawnsell, Manncell, Mancell—but they are obviously all of the same family.

Apparently there were three brothers living, 1566 to 1572—John, Thomas, and Robert; some kind of pedigree might be deduced from the register, but it is scarcely worth the considerable amount of labour which it would entail. The last entry occurs on March 17, 1642, when the burial of Christian, daughter of William Maunsell, is recorded; the registers subsequent to 1643 do not appear to have been transcribed.[2]

These Maunsells may very well have been connected with those of Wolverhampton and Pateshull, which are only about ten miles distant; this, however, does not throw much light upon their derivation, as it has not been found possible to determine whence the Staffordshire Maunsells were derived.

Blomefield, in his "History of the County of Norfolk," discussing the question as to the year in which judges' circuits were instituted by Henry II., states that one Robert Mancel was appointed itinerary justice in Norfolk in the year 1173.[3] This is the earliest mention of Mancel (or Mansell) in connection with the county; later, at the end of the century, Stephen le Mansel was lord of South Hall, or Carleton Hall Manor;[4] they are quite isolated, but Stephen may have been a son of Robert. It was probably this same Robert who,

[1] "History and Antiquities of Worcestershire," by T. Nash. Vol. ii., p. 11. "Groat loaves" were perhaps fourpenny loaves; the groat had ceased to be coined and issued ten years previously. Cookhill (or Cokehill) was in the parish of Inteborough, about two miles distant from the latter. A convent was founded there in the thirteenth century by Isabella, wife of William Beauchamp, Lord Elmly. After the dissolution of the monasteries, Henry VIII. gave it to Nicholas Fortescue, in 1543.

[2] Registers of Halesowen: Parish Register Society.

[3] Vol. iii., p. 33.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 405.

in the year 1180, was one of several of the king's justices who heard the plea of William de Pirnhow against William de Brom, concerning a water-course at Pirnhow, in Norfolk.[1]

In the year 1364 Roger de Wolferton, Escheator of Norfolk, was ordered "to take oath of Elizabeth who was wife of Walter Maunsel, tenant in chief, that she will not marry without the king's license, and to assign her dower of the lands of her said husband";[2] another instance of the royal tyranny in respect of widows and wards which prevailed in those days.

There is an instance in Norfolk records of the variant of *Mansfield* for Mansell—perhaps in imitation of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansel, who was domiciled in Norfolk. William Drake, of Hardley in Norfolk, married, in the reign of Queen Mary, Margery, daughter of Henry Mansfield, Gent.[3] Blomefield states that this Mansfield bore—Argent, a chevron between three maunches sable; which affords adequate evidence of the identity of Mansfield with Mansell; and perhaps Thomas Mansfield, who presented to the rectory of Wramplingham in 1638, was a descendant of this Henry.[4]

Blomefield, in a footnote referring to the Rectory of Redenhall, in Norfolk, says: "Henry, late Duke of Norfolk, by the name of Henry Lord Howard, Baron of Castle-Rising, by deed dated 4 Sept. 1672, granted to Richard Slowe, Gent., the next turn of this rectory; and in 1685 Margaret his widow assigned it to Charles Mawson, Gent., and he the same year to Francis Jessop, who, 22 Nov. 1690, presented Edward Mansell, who being not nominated by the Bishop, the presentation was voided."[5] This Edward may have been one of the Mansells of Hempsted (or Hempstead), which is about thirty miles distant from Redenhall.

Much has already been written concerning the Maunsells of

[1] History of the County of Norfolk, vol. x., p. 128.

[2] Cal. Close Rolls, 1364-1368; p. 21.

[3] "History of Norfolk." Vol. x., p. 138.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. ii., p. 489.

[5] *Ibid.*, vol. v., p. 361. Henry Howard was sixth Duke of Norfolk; he succeeded to the title on the death of his brother in 1677, and died in 1684.

Gloucestershire,[1] but there are a few records which have been discovered later, from one of which it appears that William Maunsell witnessed a deed in the time of Henry I.—*i.e.*, between 1100 and 1135,[2] which carries the connection of the family with the county a little further back. He may be identical with William who held lands of Henry de Novo Mercato in 1166, or perhaps his father. Gabriel Ogilvy in his pedigree makes William of 1166 the son of Guerin Mansel,[3] but there is no authority for this, and the earlier William is quite as probably father to the other.

There is a seal of William Maunsell of Stroud, Gloucestershire, attached to a grant by William to William de Leach, clerk, of a mill and lands in Stroud;[4] the seal bears a shield—a fesse, in chief a label of five points; so this is probably William, son of Sir William, who was knighted by King Edward I.[5] Sir William bore a label of three points in chief. Labels of three and five points were, however, sometimes used indiscriminately, so this seal may be that of Sir William. Stroud is about ten miles south from Gloucester, and is only a few miles distant from Frampton, where the Maunsells held lands *temp.* Edward I.

The connection of the Mansells—so spelled—with Charlton Kings, in the seventeenth century, is evidenced by monumental inscriptions in the church. Sarah, wife of Richard Waggett, and daughter of Samuel Mansell, died May 20, 1664; and Jane, daughter of Samuel Mansell and wife of Anthony Webb, died April 4, 1687, aged sixty-one years. This Samuel may have been a descendant of John Alexander, *alias* Mauncel (or Mansell), who was to have the lands of Charlton Kings under the will of his father, John, who died in 1546;[6] intermediate steps are lacking. Samuel Maunsell of Charlton Kings, who was a witness at the Inquisition Post Mortem

[1] See vol. i., pp. 85-107.

[2] Plumpton Correspondence (Camden Society), p. xv.

[3] See vol. i., App. i., second column.

[4] Cat. of Seals, Brit. Mus. Vol. iii., p. 245. Sloane Charters; chap. xxxiii., fol. 11.

[5] See vol. i., p. 105. "Historical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester," by R. Bigland. Vol. i., p. 303.

[6] See vol. i., p. 93.

upon Alexander Packer in 1638, is probably identical with Samuel above mentioned.

In the year 1711 there was a marriage between Thomas Mansell the younger, vicar of Campden (or Chipping Campden), Gloucestershire, and Elizabeth, daughter of John Hippisley, of Lambourne, Berks. Thomas Mansell the elder, father of the vicar, was a trustee under the marriage settlement, dated November 1, 1711.[1] Thomas Mansell the younger matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, April 6, 1693, being then of the age of fifteen; B.A., 1696, M.A. (from New Inn Hall), 1699; Vicar of Lambourne, 1705, and of Chipping Campden, 1709. Thomas the elder was of Shipton, county Worcester.[2] Thomas was a young vicar—twenty-seven years of age—when he was presented to Lambourne, where he met his future wife, and prudently delayed his marriage until he was transferred to the much more lucrative benefice of Chipping Campden.[3]

Ten years later Thomas Mansell and Elizabeth his wife were plaintiffs in a suit against John Warner, goldsmith—and probably banker—of London, in respect of the proceeds of a sale of lands in Marston, Wiltshire.[4] Lambourne is close to the border of Wiltshire, and probably these lands had belonged to Elizabeth's father, perhaps forming a portion of her dowry. Marston is about five-and-twenty miles from Lambourne.

Among the marriage licenses in the Diocesan Vestry at Worcester appears the following: "28 August (1723). Richard Holtam of the parish of Whitchurch, co. Warwick, gent., about 30, bachelor, and Margaret Mansell of Preston upon Stour, co. Gloucester, about 23, maiden." [5]

In the church of Preston-on-Avon—which appears to be identical with Preston-upon-Stour—there are some Mansell monuments

[1] Penrice and Margam MSS., ed. by W. de Grey Birch. Series iv., pt. iii., p. 142.

[2] Alumni Oxonienses.

[3] Lambourne Vicarage is now worth £150 per annum, with forty-two acres of glebe and residence; Chipping Campden is worth £350, with 265 acres of glebe and residence.

[4] Penrice and Margam MSS., ed. by W. de Grey Birch. Series iv., pt. iii., p. 143.

[5] *The Genealogist*. New Series, vol. ii., p. 152.

of the eighteenth century: Margaret Mansell, wife of Thomas Mansell, died February 2, 1740, aged sixty-four; Thomas Mansell, senior, died March 27, 1748, aged eighty-four; Mary Mansell died 1762; Anne, wife of Thomas Holtam, and daughter of Thomas and Margaret Mansell, died 1767; Robert Mansell, late of Arnescote, died 1777; Robert, son of Robert and Mary Mansell, died 1771; so here is another Holtam-Mansell marriage; and John Holtam died December 28, 1736, aged eighty-four; probably father of Thomas and Richard.[1]

There was one Maunsell married to Sara Matthews in the eighteenth century; a flat stone in Clifton church records the death of Sara in 1759, and that of her father, Lieut.-Colonel Matthews, in 1769.[2]

There is evidence of the existence of Mansels in Berkshire at an early period.

In the chronicles of the monastery of Abingdon, Berks, it is recorded that Robert and Richard Mansel each gave to the monastery the sum of eight denarios and one obolus.[3] As is so often the case in these old records, it is difficult to assign the year in which the gifts were bestowed; but there is evidence that it was after the time of the abbot Roger, who died about the year 1186, so it is reasonable to assume that Robert and Richard were living in the first half of the thirteenth century.

John Mansell, great-grandson of Jenkyn Mansell (d. 1510), married the daughter of one Breche of Newbury, Berks, and so became John Mansell of Newbury;[4] his will was proved in 1568;[5] and in the Newbury register the burial of Alice Maunsell is recorded September 6, 1558.

The connection of the Gloucester Maunsells with Berkshire

[1] "Historical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester," by R. Bigland. Vol. ii., pp. 324, 325.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 392.

[3] "Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon." Vol. ii., p. 304. The denarius, as a Roman coin, was worth about eightpence in English money, the obolus a half-penny; in this instance it may probably be translated as a penny: so Robert and Richard were frugal in their charities.

[4] *The Genealogist.* New Series, vol. ii., p. 73.

[5] Brit. Rec. Soc. Vol. xviii., p. 204.

has already been noticed;[1] their lands in this county reverted to the Whittingtons on the death, in 1396, of Philip Maunsell, and apparently were held only by him.

General Sir Thomas Maunsell, as already recorded, had an estate at Newbury,[2] which is still held by his heirs; but there does not appear to have been any continuous connection with the locality.

In the county of Wiltshire there was a priory at Farley (or Farleigh), founded in the year 1125, of which Humphrey de Bohun, Steward of the Household to Henry II., was a benefactor. There are two charters of this Humphrey, to the second of which William le Mansel is one of the witnesses. The charter is not dated, but as Humphrey de Bohun died in the year 1187, William is thus located in the twelfth century,[3] and is very probably identical with William of the neighbouring county of Gloucester, who held lands of Henry de Newmarch in 1166.

Clarendon, about four miles south-east from Salisbury, was formerly a royal manor, with a palace, which was frequently resorted to by the sovereigns for hunting, etc. Queen Elizabeth was fond of going there, but it had fallen into such bad repair before the end of her reign that she latterly lodged with the Marchioness of Northampton at Longford Castle while hunting in Clarendon Manor.

In the year 1272, at the commencement of the reign of Edward I., the Sheriff of Wilts and some others were ordered to make a survey of the palace, and report what repairs were required. It appears, from the long list of defects, to have been in a sorry state; and among the repairs reported necessary occurs the following: "The Wardrobe-room of Mansell's Chamber wants a roof."[4]

This survey is given *in extenso* in Latin, with a translation, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1834; and Sir Thomas remarks: "The chamber called Mansell's is not improbably so named from John Mansell, the

[1] See vol. i., p. 103.

[2] See *ante*, p. 545.

[3] Mon. Angl. Vol. i., p. 621.

[4] "Archæologia." Vol. xxv., p. 155.

celebrated Provost of Beverley, who was a great favourite with the king."

There can be little doubt but that it was so named; Sir John Maunsell (spelled Mansell by Sir T. Phillipps) would always accompany the king on his hunting excursions, and of course, in consideration of his importance, would have special quarters assigned to him. This, therefore, is not a Mansell of Wilts; but the point is interesting, and John Maunsell the Provost did hold land in the county, for we learn that William de Cardinwell held of the fee of Sir John Maunsell in Feynsemor seven acres of land.[1]

In the county of Devon, Henry Maunsell is mentioned as being rated at the twentieth part of a knight's fee as to the Honour of Reginald de Valle, of Torta, in the year 1211;[2] and the name of William Mansel occurs in the Pipe Rolls in the year 1182.[3] One William Maunsell was presented to the living of Bokyngton in the year 1396.[4] Hugh Maunsell was instituted to the church of Yealmpton, during the episcopate of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter (1395—1419);[5] the precise date is uncertain, but he was still there in the year 1431, when the pope issued the following rescript: "To Hugh Maunsell, perpetual vicar of Jalmpton (*sic*) in the diocese of Exeter. Dispensation to him (who was lately dispensed by papal authority, as the son of an unmarried man and an unmarried woman, to be promoted to all, even holy orders, and to hold a benefice even with cure, after which he was so promoted and obtained the above vicarage) to hold three other benefices with or without cure, compatible with one another and with the said vicarage, and to resign all, simply or for exchange, as often as he pleases."[6]

This is of interest, as being a case parallel with that of the father of John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, who was in like manner dispensed of the disability arising from his irregular

[1] British Record Society; Wiltshire Inq. Post Mortem, Henry III. to Edward II., p. 15.
[2] Red Book of the Exchequer, p. 620.
[3] Pipe Rolls, 28 Henry II.; vol. xxxi., p. 30.
[4] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1396-1399; p. 15.
[5] Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter.
[6] Papal Letters; vol. viii., p. 332.

marriage.[1] The term "lately" may appear to cast some doubt upon the identity of this Hugh with the other, whose installation must have occurred at least twelve years previously; but the Latin word "nuper," which was almost certainly used in the original, is invariably accorded a certain amount of elasticity in the interpretation of old documents. Hugh was a favoured individual, and probably was possessed of some interest at headquarters. In the same year he was granted an "indult during seven years for him, a priest, to take and to let to farm, etc., to any persons, even laymen, the fruits, etc., of his benefices whilst studying letters at an university."[2]

On May 9 in the year 1467 John Maunsell, late of Newton Busshell, county Devon, yeoman, together with a large number of other persons, all of the same county, was granted a general pardon "of all offences against any statute touching liveries of cloths and hoods or other statutes committed by them before Christmas last, for 20s. 4d. only paid in the hanaper."[3]

In the year 1475 John Aps granted to Walter Maunsell and seven others, their heirs and assigns for ever, a tenement in the High Street of Barnstaple, "for the repair and maintenance of the Long Bridge at Barnstaple aforesaid"; they were to pay John Aps eight shillings a year, and after his death to pay four shillings a year to the keepers of the Long Bridge of Bideford.[4]

It is most probable that Hugh, John, and Walter were related to one another; but their derivation and precise relationship cannot be determined.

In the county of Oxford there is mention of Ralph Mansell in a plea concerning a messuage, one Simon the Prior being opposed to him; the precise locality is not clear, but the date is given November 27, 1195.[5]

[1] See vol. i., p. 111.

[2] Papal Letters; vol. viii., p. 384.

[3] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1467-1477; p. 60. "Hanaper"—the department of Chancery into which fees were paid for the enrolling of Charters, etc.; abolished in 1832.

[4] Hist. MSS. Com. Report IX.; p. 209. The bridges at Barnstaple and Bideford are ancient structures, and have been widened in modern times at considerable expense.

[5] Pipe Roll Society's Publications. Vol. xvii., p. 71.

In the will of Master Thomas Bray, Chaplain and Master of Arts, of Oxford, there is a bequest to Master Robert Maunsell of "one new and very long vestment," and also a bow. The will is dated September 12, 1452, and among the witnesses appears the name of Robert Maunsell, chaplain, who was thus apparently at once a legatee and a witness—an irregularity according to modern law.[1]

Richard Maunsell, of Wighthill (Whitehill ?), in the county of Oxford, was accused, together with others, in 1474, of having forged a deed concerning the lands of John Samwell in Buckinghamshire. Robert Wighthill of Wighthill was pardoned of outlawry for not having appeared to answer the charge, but it does not appear from the record how Richard Maunsell fared in respect of such a serious accusation.[2]

Another Richard (Mansell), of Charlbury, county Oxford, compounded in 1650 "for adhering to the forces against Parliament"; he was let off with the moderate fine of £16.[3]

There is one William Mansell, a naval lieutenant, mentioned in O'Byrne's Naval Biography, who appears to have been an Oxfordshire man. He entered the Navy in 1809, and in 1819, as midshipman on board the *Morgiana* sloop, he distinguished himself in a boat attack: "He sailed for the coast of Africa, where, on December 10, 1819, he took command of the gig and assisted at the capture by boarding, in open day, of the Spanish armed slave schooner *Esperança*, of greatly superior force. On that occasion Mr. Mansell, followed by a marine named Lord, was the first on the enemy's deck. For the space of two minutes he and his brave companion, from unavoidable circumstances, were left unsupported in the presence of very fearful odds, but they made ample use of their time, the former attacking, wounding, and overcoming the captain of the slaver and another person; and the marine killing the man at the wheel."[4]

[1] "Munimenta Academica." Pt. ii., p. 638.

[2] Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1467-1477; p. 420.

[3] Cal. State Papers—Compounding. Vol. iii., p. 2352.

[4] O'Byrne's Dict. Nat. Biog., p. 721.

Certainly this doughty pair made very good use of their time. Mansell was promoted to lieutenant for his gallantry on this occasion. His last employment was in 1827; he afterwards became deputy-registrar of Metropolitan public carriages.

Lieutenant Mansell is stated by O'Byrne to have been the son of the late Walter Mansell, Esq., of Woodbury House, county Oxford; there is corroboration of this in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, from which we learn that the widow of Walter Mansell, Esq., of Woodperry (*sic*) House, Oxfordshire, died on May 19, 1832, at Cheltenham, at the residence of her son, Lieutenant William Mansell, R.N.; also that Mansell's sister, Anne, was married on June 2, 1821, to John Baker Moody, Esq., at Brussels.[1]

Unfortunately, it seems impossible, as in so many other instances, to trace the ancestry of Walter Mansell of Woodbury.

There are some records of Mansells in Shropshire in the twelfth century.

About the year 1150 Ralph Mansell witnessed a charter of Ranulf, Earl of Chester, granting certain lands to the monastery of Haughmond.[2] This Ralph may be identical with Ralph, son of John, who gave lands to Tickford Priory some years later,[3] but it is not very probable. Ralph was a very frequent Christian name among the early Maunsells or Mansells.

Richard Mansell is party to a plea in Shropshire in the year 1199;[4] if he was a son of Ralph who witnessed the charter above mentioned, the latter cannot have been identical with Ralph the benefactor of Tickford, who names his sons in another charter.

It is worthy of notice, however, that, assuming the derivation of the English Maunsells or Mansells from Philip, who came over in 1066, to be correct, these Mansells of the twelfth century are only

[1] *Gent. Mag.* Vol. xci., p. 562; vol. ciii., p. 573.

[2] "Antiquities of Shropshire," by R. W. Eyton. Vol. vii., p. 235. Haughmond (or Haghmon) Monastery was founded by William Fitzalan in 1110; this charter of Ranulf is not mentioned in Dugdale's Mon. Angl. or in Tanner's "Notitia."

[3] See vol. i., p. 52.

[4] "Rotuli Curiæ Regis." Vol. i., p. 235.

removed from him by two or three generations; but they cannot be precisely accounted for.

At the Inquisition Post Mortem upon the Duke of Buckingham, in the year 1460, it was found that he held lands in Brokton (or Brockton), Salop, of the fee of Hugh Mansell.[1] There appear to have been several Brocktons in Shropshire; this one was probably near Lydbury (or North Lydbury), in the south-east part of the county, where it borders upon Herefordshire.

In a new Municipal Charter, granted by Charles II. to Shrewsbury in 1664, Edmund Mansell is named as one of the town councillors.[2]

Hugh and Edmund may have been descendants of Ralph and Richard.

As in so many other instances, however, these connections are conjectural, and there do not appear to be any more records worthy of note in Shropshire or other counties.

[1] Inq. Post Mortem, Henry VI., p. 293. Humphrey, first Duke of Buckingham of the creation of 1444. The duke held an amazing amount of property in lands.

[2] "History of Shrewsbury," by H. Owen and J. B. Blakeway. Vol. i., p. 487.

TOMB OF SIR RICE MANSEL, Kt. (1487-1559),
and his 3rd wife CECILE DABRIDGECOURT (d. 1558).

FIGURES AT HEAD OF SIR RICE MANSEL'S TOMB.

TOMB OF SIR EDWARD MANSEL (1531-1585),
and LADY JANE SOMERSET, his wife (died 1597).

FIGURES AT HEAD OF SIR EDWARD MANSEL'S TOMB.

CHAPTER XIII

Mansel and other Monuments

IN describing the various tombs and monuments to Mansels and Maunsells, precedence is naturally accorded to those in the church at Margam, the stronghold of the Mansels of Wales, as already recorded, from the middle of the sixteenth century. The church contains several fine tombs, together with wall tablets to members of the family, and of other families connected with the Mansels by marriage.

In the south aisle there are three fine monuments, side by side. Near the south-east corner stands that of Sir Rhys (or Rice) (1487-1559); in the centre is that of Sir Edward, his son (1531-1585), and on the north side that of Sir Thomas, first Baronet of Margam (1556-1631). Each tomb is surmounted with recumbent figures, the feet being towards the east.

On the south wall, adjoining the monument to Sir Rhys Mansel, is a tablet with the following inscription:

" Here lieth the Portreitures of Sir Rice Mansell, Knight, and Dame Ciciel his wife, being heiress of the noble Familye of Dabridgecourt of Hampshire. Both are buried in little Saint Bartholomews neere Smithfield London. This monument is heere made for his remembrance because he was the first purchaser of this seate. And had issue Sir Edward Mansell of Margam Knight, Anthonye Mansell of Llantrythyd Esq., and Mary Mansell married to Thomas Southwell of Uprising in Norfolk Esq. The said Sir Rice was twice formerly married, First to Elinor Basset the heir of Beaupre, and by her had issue, but all died young; Secondly hee maried a sister of Sir John Bridges Knight, afterwards Lord Shandos, and had issue 3 sonns and 3 daughters, whereof only 2 daughters

survived him; Catherine the eldest maried William Basset of Beaupre Esq. at whose marriage Sir Rice assured back again Beaupre Etc.; Elizabeth maried William Morgan of Lantarnan in the County of Monmouth Esqre."

The omission of any reference to the dates of the birth and decease of Sir Rhys in this inscription is noticeable; also, it is erroneous in the statement that he and his wife were buried in the church of Little St. Bartholomew; it is clear from old records that the Friars' church was Great St. Bartholomew.

Three kneeling figures at the head of the monument are labelled respectively—Sir Edward Mansell, Anthony Mansell, Esq., and Mary Mansell, children of Sir Rhys by his third marriage.

The centre monument is that of Sir Edward Mansel, knight, and his wife, Lady Jane Somerset. Four kneeling figures at the head of the monument are labelled—Sir Thomas Mansell, Knt. and Bart.; Sir Francis Mansell, Bart.; Philip Mansell, Esq.; and Sir Robert Mansell, Knt.

Sir Francis was first Baronet of Muddlescombe, and Sir Robert was, of course, the famous vice-admiral, whose life was fully dealt with in Vol. I. The inference may be drawn, from the order in which these figures are placed, that Sir Robert was fourth son of Sir Edward, thus confirming the assumption in Vol. I. (p. 349), though he appears in some genealogies as sixth or tenth son.

A wall tablet on the north side of the aisle carries the following inscription:

"Heere lyeth Sir Edward Mansell, knight, and Dame Jane His Lady, who was the daughter to Henry Earl of Worcester. Hee dyed the 5th of August 1585, about the 55 yeere of his age. She dyed the 16 of October 1597 about the age of 67 yeeres. Having borne him 15 sonnes and 4 daughters, whereof 8 of the youngest sons dyed without issue male; Sir Thomas Mansell, Knight and Baronett, Sir Francis Mansell now livinge, having many issues male and female, and Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, livinge. Philip Mansell dyed and left Thomas Mansell his sonne. Elizabeth eldest daughter of the said Sir Edward was maried to Sir Walter Rice Esqre etc. of

TOMB OF SIR LEWIS MANSEL, Bt. (1584-1638),
and his 3rd wife LADY ELIZABETH MONTAGUE.

SHRINE TABLET ON WALL TO KATHERINE BUSSY.

TOMBS OF

MARY MORDAUNT. SIR THOMAS MANSEL, Kt. and Bart. (1556-1631). JANE POWLE (widow of J. Bussye), 2nd wife.

HEAD OF MONUMENTS TO SIR THOMAS AND SIR EDWARD MANSEL.

[*Face page* 68]

Newton in the County of Carmarthen, knight, and hadd issue Henry Rice Esqre etc.; Ciciel maried Rowland Williams of Llangibby in the County of Monmouth Esqre and hath issue Sir Charles Williams Knight etc. Mary maried Christopher Turberville of Penlyne Esqre and hath issue Anthony Turberville etc. and Anne maried Edward Carne of Nash Esqre and hath issue William Carne etc. both of the County of Glamorgan."

The third monument, next to the north wall of the aisle, is that of Sir Thomas Mansell, first Baronet of Margam (1556-1631) and his two wives, Mary, daughter of Lewis Lord Mordaunt, and (on his left) Jane Powle (or Poole) widow of J. Bussy.

On the wall adjoining there is a tablet with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir Thomas Mansel, Knight, who was created a Baronet the first day of that institution and third in rank. He was the eldest son of Sir Edward Mansel by Lady Jane Somerset daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester. He married Mary daughter of Lewis Lord Mordaunt Baron of Turvey in the county of Northampton, and afterwards Jane daughter to Thomas Pole Esqre and widow of John Bussy of the antient Family of the Bussys of Haydor in the County of Lincoln. By his first wife the said Sir Thomas Mansel had issue Sir Lewis Mansel Knight and Baronet, Henry who died without issue in 1610, and Arthur who married Jane Daughter and Co-heir of William Price Esqre of Briton Ferry in the County of Glamorgan. By his second wife he had issue Mary, who married Sir Edward Stradling of St. Donats Castle, and a younger daughter who died in her minority. His remains with those of his two wives lie deposited in the adjoining tomb."

As in the case of the two other monuments, there are kneeling figures at the head, representing the three sons—Sir Lewis, Henry, and Arthur—of Sir Thomas, and his daughter Mary.

These three monuments appear, from the similarity of their style and execution, to have been designed and executed by the same hand. The centre one, to Sir Edward, must have been placed before the year 1628, as it is stated in the inscription that Sir Francis

Mansel (of Muddlescombe), who died in that year, was then living; while the left-hand tomb, near the north wall, must date after 1631, when Sir Thomas Mansel died; unless, indeed, the three inscriptions were executed previously, and the tombs all placed at one time, which is quite possible.

On the east wall of the south aisle, at the foot of Sir Edward Mansel's tomb, is a tablet inscribed as follows:

"Heere lyeth Sir Rawleigh Bussye Knight and Dame Cicil his wife who dyed the X of October 1623 in the 37 yeere of his age, The Sonne and Heir of John Bussye who dyed beefor his Father. Grandchild of John Bussye of Haidor Esqre; Lyneally descended of the Ancient family of the Bussyes of Haidor in the County of Lyncoine, whose mother was Jane Pole, Grandchild of Thomas Pole of London Esqre, Clercke of the Crowne and Clercke Controller of the Great Seale of England. Secondly married to John Fuller Esqre Chief Justice of Guilde Hall in London; and thirdly maried to Sir Thomas Mansell, Knight and Baronett, Founder of this monument. The aforesaid Dame Cicill was second daughter and co-heire to Anthony Mansell of Llantrithed Esqre: Shee dyed the XXIIII of Maye beefor her said husband in the XXX6 yeere of her age, having borne to him foure sonnes and foure daughters, whereof Three sonns, Thomas, Pole, and Anthony, and Jane one of the daughters are now lyvinge, and Katherine being 17 yeeres of age, another of the daughters, died the 22nd of February 1625, and lyeth buried hard by her Father."

A shrine tablet on the south wall commemorates Katherine above mentioned, giving her age and the date of her death.

Near this tablet, and lying in the same direction as the three large tombs already described, is the tomb of Sir Lewis Mansel, the second baronet (1584-1638), and his third wife, Lady Elizabeth Montague. This monument is in a different style from the others: at the feet of Sir Lewis is the Mansel crest, a falcon rising, and at those of Lady Elizabeth the Montague crest, a griffon's head couped, wings elevated, gorged with a collar charged with three lozenges.

The inscription is on the side of the tomb; Sir Lewis was an

Oxford scholar, and so it was apparently deemed more appropriate that his epitaph should be rendered in Latin:

"Hic certa Spe Resurrectionis Requiescit vir moribus et pietate probatissimus Lodovicus Mansell Eques et Baronettus filius et Haeres Thomae Mansell Equitis etiam et Baronetti quem ei peperit Maria uxor Filia Ludovici Baronis Mordant de Turvey in Comitatu Northampton.

"Tres habit uxores, Barbaram Edwardi Comitis Leicestriae Filiam, quae sine liberis decessit; Catherinam Edwardi Lewes Equitis Aurati[1] Filiam ex qua duas Suscepit filias Janam et Blancham; Elizabetham Henrici Comitis Mancestrensis filiam ex qua gennit binos filios Henricum et Edwardum totidem qz filias Elizabetham et Mariam.

"Ecclesiae huic parochiali, Pauperibus Scholae, Collegio etiam Jesu in Academia Oxon Benefactor dum vixit munificus, munificentior adhuc futurus si ei vel longiorem vitam indulsisset Coelestis, vel liberiorem res Suas disponendi facultatem concessiset terristris pater.

"Obiit Apr. 4.° An.° Salutis 1638, et biennio post mortem monumentum hoc officiosae pietatis et amoris conjugates ergo Posuit lectissima heroina, et dilectissima ejus Conjux Elizabetha."

The inscription may be rendered in English as follows:

"Here reposes in the sure hope of Resurrection a man highly approved in morals and piety, Lewis Mansell, Knight and Baronet, son and heir of Thomas Mansell, also Knight and Baronet, by his wife Mary, daughter of Lewis Lord Mordaunt of Turvey in the County of Northampton.

"He had three wives: Barbara, daughter of Edward, Earl of Leicester, who died without issue; Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Lewis, Senior, Knight, by whom he had two daughters, Jane

[1] Eques Auratus, a knight bachelor (in distinction from the higher order of knight banneret), called "Auratus," or gilt, because anciently none but knights might gild or beautify their armour with gold (*Notes and Queries*, series i., vol. xii., p. 167). The term occurs frequently in monumental inscriptions, and occasionally in genealogies; it was seldom or never used in official documents.

and Blanche ; Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Earl of Manchester, by whom he had two sons, Henry and Edward, and as many daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

" During his life he was a munificent benefactor to the church of this parish, to the poor, to the school, and also to Jesus College in the University of Oxford.

" He would have been yet more munificent, if his heavenly Father had granted him a longer life, or his earthly father had allowed him greater freedom in disposing of his property.

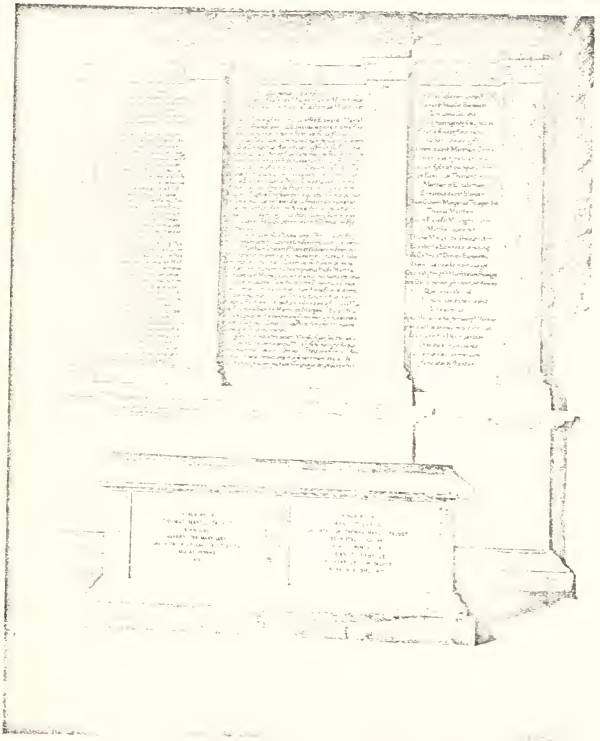
" He died on 4 April, 1638, and two years after his death therefore his selected heroine and well-beloved wife Elizabeth with dutiful piety and wifely affection erected this monument."

Here is a shrewd blow at the vaunted repute of monumental inscriptions as evidence ! Sir Lewis Mansel's widow, only two years after his death, causes a monument to be erected to his memory, and in the epitaph it is stated that he married, as his first wife, Barbara, daughter of Edward, Earl of Leicester. Any chronicler of the Mansel family might quote this statement as evidence of the marriage, with a footnote reference, " Mon. Inscr., Margam Church " ; and who would question the fact ? And yet Sir Lewis did not marry any such person ; he married, as we have seen, Katherine, daughter of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leicester ; moreover, there was not, in this or any other creation, an Edward Earl of Leicester. Lady Katherine Sydney's mother was Barbara Gamage, as already recorded. How the two Christian names, Barbara and Edward, came to be substituted for Katherine and Robert on this tomb is some sort of mystery ; it does not reflect much credit upon Lady Mansel or the compiler of the epitaph. One would imagine that accuracy on these points, so easily attained, would have been one of the first considerations. However, there the error stands, in perpetuity, a warning to all epitaph makers.

The effigy of Lady Mansel was, of course, added later ; she afterwards married Sir James Sebright, and died before 1657.

The statement which occurs in the epitaph, that Sir Lewis Mansel " would have been yet more munificent, if his earthly father

MANSEL TALBOT MONUMENTS,
North Aisle, Margam Church.



ALTAR TOMB AND WALL TABLETS,
against East Wall of North Aisle.

had allowed him greater freedom in disposing of his property," is borne out by the terms of Sir Thomas Mansel's will, in which the testator ties up nearly all his estate for the benefit of his grandchildren, leaving his son practically no discretion in the disposal of it. Sir Thomas also bequeaths the sum of one thousand pounds to his brother, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansel, who was at this time in the enjoyment of the profits from his glass monopoly, and certainly was not in need of such bounty.[1]

In the north aisle, against the east wall, there is a plain altar tomb, surmounted by three large wall tablets.

The first or left-hand one of these has the following inscription :

" Memoriae Sacrum

" Thomae Mansel de Britton Ferry Comitat Glamorgan Armigeri cujus progenitorum series ex communi stammate et veluti foute de Margam profluentium, Lectori paucis quam breviter fieri possit expedictur.

" Thomas Mansel de Margam Baronettus ex uxore Maria Filia Ludovici Baronis Mordaunt Filios Suscepit Ludovicum, Edwardi Patrem (cui dicatur adversa tabella) et Arthurum ; Quidictu uxore Jana filia et Cohaerede Gulielmi Price de Britton Ferry Armigeri, huic propagini initium dedit, suscepto filio Bussy Mansel Armigero, qui ducta Catherina vidua Edwardi Stradling de castro Sti Donati Baronetti. Pater erat Thomae. Hic ex Elizabetha Filia et Haerede Unica Richardi Games de comital. Brecon Armigeri Thomam suscepit unicum et ultimum hujus Familiae Columen ; Qui dum Publicis Regni Comitiis interest, in ipso aetatis flore acerbo et praepropero fatu coelebs extinguitur.

" Natus 4to die Maii 1678, Obiit 7mo die Januarii 1705. Hic vir egregius mature prospicieus, omne Manselorum de Britton Ferry nomen, deficiente prole mascula, secum pariter interiturum memor antiqui stemmatis, communium qz majorum favens insuper virtutibus consanguinei Sui Thomae (postea Baronis de Margam) quem

[1] See vol. i., p. 405 *et seq.*

unice dilexit suspexitque. Praediorum suorum usufructu, durante vita. Thomae concesso. filium ejus natu minimum Bussy Mansel Haeredem suum instituit. Qui post obitum Patris, adita haereditate ducta qz in uxorem Domina Elizabetha Johannis Comitis Bristoliensis Filia, faustis uti spes est Auspiciis de novo instaurabit hanc Propaginem. Thomas Baro. Mansel de Margam memoriae consanguinei sui bene merentissimi hoc qualecunque monumentum amoris et gratitudinis ultimis tabulis consecrandum jussit."

This may be rendered as follows:

"Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Mansel of Britton Ferry in the County of Glamorgan, Esquire, the succession of whose ancestors from a common source, and flowing as it were from the fountain head of Margam, a little may as far as is possible be set forth to the Reader.

"Thomas Mansel of Margam, Baronet, by his wife Mary, daughter of Lewis Lord Mordaunt, had sons: Lewis, father of Edward (who is named on the tablet opposite), and Arthur; which latter by his wife Jane, daughter and co-heir of William Price of Britton Ferry, Esquire, commenced this succession, having a son, Bussy Mansel Esquire, who married Catherine widow of Edward Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, Baronet. He was the father of Thomas. This Thomas by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Richard Games of the County of Brecon, Esquire, begot Thomas his only child and the last offshoot of this family; who, while present in the Public Courts of the King, in the flower of his unripe age, by a fate too hasty died unmarried.

"He was born on May 4, 1678, and died on January 7, 1705. This distinguished man, foreseeing seasonably every name of the Mansels of Britton Ferry lacking male offspring, the memory of the male stock perishing with himself, favouring as well the common cause of his ancestors, and especially the virtues of his kinsman Thomas (afterwards Baron of Margam), whom he singularly loved and admired, left the use of his estates to Thomas during his lifetime. He made his youngest son Bussy his heir, who after the death of his father, entering upon his inheritance, married the Lady Elizabeth,

daughter of John Earl of Bristol, in the hope that by happy omens he will restore this branch.

" Thomas Lord Mansel of Margam ordered in his last will to consecrate to the memory of his most deserving kinsman this monument of love and gratitude."

The subject of this epitaph was Thomas Mansel, who inherited the Britton Ferry estate through the will of his grandfather Bussy, and devised it to Bussy, fourth Baron Mansel. [1]

Inscription on centre tablet :

" Hic situs requiescit Thomas Baro Mansel de Margam, Orae Maritimae Walliae Australis Vice Admirallus, Portus Milfordae Custos. Qui cum forte nascendi filius esset Edwardi Mansel Baronetti secundo genitus, Edwardo majore Fratre sine liberis decedente, in spem Familiae successit. Sumpta Toga virili, ad Concilium Commune Regni saepius a comprovincialibus Delegatus, Amicitias Illustrium sui ordinus virorum Elegantia et suavitate morum facile sibi conciliavit, constantia et fide tuebatur, Honorifica gessit muniatam in aula quam in Republica ; sub initiis Annae Rationum Domus Regiae contra rotulator ; Anno ejusdem Reginae nono, unus e quinque Viris Ærario administrando Praefectis ; dein (Constituto Magno Angliae Thesaurio), e quatuor viris quibus pecuniae publicae recipiendae, custodiendae numerandae creduntur ; demum annae decimo, salutis 1711, Proceribus Regni Adscitus, Familiam, quam Splendidam quidem sed Equestrem invenit, Patriciam Posteris tradidit. Natus nono die Novis. anno aere Christianae 1667. Cum annum aetatis ageret undevicesimum, uxorem duxit Martham unicam Filiam et Haeredem Francisci Millington, Armiger, ex qua numerosam suscepit Sobolem. tres utriusque ; sexus Liberi ad naturam pervenetunt aetatem ; Robertus, Christopherus, Bussy, Martha, Elizabetha, et Maria ; quarum natu minima nupta est Johanni Talbot de Lacock Com. Wilts Arm. Robertus eximiae spei juvenis in ito matrimonio cum Anna Filia et altera ex cohaeredibus Cloudslei Shovel Equitis Aurati et Magnae Britanniae Vice Admiralli, ex . . . Thoma filio, nunc Barone Mansel de Margam." [2]

[1] See *ante*, p. 30.

[2] The remainder of this inscription has not been copied for this work, and the Latin is not clearly decipherable in the plate. It does not appear to be of any consequence.

Translation:

"In this place reposes Thomas Baron Mansel of Margam, Vice-Admiral of the coast of South Wales, Custos of the Port of Milford. Who by the accident of his birth was the second son of Edward Mansel, Baronet; his elder brother Edward dying without issue, he succeeded as heir. After he attained to manhood, he was frequently a delegate from his countrymen to the Common Council of the Kingdom. By the refinement and attraction of his manner, he readily formed friendships with the distinguished men of his own rank, and by his constancy and fidelity maintained them, and bore his office with honour, whether at Court or in public. At the beginning of the reign of Anne he was Controller of the Royal Household; in the ninth year of the said queen he was one of five men appointed to administer the public funds; afterwards (being appointed Treasurer of Great Britain) he was one of four men to whom were entrusted the receipt, custody, and disposal of public moneys. At length, in the tenth year of Anne, 1711, together with the leading men of the Kingdom, he handed down to posterity in his family, already illustrious, though only of the rank of knighthood, patrician honours. He was born November 9, 1667; when he had attained the age of nineteen, he married Martha, only daughter and heir of Francis Millington, Esquire, by whom he had numerous offspring; besides three others, six of his children lived to maturity: Robert, Christopher, Bussy, Martha, Elizabeth and Mary, of whom the youngest married John Talbot of Laycock in the county of Wiltshire. Robert, a youth of exceptional promise, married Anne, daughter and one of the heirs of Cloudesley Shovel, Knight, and Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, by whom he had a son Thomas, now Baron Mansel of Margam."

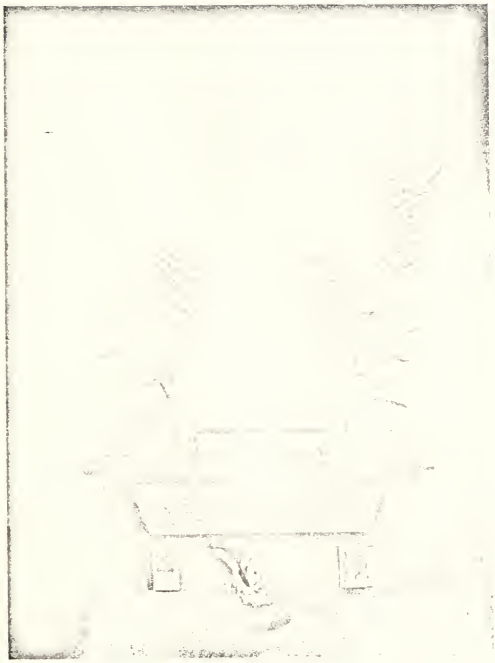
The inscription upon the third, or right-hand tablet, is as follows:

"Sub His Cancellis conduntur Reliquiae Edwardi Mansel, Baronetti. Qui Anno Salutis Millesimo septingentesimo sexto aetatis sexagesimo nono ex hac vita decessit.

"Uxorem duxit Martham Carne de Ewenny in Agro Gla-

TOMB OF SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL,
Admiral of the Fleet, in Westminster Abbey.

[Face page 688



MONUMENT TO SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL,
Admiral of the Fleet, in Crayford Church.

morgan, ex qua suscepit quinque Liberos; silicet, Edwardum, Thomam, Henricum, Martham et Elizabetham: Edwardus duxit Blancam filiam Gulielmi Morgan de Tredegar Arm; Thomas Martham Filiam Francisci Millington Arm; Martha nupta est Thomae Morgan de Tredegar Arm. Elizabetha Edwardo Stradling de Castro St[i] Donati Baronetto; Henricus coelebs mortuus Est. Quam illustris sit Manselorum Propago tam Gallici quam nostri produnt Annales: Qua benevolentia, qua morum comitate vixerit, vir eximius, cujus memoriae hoc sacrum est marmor gratis adhuc animus recolit vicinia. Qua fuerit in Deum pietate, charitate in pauperes, Eleemosinae in perpetuum fundatae testantur."

Translation:

"Under this enclosure are laid the remains of Edward Mansel, Baronet, who in the year of salvation seventeen hundred and six, at the age of sixty-nine, departed this life. He married Martha Carne of Ewenny in the County of Glamorgan, by whom he had issue five children, namely: Edward, Thomas, Henry, Martha, and Elizabeth. Edward married Blanche, daughter of William Morgan of Tredegar, Esq.: Thomas married Martha, daughter of Francis Millington, Esq.; Martha was married to Thomas Morgan of Tredegar, Esq.; Elizabeth to Edward Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, Baronet; Henry died unmarried."

The inscriptions upon the altar tomb under these tablets are clearly legible in the plate.

In the north aisle, further to the westward, stands the Mansel-Talbot tomb.

A small brass tablet has the following inscription:

"Theodore Mansel Talbot. Born June 7th, 1839. Died June 18th, 1876."

This was the only son of Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, as shown in the pedigree.

A marble shrine tablet on the south wall is inscribed:

"In loving memory of Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, only son of Thomas Mansel Talbot and his wife, Lady Mary Lucy Talbot, daughter of 2nd Earl of Ilchester; Born 1803 at Penrice, Died at

Margam Jany. 1890. He was Lord Lieutenant of the County for many years, and Member of Parliament for Glamorgan from 1830 to 1890.

"Also in memory of Lady Charlotte Talbot, wife of the above, and daughter of the 1st Earl of Glengall.[1] Born 1809, died at Malta 1846."

On the north wall, opposite, is a marble shrine tablet with the following inscription:

"In loving memory of Olivia Emma Talbot, daughter of Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot. Born Oct. 1842, died Oct. 1894. She was a great benefactress of the Church in Glamorgan, and she founded St. Michael's Theological College, Llandaff."

There is also a stained glass window in the church, in memory of Mary Thereza, eldest daughter of Thomas Mansel Talbot. Born August 14, 1795, died February 8, 1861. It bears the following inscription:

"Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her.

> "Thy labours of unwearied love,
> By thee forgot, are crowned above;
> Crowned through the mercy of the Lord
> With a free, full, immense reward."

There are two Mansel monuments in Westminster Abbey, of which illustrations are here given.

The first is that of Edward, son of Sir Edward, fourth Baronet of Margam.

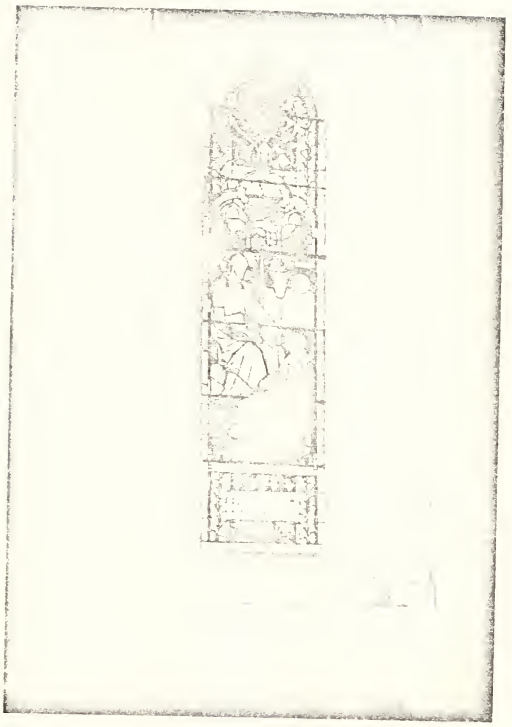
The other, which is contained in one setting with that of William Morgan of Tredegar, is that of Thomas, son of Bussy Mansel.

The monument to William Morgan may have been erected by the Mansel family; he was probably younger brother of Thomas Morgan of Tredegar, who married Martha, elder daughter of Sir Edward, fourth baronet.

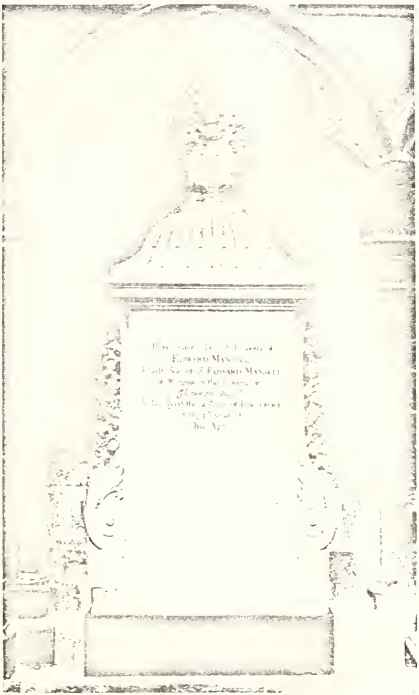
The epitaph to Thomas Mansel may be rendered as follows:

"Near by repose, in the certain hope of resurrection, the

[1] Richard Butler, Baron Caher; created Viscount Caher and Earl of Glengall, January 22, 1816. Born November 13, 1775, died January 30, 1819.



STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN MARGAM CHURCH,
in memory of Mary Thereza Mansel Talbot (1795-1861).



TOMB OF EDWARD MANSEL, SON OF SIR EDWARD MANSEL,
Who died 20th June, 1681.
(In Westminster Abbey.)

ashes of Thomas Mansel, elder son of Bussy Mansel of Britton Ferry in the County of Glamorgan, Esquire. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Games, of Penderin in the County of Brecknock, Esquire, by whom he had one son Thomas, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. He died on the 13th December 1684, aged thirty-eight years."

Sir Cloudesley Shovell, who, it will be recollected, was father-in-law to Robert, eldest son of Thomas Mansel, first Baron of Margam, is also commemorated by a monument in the Abbey, where he was buried, as was fitting and proper. According to the inscription, his Royal Mistress, Queen Anne, caused the monument to be erected; it does not reflect much credit upon the designer, whoever he may have been.[1]

There is a monument also to Sir Cloudesley Shovell in the parish church of Crayford, Kent, as presented in the illustration. There is reference in the epitaph to the marriage of his daughter Anne with Robert Mansel.

Reference has already been made to the tomb of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, in St. Peter's church, Carmarthen.[2]

There has been a good deal written about this tomb, and as Sir Rhys was first cousin to Jenkin Mansel, and one of the greatest Welshmen who ever lived, some further allusion to the subject, in connection with the illustrations, is not out of place.

The monument, it appears, was originally erected in the church of the Friars of the Order of St. Francis (Grey Friars) in Carmarthen, for in the inventory which was made on the dissolution of the Friary, in 1535, there is included "a goodly tumbe for Pryse ap Thomas, a grate of yron abowthe him, a stremar and banner of his armys with his cote armor and helmet."

[1] It is stated in the Dictionary of National Biography that when Shovell's flagship, the *Association*, was wrecked upon the Scilly Islands, his body, "still living, was thrown on shore in Porthellick Cove, but a woman, who was the first to find it, coveting an emerald ring on one of the fingers, extinguished the flickering life. Near thirty years after, on her death-bed, she confessed the crime and delivered up to the clergyman the ring, which thus came into the possession of Shovell's old friend, the Earl of Berkeley, to one of whose descendants it now belongs." A curious and somewhat ghastly story.

[2] See vol. i., p. 282.

On its removal to St. Peter's, the monument was apparently placed on the north side of the chancel, where it probably remained until the year 1865, when, after an intermediate move, it was finally shifted to the present site in the south aisle, close to the pillar of the chancel arch. From the record already quoted, it appears most probable that the knight's helmet and banner were originally exhibited over the tomb in St. Peter's church, but when or how they disappeared it is impossible to say; no doubt the tomb was greatly neglected in after years.

In the year 1803 John Carter, a well-known architectural draughtsman,[1] made some drawings of it, which tend to prove that, when it was restored about 1865 at the cost of Lord Dynevor,[2] great liberties were taken with it, and some of the original detail was entirely removed or obliterated.

"In the course of this 'restoration' the tomb appears to have undergone much unwarrantable alteration; indeed, what the beholder now looks upon would be much more appropriately termed a reconstruction (inasmuch as a few fragments of the original have been worked into what is really a modern tomb) than a restoration. The covering slab of the tomb has been shortened, though the effigies of Sir Rhys and his wife appear to have been untouched; and this shortening has not merely altered the true proportions of the tomb, but has destroyed the perfect balance of the entire composition. A glance at Carter's drawing here reproduced will show that the front of the tomb is now entirely different from the original, and a photograph of the tomb taken before the 'restoration,' from the same standpoint, shows that nothing had happened to it prior to the unfortunate iconoclasm of 1865."[3]

These remarks are entirely justified by the illustrations here presented, which are reproduced from the Report of the Royal

[1] John Carter (1748-1817) did but little work as an architect, but published a number of volumes of illustrations of various churches, etc.

[2] George Rice-Trevor (1795-1869), fourth Baron Dynevor (or Dinevor); erroneously alluded to in the Report of the Royal Commission as *Earl* of Dynevor.

[3] Report of Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. Vol. v., p. 255.

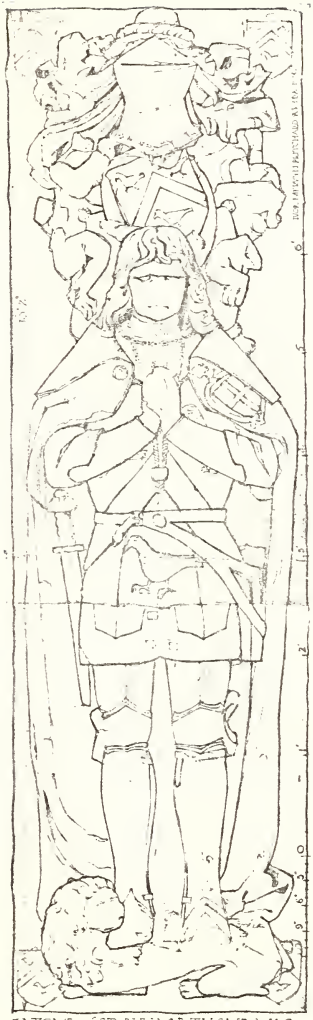
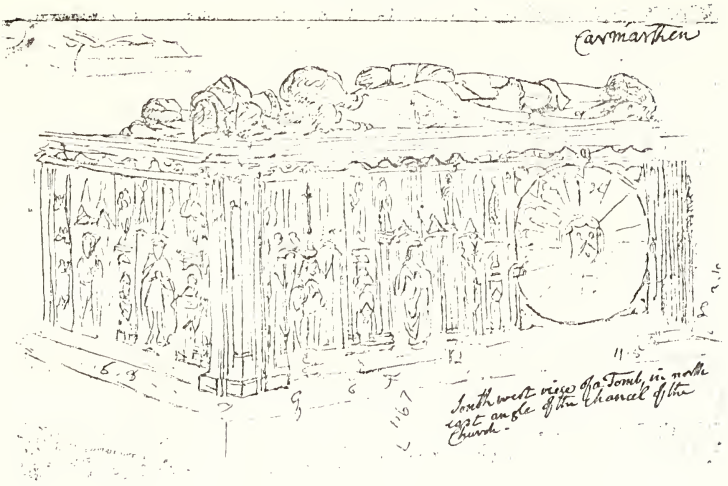


FIGURE ON THE TOMB OF SIR RHYS AP THOMAS.

(From a drawing by J. Mervyn Pritchard, A.R.I.B.A., 1914.)

[Face page 302 (?)]



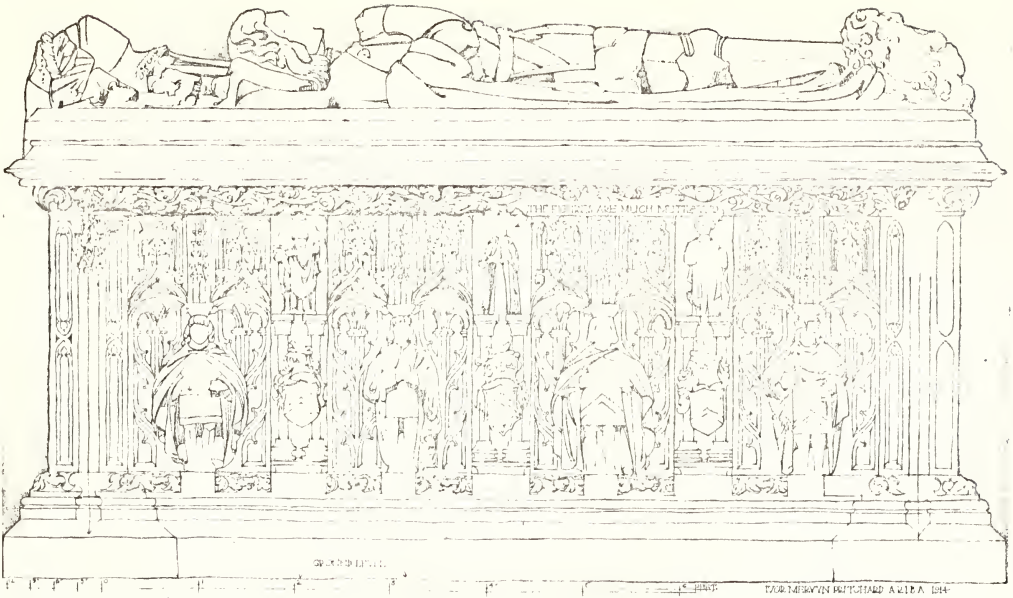
TOMB OF SIR RHYS AP THOMAS.

(Sketch by John Carter in 1803.)

[*Face page* 693 (a)

TOMB OF SIR RHYS AP THOMAS.

(From a photograph taken before the restoration in 1805)



TOMB OF SIR RHYS AP THOMAS.

(From a drawing by J. Mervyn Pritchard, A.R.I.B.A., 1914.)

[Face page 1938

Commission. It will be observed that the whole character of the design is altered by the omission of the "roundel" or circular panel; truly a most villainous specimen of so-called "restoration"!

The commissioners, as has already been observed, suggest that this tomb was probably that which was designed for the monument to Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey, but was discarded in favour of the design by Torregiano. The assumption is quite reasonable, and several points in favour of it are noticed in the introduction to the Report. [1]

Allusion has already been made to the Cokayne monuments in Ashbourne church and elsewhere; [2] some of these are here represented.

The fine monument to Sir William Cokayne (1560-1626), which was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral by his son, Charles Viscount Cullen, is described in more than one volume dealing with the monuments which existed in St. Paul's before the great fire of 1666; there is a very fine engraving of it in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's Cathedral." Sir William and his wife (Mary, daughter of Richard Morris) are represented as recumbent figures, lying upon a sarcophagus, with four daughters kneeling in front of it, while at the head two other daughters are represented kneeling, and at the foot his son Charles, besides two babies in swaddling clothes under one side, and two children (who died young) under the other.

There is a long inscription in Latin in the arched recess above the figures which may be rendered as follows:

"Sacred to the memory of Sir William Cokayne, Knight, Citizen and Senator of London, and seven years before Lord Mayor thereof; Descending from that ancient Family of the Cokaynes in the County of Derby; who lived to the Public Good, and died to the public loss of all that knew him; and to the public joy of all magnificently received King James (in his Mayoralty), coming with a splendid retinue to take order for the reparation of this Sacred

[1] Report of Royal Commission, p. xxvii.

[2] See *ante*, p. 262. The figures on the tomb of Sir John Cokayne (d. 1447) and Joan (*née* Dabridgecourt) his wife, are illustrated in vol. i., p. 331.

structure, ready to sink and be buried in her own ruins. In perpetual memory whereof he chose here to be interred. Nevertheless the celebrity of his name and fame, the general subject of every man's discourse, and the splendour of that felicity which he hath so industriously acquired in the world, with the happiness of a glittering offspring which he left numerous, and yet all nobly provided for, all which being put together forbid us to say he lies here solely interred; for look how many virtues, so many men may be said to have died with him. And moreover the keen edge of a quick and acute intellect, the charming language of a voluble and fluent tongue, the gravity of his mien and integrity of life, with the candor and constancy of his mind and actions, and also his singular discretion, and all the signal marks of a worthy Senator, forbid us to tell posterity that all these graces are here totally interred.

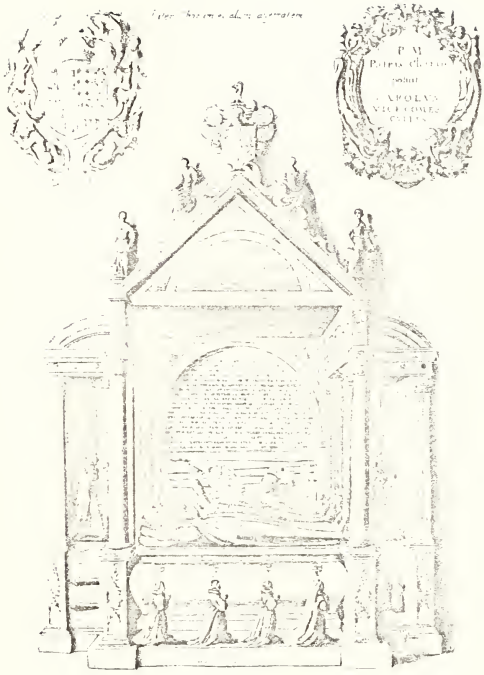
"And now, Reader, it must be thy part pantingly to climb up and aspire to the inaccesive hill of so many virtues and tread in the same footsteps, and by the imitation of so venerable an example so to provide that it may not be said the seeds of virtues do here wither, and consequently may be thought here to die, and be buried with him. He died in October in the year of our Lord 1626 in the 66th of his own age." [1]

A shield surmounting the pediment displays the Cokayne arms and quarterings, *viz.*: (1) Argent, 3 cocks gules, armed crested and jellopped sable, Cokayne; (2) Argent, 2 bars vert, Herthull; (3) Or, on a fess between 4 fleurs-de-lis gules, 2 fleurs-de-lis of the field, Deyville; (4) Argent, 6 lioncels rampant sable, a crescent gules for difference, Savage; (5) Argent, a fess between 3 crescents gules, Rossington; (6) Argent, a chevron gules between 3 horse-shoes sable, Edensor (or Ensor); (7) Argent, 3 stags trippant sable (?). There were other shields disposed about the monument, which was destroyed in the Great Fire; the head and trunk of the figure of Sir William were afterwards found in the ruins, and "can now be seen on the north side of the altar at the east end of the crypt of St. Paul's." [2]

[1] "The Tombs, Monuments and Sepulchral Inscriptions lately visible in St. Paul's Cathedral," by Payne Fisher; p. 40. This is Payne Fisher's somewhat stilted rendering.

[2] "History of the Skinners Company," by J. F. Wadmore (1902); p. 172.

RECUMBENT FIGURES ON TOMB OF
EDMUND COKAYNE (died 1404) and JOHN COKAYNE (died 1372),
in Ashbourne Church.



MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM COKAYNE
(1560-1626) in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Two of the Cokayne monuments in Ashbourne church are here illustrated.

The earlier represents the recumbent figures on the monument to John Cokayne (d. 1372) and his son Edmund (d. 1404). About this tomb are disposed thirteen shields, *viz.*: (1) Argent, on a chevron gules, 5 bezants, Erdeswick; (2) Argent, fretty sable, a canton gules, Vernon; (3) Paly of six or and azure, a canton ermine, Shirley; (4) Azure, a cinquefoil ermine, Astley; (5) Barry of six, argent and azure, Pembruge; (6) Azure, a fess or between 6 crosses crosslet argent, Pype; (7) Cokayne and Herthull quarterly; (8) Or, a chevron gules, Stafford; (9) Vaire gules and or, Ferrers; (10) Or, 3 piles gules, a canton vaire, Basset; (11) Paly or and gules, a bend argent, Longford; (12) Azure, an eagle displayed argent armed gules, Cotton *alias* Ridware; (13) Argent, a stag's head cabossed gules, between the horns a fleur-de-lis, Polesworth or Hartington.[1]

A later tomb is that of Sir Thomas Cokayne (d. 1592) and Dorothy (*née* Ferrers) his wife. This is a fine monument in marble, which has suffered in times past from neglect; it was moved to a new position in 1840, when some alterations were made in the church, and was very carelessly re-erected, the base being two or three feet below the floor of the church. It has since, however, through the liberality of a member of the family, been lifted and restored, the arms repainted, etc.

The shield above the kneeling figures has the following arms: (1) Cokayne; (2) Herthull; (3) Deyville; (4) Savage; (5) Rossington; (6) Edensor; (7) Three stags (?); (8) Azure, on a fess engrailed or between three maidens' heads proper, a mullet sable,[2] Marrowe; (9) Sable, on a chevron argent three bunches of broom vert, seeded or, Brome; (10) Gules, a chevron between three crosses botonnée or, Rich; (11) Sable, six swallows argent, three, two, and one, Arundell (of Wardour).

[1] "Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire," by J. C. Cox. Vol. ii., p. 382. The charges and tinctures do not in every case correspond with those in Burke's "General Armory," either in Mr. Cox's account or in "Cockayne Memoranda"; probably they are somewhat obscure, and have not been duly verified by the writers.

[2] A mullet *argent* in the engraving in "Cockayne Memoranda," but this is obviously an error; argent is never imposed upon or in heraldry; Burke has a mullet sable, as above.

There are about the monument eight other shields, *viz.*: (1) Cokayne, (2) Marrowe, (3) Gules, seven mascles conjoined or, three, three, one, Ferrers;[1] (4) Or, a cross fleury gules, Freville; (5) Vaire, a fess gules, Marmion; (6) Or, a saltire engrailed sable, Botetourt; (7) Herthull; (8) Rossington.

In the spandrels of the arch over the kneeling figures of Sir Thomas and his wife are two coats-of-arms, which are quite recognisable in the illustration; that over Sir Thomas is the Cokayne coat, but, somewhat singularly, the coat on the other side is clearly that of Marrowe; one would have expected to find the arms of Ferrers over the wife, as she was of that family. Dorothy Marrowe was, of course, the wife of Francis, and mother of Sir Thomas; she was an heiress, and perhaps Dorothy Ferrers was not: but the Ferrers' shield appears in all the quarterings.

Mr. Andrew Cockayne, in his "Cockayne Memoranda," alluding to this monument, says: "The arms of the knight and his lady (who was heiress of the Marrowe family) appear respectively over their effigies";[2] here is a double error, rather surprising on the part of such an enthusiastic and industrious chronicler.

On the panel of the reading-stand between the kneeling figures is inscribed: "Hic jacent sepulta corpora Thomae Cokaini militis et Dom. Dorotheae uxoris eius. Christi mors nobis vita." Below, on a panel between effigies of their sons and daughters, are inscribed their names—Francis, Thomas, Edward, Florence, Dorothy, Tabitha, Joan, Joan, Jane, Maud; one Joan apparently died at birth or in infancy, and the next is similarly named.

Apparently there was formerly another inscription upon this tomb, as testified by the following entry in "Pedigrees of Derbyshire Families":[3]

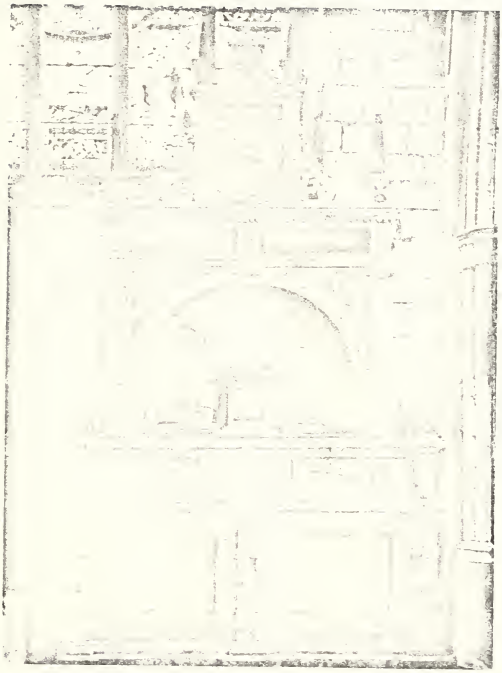
"In Ashburne Church in Com. Derby, taken the 19 Day of August Anno. Dom. 1611. Uppon Sr Tho Cokayn's tomb.

"Thomas Cokaine miles filius et haeres Francisci Cokayne

[1] Ferrers of Tamworth Castle; the Ferrers' coat on the monument to John Cokayne and his son Edmund, noticed above, is that of Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

[2] "Cockayne Memoranda"; p. 207.

[3] Harley MSS. 5809, fol. 23.



TOMB OF SIR THOMAS COKAYNE
(died 1592), in Ashbourne Church.

MONUMENT IN YOULGREAVE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE,
TO THOMAS COKAYNE (died 1488).

Armigeri et Dorotheae uxoris eius filiae et haeredis Thomae Marrowe, Servientes ad Legem de . . . in Com . . . Qui Thomas fuit creatus miles per Comitem Hertfordiæ tempore captionis Edynburrough in Scotia 2 die maii A° 1544, A° 36 Hen. 8."

The writer has left the manor and county blank, but Mr. Andreas Cockayne correctly supplies them—Berkswell in Warwickshire—in his transcription.[1] Sir Thomas Cokayne's participation in the siege and sacking of Edinburgh has been alluded to in a former chapter.[2]

In Youlgreave church there is a beautiful monument to Thomas Cokayne (d. 1488). It is of alabaster, about three and a half feet in length, in the form of an altar tomb, with a recumbent figure in armour on the top. The whole is elaborately carved, with every detail of armour, features, etc., minutely executed.

The arms and quarterings disposed about the altar tomb are identical with those which are exhibited at Ashbourne, with the addition of Barley of Barlow (whose daughter Agnes was wife to this Thomas Cokayne), *viz.*—Argent, three bars wavy sable, a chief per pale ermine and gules. [3]

Neither Mr. Cox nor Mr. Cockayne mentions any inscription on this monument. The latter has the following footnote: "In the volume of Cockayne Memoranda issued in 1869 this altar-tomb is ascribed to Sir John Cokayne (1505) on the authority of the British Archæological Association, but it seems perfectly clear from its style, and the genealogical evidence, that it was erected to Thomas Cokayne (1488)." [4]

The only conclusion to be drawn from this statement is that there is no inscription, and not even a name attached to the monument; the Barley coat-of-arms and the Cokayne shields are tolerably conclusive evidence, but the difference in "style" between 1488 and 1505 is probably negligible.

[1] *Vide* Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire"; p. 981.

[2] See *ante*, p. 264.

[3] "Notes on Derbyshire Churches," p. 327. Burke has argent, three bars wavy azure, a chief gules on a canton ermine a mullet of the second.

[4] "Cockayne Memoranda"; p. 199.

The memorial in Limerick Cathedral to General Frederick Maunsell, alluded to on a former page, is here illustrated; the birth and services of General Maunsell have been already dealt with.[1]

An illustration is also given of a piece of sculpture on the tomb of Rawleigh Dawkin Mansel, in Langendeirne church, Carmarthenshire.[2]

The tomb of Sir Matthew Cradock, in St. Mary's church, Swansea, has already been alluded to.[3] The Rev. J. M. Traherne describes the heraldry on the tomb as follows: "The shield at the head of the tomb is Cradock; azure, semée of cross crosslets, three boars' heads couped argent, impaling Hay, argent, an ox yoke fesswise between three inescutcheons gules. This coat may have been inserted out of compliment to Lady Catherine's family. The second wife of her father was a Hay, also the first wife of her grandfather; but as she did not descend from either of these marriages, she had no right to quarter the arms. Her grandfather, Alexander de Seton, Earl of Huntly, bore the same arms without the ox yoke; possibly, after all, the Hay arms may have been used by mistake. The next shield on the south side is doubtless Cradock impaling Penrice, party per pale indented argent and gules. . . . The next shield to the north is Cradock impaling Mansel, argent, a chevron between three maunches sable; and the last is Cradock impaling —— a bend, two fleurs-de-lis in chief; the bend is, doubtless, a chevron rebated for some unaccountable reason, and the impalement is intended for Einon ap Collwyn's arms, which are properly sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent." [4]

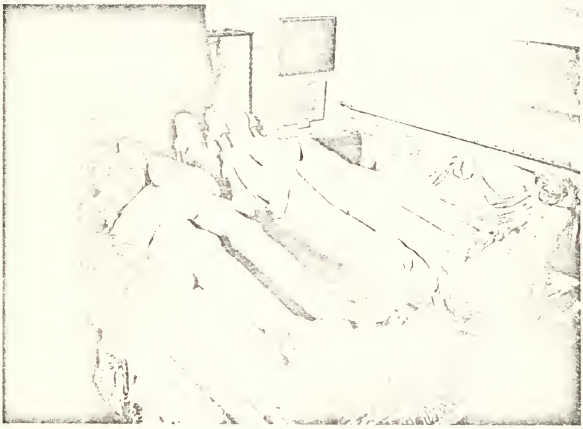
The inscription, "Here lieth Sir Mathie Cradok knight . . . and mi Lady Katerin his Wiffe," affords a curious example of the rashness of indulging in anticipatory records—if the paradox may be permitted. The tomb must have been designed, if not executed,

[1] See *ante*, pp. 495 and 599.

[2] See *ante*, pp. 142, 145.

[3] See vol. i., p. 289.

[4] "Historical Notices of Sir Matthew Cradock of Swansea," by J. M. Traherne; p. 10 *et seq.* According to Burke, the shield of Cradock of Wales bore only *three* crosses crosslet, not a semée; there is no shield of Hay in Burke which corresponds precisely with that described by Mr. Traherne.



TOMB OF SIR MATTHEW CRADOCK
(died 1531), in St. Mary's Church, Swansea.

MEMORIAL IN LIMERICK CATHEDRAL
TO GENERAL FREDERICK MAUNSELL (died 1875).

SCULPTURE ON THE TOMB OF RAWLEIGH DAWKIN MANSEL
(1705-1749), in Llangendeirne Church, Carmarthenshire.

during the lifetime of Sir Matthew, who could not, naturally, foresee that Lady Katherine would have two husbands after him, and would be buried, in accordance with her testamentary directions, at Fyfield. This practice of designing and even erecting a monument to oneself was not infrequent in those times ; the tomb of Sir Rhys ap Thomas is another instance. The act would appear to indicate a mental condition of somewhat morbid egotism.

The side chapel in Thorpe Malsor church contains a number of Maunsell tablets, which have already been described.[1]

[1] See *ante*, p. 245.

CHAPTER XIV

In Memoriam

"Then out spake brave Horatius,
The Captain of the Gate:
'To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods,
And for the tender mother
Who dandled him to rest,
And for the wife who nurses
His baby at her breast,
And for the holy maidens
Who feed the eternal flame,
To save them from false Sextus
That wrought the deed of shame?'"

THERE is no need to enlarge upon the parallel between the deliverance of Rome from the hosts of Lars Porsena, and the salvation of the people of Britain from invasion by the hordes of an arrogant and brutal potentate; the noble words which Macaulay puts into the mouth of Horatius stand good to-day as they did in the days of ancient Rome; and their significance was poignantly emphasised and brought home to the hearts of the crowd of onlookers in Whitehall on July 19, 1919, as the long procession passed by, and each general and every battalion, with raised hand or lowered colours, reverently saluted on arriving at the Cenotaph—a monument simple, indeed, to austerity in its design, but irradiated and raised to a supreme dignity of triumph and pathos by the three words engraved upon it—"The Glorious Dead."

"Pro aris et focis"—yes, they fought and died for hearth and home, and they have won: but not alone for this cause have they so willingly and nobly laid down their lives.

For what were we fighting?

When the recollection of the multiple suffering of the war, and no less of the suffering which must yet remain as an inevitable sequel, grips our hearts and makes us weary, we must look beyond the shores of Great Britain and the horizon of Europe, and remind ourselves that we fought for the future of the whole world, for freedom of the nations which the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns has chained and mutilated—and that we have won.

"We would not have later generations know the whole agony of our own unhappy day. They will read of brave and wonderful deeds on land and sea and in the air, of the brave and wonderful sufferings and endurance of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen, but not even the numerous records of this generation will present the complete picture of that courage and endurance, or of the brave and noble spirit with which stricken wives and mothers, worthy of the men they loved, are bearing a burden not less hard because it is common. We hope to save posterity from the terrible knowledge of what such sufferings are, but we trust that some of the simple and natural expressions of our sorrow which will go down to them will help them to understand something of the price at which their and our freedom has been purchased. We, who know, hope that what will strike a happy and unknown posterity is not the glory of victory, but the faithfulness unto death which created it, and the awful responsibility of those who bring upon the world such things as have happened." [1]

The reflections and aspirations so ably set forth in this extract will surely appeal to us all; in this present chapter, which purposes to record the services of some of the Maunsells and Mansels who are numbered among The Glorious Dead, there are two points which more especially present themselves—faithfulness unto death on the one hand, and, on the other, the noble courage and splendid resignation on the part of bereaved wives and mothers. Of the latter it is not possible to write much; it would, indeed, be treading upon holy ground, and these few passing words of recognition and sympathy must suffice.

[1] Extracted from a leading article in the Literary Supplement of the *Times*; it was written while the war was still raging, and the tense has here been amended where necessary.

Of the exploits of The Glorious Dead there is so much to be said that it is difficult to decide where to begin and when to stop; the special task now before us must be kept in view, though some preliminary generalisations may be permitted.

When the Germans attacked us in August, 1914, they had almost every conceivable trump-card in their hands. Yet one by one, and one after another, they literally squandered and threw them away. Notwithstanding that they had so manœuvred that this should be *par excellence* a war of surprises—and verily they had many in store for us—nevertheless they came short of being decisive or anything like fatal in their development: on the other hand, those which we sprung upon them were not only absolutely decisive as regards a campaign that was designed to end in such a glow of glory for the Teuton, they were even to decide the whole course of the war, and to give it that resultant energy that could only end with the destruction of the force which opened the flood-gates of barbarism, on that fatal day in August, 1914.

It was an alluring prospect, a magnificent programme, and one in which the Huns came near to achievement!

It fell to each of the Western Powers in turn to inflict one of the fatal blows which when taken in conjunction were to forge the chain against which those worshippers of "Blood and Iron" and the god "Odin" have, since August 4, 1914, in vain been dashing themselves.

It must have astonished the Teuton that the first of those blows was struck by the "contemptible little country, Belgium." The War Lord had completely misread the psychology of King Albert and the real Belgians. Liège utterly disarranged the German "time-table," although she had time to get back her mammoth seige train and to bring about the "bolt from the blue" which fell on Sir John French's devoted army just as they were taking up their position south of Mons, at five o'clock on Sunday, August 23, 1914, only to find themselves "in the air."

Nevertheless they saved not only themselves but also the whole French armies in the field whose left flank they were covering. The action of Landrécies, fought on the anniversary of Creçy, and

still more that of Le Cateau, fought on the following day, August 26, were surely more glorious, as well as more fruitful in epoch-making results than had been such victories as Creçy, Poitiers, or Agincourt. They were indeed largely won by the selfsame qualities of cool and steady valour, and of phenomenal marksmanship. It is a long cry from the archery of the Hundred Years' War to our up-to-date rifle-shooting of to-day. A member of the General Staff gave a grudging tribute in a glowing account of the astonishment of the German High Command at the cool valour and marvellous shooting of the British infantry. It was the astonishing steadiness and determination of our "contemptible little army" which saved Paris and the Channel ports, and made the glorious first battle of the Marne a possibility, when the impact of the mailed fist was parried by the military genius of our generals and their staff, and Europe was saved from the grasping maw of scientific barbarism, whose only thought was of their own base self-aggrandisement and to whom all moral values were as nought.

It is strangely incomprehensible, and yet a striking example of Teuton mentality, how they had failed to interpret the heroic grandeur of their Gallic foes as they had previously misread that of Belgium and Britain, just as later on they failed to appreciate the transcendent influence of what may be called that "Anglo-Saxon idealism" which compelled the Dominions and America to lay down their most cherished rights of freedom, and become, as it were, "voluntary conscripts."

No great war in history has been free from military blunders, not infrequently entailing disastrous consequences; and among these the fatal error of underrating the enemy stands out in strong relief; we British have, in truth, been too often guilty of it; and surely, in this last and most awful conflict, the German High Command blundered in an almost incredible degree.

And it was quite inexcusable; the study of military history, rightly regarded as an essential part of the training of officers, should have taught them the undeniable fact, that British soldiers and seamen have more frequently won against long odds than have those of any other nation.

The heroes of Mons gave them a lesson; the battles of the Marne and the Aisne drove it home; the final result has clinched it —*never despise your enemy, until you have proved him despicable.*

Faithful unto death—whether in divisions, battalions, companies, platoons, or as single individuals; in battleship, cruiser, destroyer, submarine, the humble mine-sweeper, the merchant-steamer—the same grand story has been told a thousand times; in official despatches, in letters from officers of all ranks to sorrowing parents and wives, in letters from comrades, generously enthusiastic in the relation of some heroic act of courage and self-sacrifice: the German legions, sweeping onward like a mighty flood, with their much-vaunted "time-tables" in their pockets, were finally broken and shattered against the wall of undaunted courage and supreme devotion to duty, as waves that dash in vain against the foot of a lofty cliff.

It is well to recall these things, and to consider, further, what would have been our fate had Germany prevailed. The inhuman outrages perpetrated in Belgium would certainly have been repeated in England, had not the valour of our troops, the unceasing vigilance of our incomparable Navy, frustrated the enemy's designs, and saved our women and children from "false Sextus, that wrought the deed of shame"—a fitting symbol, this Sextus, of the brutal German tyrant and his subordinates.

All honour, then, to those who so willingly gave their lives in a great cause. And now, to pass from generalities to details, some account must be given of the members of this family who are numbered among the goodly company of The Glorious Dead.

Lieutenant Herbert Stopford Maunsell was the eldest son of Brigadier G. Stopford Maunsell.[1]

He was educated at St. Alban's School, Brockville, Ontario; he entered the Royal Military College in September, 1911; was recommended for a commission in the Royal Artillery.

He obtained a commission in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on October 1, 1914; proceeded to France

[1] See *ante*, p. 511.

on November 26 in the same year, and joined his battalion, which formed part of the 22nd Brigade, 7th Division, just after the first battle of Ypres, where the 7th Division suffered casualties which reduced its strength from 400 officers and 12,000 men to 44 officers and 2,336 men.

He was promoted first lieutenant on November 15, 1914.

He remained continuously in France with his battalion until August 31, 1915, when he was mortally wounded while in command of his company near Bethune. He died on September 1 and was buried at Choque (near Bethune), where his brother officers erected a marble tombstone to his memory.

He led his company in the battles of La Basse, Aubers, Laventia, Armentières and Neuve Chapelle, and was mentioned in a despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French dated November 30, 1915, which was published in the *London Gazette* of January 1, 1916, for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

Extracts from letters:

"Sir, I have it in command from His Majesty the King to inform you, as next of kin of the late Lieutenant Herbert Stopford Maunsell of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, that this officer was mentioned in a despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French dated November 30, 1915, and published in the *London Gazette* dated January 1, 1916, for gallant and distinguished service in the Field. I am to express to you the King's high appreciation of these services, and to add that His Majesty trusts that their public acknowledgment may be of some consolation to you in your bereavement. I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"W. Elliot, Colonel.
"*Assistant Military Secretary.*"

From Major Hart, who was temporarily in command of the "Warwicks":

"Parkhurst, *May* 29, 1916.

". . . When I said that I could not speak too highly of Maunsell's courage, I was not only saying what I thought myself, but what all who really knew him thought. I doubt if he knew what

fear was. The boys whom I had the honour to be associated with were young lions with the hearts of lions. He was *a lion* amongst lions."

From Lieutenant Elderton, of the "Warwicks":

"*September* 2, 1915.

". . . it is absolutely true when I say we have lost the best Company Officer in the Battalion, and besides that the bravest. What perhaps galls us most is the fact that he has gone without any distinction in the way of medals. He has been several times mentioned and recommended, and, just through bad luck, nothing has come of it."

From Lieut.-Col. W. Lefroy, O.C. "Warwicks":

". . . He is a very great loss to the Battalion, as he was a capable officer, and an absolutely fearless leader of men."

Spencer Lort Mansel Mansel-Carey was elder son of Spencer W. S. Mansel-Carey (and Mrs. Mansel-Carey), assistant classical master at Uppingham School, and through both his parents great-great-grandson of Bishop Lort Mansel.[1] He was born on March 12, 1893, and educated at Uppingham School, from which he passed to Magdalen College, Oxford, in October, 1913, where he resided one year. He was given a commission in the 8th Devonshire Regiment in December, 1914, and joined his battalion in France in October, 1915. On February 24, 1916, he was with his battalion in the trenches at Fricourt during a heavy bombardment, and was mortally wounded by a shell as he was on his way to ask for artillery retaliation to protect his men. He died the same evening at the Casualty Clearing Station at Corbie, to which he was taken, and was buried in the military portion of the cemetery in that place."

Written by Sir Herbert Warren, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, for the *Oxford Magazine*:

"Spencer Lort Mansel Mansel-Carey belonged to a family of academic and scholastic tradition and distinction. His father, a

[1] See *ante*, p. 74.

well-known assistant-master at Uppingham, was the nephew of Mr. Edward Mansel Miller, for many years Senior Fellow of Magdalen, and the last surviving Fellow on the original foundation of the College, who in turn was grandson of Dr. Lort Mansel, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in Byron's days, and Bishop of Bristol.

"Spencer Mansel-Carey came to Magdalen as a Commoner, having only just missed an Exhibition, in October, 1913, and resided for a year. Amiable, modest, good all round, playing for his house in all games, a conscientious worker, a fair classic, and a prize-winner in Mathematics and English, he was a valuable and valued influence at school, and not less so in his short time at College. 'No sweeter-natured boy,' writes the tutor who knew him best, 'ever walked this earth, nor one who loathed violence and brutality more.' Of such are the 'conscientious protectors.' His father's profession, which he intended to follow, loses much by his removal."

His captain wrote of him:

"Since October last he had been my second-in-command, and his death has been a very real blow to me. I relied much upon his common sense, and his keenness. I knew that he had a good hold upon his men; so that, from the professional point of view, I feel myself robbed of my chief assistant, whose place it will be hard to fill. Of the personal loss I cannot write to you, since yours is so much greater than mine. You have lost a son, and I have lost a friend, and I must leave you to imagine the things which cannot well be expressed in writing. Together, through this winter campaign, he and I shared many hardships, and shared also the greater intimacy and understanding that comes of warfaring. He never complained. When death came to him he faced it without a murmur."

A fellow-officer writes:

"For some time we were in the same company, and there I found what a good officer he was. In the swamp at Festubert his men did the best work in the company, and I knew I could rely on him to see it carried out, at a time when supervision meant a heart-breaking wallow in icy mud and water. I am sure No. 11 Platoon,

which was his for so long, will suffer severely from his loss. Two days before the fatal Thursday we had a severe bombardment, and though we suffered very lightly it was a trying experience; but I am told he rose splendidly to the occasion, and no doubt you have heard that it was in trying to get artillery retaliation to protect his men that he was hit two days later."

The same officer wrote the following letter on June 30 of the same year (1916), the day before he himself was killed:

"I want to send a line to let you know I was able the other day to ride over to visit the little British cemetery at Corbie, where your son lies. It is within the boundaries of a French civilian cemetery, on the side of one of the steep hills along the edge of the Somme valley, and from the foot of his grave one looks down on the maze of lagoons and tree-tops which make the whole broad valley wonderfully lovely in summer-time. At his right hand lies a corporal of his own Battalion, who was killed the day after him, and on his left a sapper captain, so his last resting-place is both soldierly and beautiful, as he deserved it should be."

Lieutenant Douglas Slade Maunsell was born on April 22, 1885; educated at the Royal School, Armagh. He was five years in the 4th Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers before the war: went to France as second lieutenant in November, 1914; attached to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. He was there one year, receiving a commission in the "Munsters," and was then sent home on sick leave. He went through the Rebellion week at Portobello Barracks, and took part in several of the engagements. He was then ordered to join his own regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers (in which his father served for twenty years); he was, however, attached to the 1st Battalion, and joined it at Guillemont on September 5, 1916. He was killed at midnight (four hours after joining), when on outpost duty, by a sniper.

Lieutenant Maunsell was fond of sport, distinguished himself at football, was a first-class shot, and passed all his military courses and examinations with honours.

He was the second son of Major Arthur Munro Maunsell, of 10, Galtrim Road, Bray, co. Wicklow.[1]

Captain Edwin Richard Lloyd Maunsell was second son of Major John Drought Maunsell,[2] of Ballywilliam, Ferndown, Wimborne. He was born on November 19, 1891, and was educated at the Royal Naval School, Eltham, and Sir Anthony Browne's School, Brentwood, whence he went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was granted a commission in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on March 4, 1911, and in November, 1913, was seconded to the 1st Nigeria Regiment. On the outbreak of war he was placed in command of troops at Kaduna (Northern Nigeria), and was promoted captain in January, 1915. He was invalided home through sunstroke, and on his recovery, in May, 1916, he joined the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers in France, having previously assisted in quelling the Sinn Fein rebellion at Cork. He was killed while leading his company in action at the battle of the Somme, July 1, 1916, and was buried in the military cemetery at Auchon-Villiers. His commanding officer spoke most enthusiastically of his courage and ability as a company commander, and wrote that he "had formed a high opinion of him, and that he was a very gallant officer, beloved by all who knew him."

Captain J. L. Mansel was the son of Colonel R. H. Mansel, Dep.-Lieutenant and J.P. for Monmouthshire. He was educated at Charterhouse, and joined the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers (Militia). In January, 1900, he was gazetted direct to the 7th Dragoon Guards, then under orders for South Africa, and served continuously with his regiment throughout the war, being once slightly wounded. He received the Queen's Medal with five clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps, and was mentioned in Lord Kitchener's final despatches on the termination of the war. On the outbreak of war with Germany the 7th Dragoon Guards were stationed at Hyderabad in the Deccan, and with them he went to

[1] See *ante*, p. 519.

[2] See *ante*, p. 507.

France in the Secunderabad Division, which arrived there about October, 1914, and were taking part in the fighting on the Western Front in December. On December 23, while leading his squadron in action, near Festubert, he was shot through the body, and falling alive into the hands of the Germans, was reported wounded and missing. All the efforts of his family to obtain further news of him were in vain, and they were reluctantly compelled at length to conclude that he was dead. He was mentioned in Sir John French's first despatches for distinguished conduct in the field. Captain Mansel was an all-round sportsman, and captained for a time his Regimental Polo Team.

Captain William Du Pré Mansel was fourth son of the late Rev. Owen Luttrell Mansel, Rector of Church Knowle, Dorset.[1]

He was born on September 12, 1869, and was educated at Weymouth College. He held a commission in the Royal Lancaster Regiment, but joined the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1892. Subsequently he became sub-inspector of the Basutoland Police, and in that capacity he served throughout the South African War. In a long obituary notice which appeared in a Basutoland paper Captain Mansel is spoken of with great affection and esteem, and was evidently most highly regarded both by the natives and by his colleagues. He eventually became Assistant Commissioner in Basutoland, retiring from this post in 1914. In a letter to the writer of the article above alluded to, written two months before the outbreak of war, Mansel says: "I am sure that you will be glad to hear that I am quite restored to health, and very happy with my own people, but my heart is really with the Basuto, having worked among them for over twenty years, that is to say, the best part of my life. . . . I saw Sir Godfrey Lagden the other day, and we had a long talk of old days in Basutoland. I found that his heart was also with the Basuto.[2] . . . Although I am so far away I constantly think of you all."

[1] See *ante*, p. 432.

[2] Sir Godfrey Lagden was Resident Commissioner in Basutoland; he had been connected with the country since the early eighties, and left it in 1901 to assume important duties in the Transvaal.

Captain Mansell was not, however, permitted—or rather, he would not permit himself—to remain a mere onlooker when war was declared with Germany. Although he was five and forty years of age, he immediately offered his services to the War Office, and was appointed captain in the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers. In July, 1915, he went to the front, and was killed at the battle of the Somme on October 12, 1916.

His colonel wrote of him: "He was much beloved by us all on account of his sportsmanlike qualities, and it will be a long time before his men forget him." Though well over military age, Captain Mansel had the spirit of youth, which was no doubt much appreciated by his comrades, to whom, however, he was familiarly known as "Daddy."

His younger brother, Charles Pleydell Mansel, was born on February 7, 1873. He passed into the *Britannia* in 1886, and became a lieutenant in 1895. He saw service at the Brass River Expedition (coast of Africa), and during the Boxer Rebellion at Pekin, receiving the medal for each. When the war broke out he was Divisional Coastguard officer at Dungeness. He was appointed first lieutenant of the armed mercantile cruiser *Celtic*, but, his health failing, he was invalided home, while his ship was on the coast of South America. He died, however, on March 26, 1915, one day out from Rio de Janeiro, and was buried at sea. Though he was not killed in action, his name is fittingly included in the list of The Glorious Dead.

Captain Robert George Frederick Maunsell was the second son of Major Robert George Stone Maunsell.[1] The story of his death is told in the following letters.

Copy of letter from Capt. King-Smith to Rev. J. D. Jones, D.D., Bournemouth:

"*May* 23, 1917.

"DEAR DR. JONES,

"I'm writing to ask if you could do me a great favour. I have just been on leave from Salonica to England, and on the way met a man who is a captain in the Hants Field Coy. R.E., called

[1] See *ante*, p. 495.

Maunsell. On our way back to Salonica we were torpedoed and he is one of the missing. That was a fortnight ago, so I'm afraid it must be taken he's dead. I don't know his address, but I know he lived in Bournemouth, and I wondered if you could tell his people what details I can give. He scarcely knew any of the others on board, so I'm afraid they may get no news but the official intimation otherwise. He said he knew you by name, but not personally.

We sailed from Marseilles on May 3, and all went well till next morning. We'd had breakfast and I was walking up and down on deck with him when at 10.20 a.m., without any warning, the first torpedo hit us.

"We went round to the other side of the ship to see what had happened and then went back to help get the boats off and keep order. I lost him for a bit in the crowd, but saw him again just before we were hit a second time at 10.40. I think the next time we met was about 5 minutes past 11. The decks were getting clearer and he was talking to some men and telling them he thought the ship was aground and there was no danger of her sinking or fear of them being drowned. We talked for a bit and got ready in case we should have to swim, and about 11.15 the ship's captain sent round to say (though we heard him say it personally) that 'everyone must look after himself and try and get a boat.' One of our escorting destroyers was alongside at the time, so we walked forward to see what was happening. As she was nearly full, though, and there were still a number of men on board, Maunsell preferred not to get on to her, so we went back on to the boat deck and joined some more officers who were trying to get another boat swung out on the only available falls left, and helped them. Just as we were swinging her clear of the side the ship began to tilt over on the port side and to go down by the head. At the same time one end of the boat we were lowering broke loose and let the boat fall; it hit the side of the ship and smashed in half. We looked up then as one of the crew (our table-steward, as it happened) yelled out and I saw the water rushing over the bows. That was the last time I saw Maunsell; he was standing by my side; we were about two yards from the rail and jumped for it together, but before we could reach it the deck sank

under my feet. I went down twice but was eventually picked up. There was a tremendous lot of wreckage and rope about, so Maunsell may have been struck by some piece or caught. I don't think his body has ever been found. I don't know what people he has, but if you could let them know that he stuck on to the end and went down with the ship, it may be some comfort to them. I hope this won't give you too much trouble."

"DEAR MAJOR MAUNSELL,

"I write to express to you the deep sympathy I have for you in the loss of your son, who went down in the *Transylvania*.

"I have had no details about the sad occurrence other than the official intimation, and so am afraid I can give you no further information.

"But I should like to let you know how much I and all his Company will feel his loss.

"During the time he served under me (more than one and a half years), no one could have done more able and devoted work.

"He was full of grit, and would never give in even when ill, as is inevitable at times in an unhealthy country as this is.

"I feel that we have lost an extremely able and devoted officer, who will be hard to replace.

"I am glad to think that you had a chance of seeing him before his death.

"I am,

"Yours very truly,

"(*Signed*) E. S. SANDYS,

Lt.-Col.,

"C.R.E., 28th Division Salonica Army."

"DEAR MRS. MAUNSELL,

"It is with the greatest grief that I have heard that your son, lately serving with me, is reported 'Missing, believed drowned.'

"For some little time past I have heard fairly persistent rumours that his ship had been torpedoed and that he was missing, but I had been hoping against hope that rumour was untrue, and

that he would eventually turn up safely, until a day or two ago I received official notification of the sad fact.

"I therefore write to assure you of and to ask you to accept my deep and sincere sympathy in your sad bereavement.

"I cannot tell you how your son's loss will be felt by the Company, by me and all his brother officers. As an officer he was a clever engineer and absolutely untiring and doggedly persistent in the face of all sorts of difficulties, and it is in a great measure due to his zeal and keenness the Company has attained its present state of efficiency.

"As a friend he was the staunchest and most unselfish little fellow one could possibly hope to meet, and as a good friend he will be missed not only by me but by very many people out here.

"His personal effects and any articles of value have been sent to the authorities, and should reach you through Messrs. Cox & Co. His clothes and kit have been sent to the M.F.O. I am retaining his typewriter, as he always gave me to understand that he bought it for the good of the Company. If, however, you wish to have it, I will send it to you. Any letters that have come for him during his absence will be sent to you by registered post.

"I expect he has told you, or you knew, that our nickname for him was Willie, and it is as 'our little Willie' that he will always be remembered by me with feelings of the greatest affection.

"In deepest sympathy.

"Yours very sincerely,

"(*Signed*) W. Boyce Brown.

"The Major Commanding 506 Hants Field Co., R.E."

"Dear Major Maunsell,

"Thank you very much for your letter, which I got on joining my unit a few days ago. I'm afraid I have heard nothing further since I last wrote, but as I left Marseilles the day after, I can only hope you have had some further news yourself.

"I scarcely knew your son before we came back on leave together, but I have a great admiration for him now. He could so easily have saved his life when the Captain ordered everyone to go

for himself, by getting on the destroyer, though it must have been at the cost of one of the men's lives; but he absolutely refused, though I do not know if he could swim or no. He was absolutely cool and cheerful right up to the last moment, and his example probably saved many of the men's lives who otherwise might have jumped overboard and been drowned in the sea that was running.

"Should I get back to England again, I shall be delighted to be able to come and see you. I live near Bath, not very far away, and have frequently been to Bournemouth, as Dr. Jones' son is an old school-friend and brother officer.

"Please excuse this very short note, but the mail is just going as we go into the line again to-day.

"Thank you again for your letter, and believe me,

"Yours very sincerely,

"RONALD KING-SMITH,

"Attch. 2nd Cheshire Reg., Salonica Force."

Lieutenant Edmund Morton Mansel-Pleydell was the elder son of Colonel Edmund Morton Mansel-Pleydell.[1]

He was born in 1887, and was educated at Wellington and Sherborne. He was attached to the 3rd Battalion Dorset Regiment, and subsequently to the Worcester Regiment.

On the first occasion of his going into action, at the battle of Neuve Chapelle, on March 12, 1915, he was gallantly leading his platoon across the open against the German trenches, when he was killed—as was also *every officer in his company*.

His younger and only brother, Lieutenant Henry Grove Morton Mansel-Pleydell, was born on March 21, 1895; he was attached to the 1st Battalion Dorset Regiment.

He was there mentioned in despatches, in June, 1915, and January, 1916, and was awarded the Military Cross for "gallantry and ability on Hill 66, near Ypres, on May 5, 1915. Although wounded early in the attack, he commanded his platoon in the trenches (which had been vacated by the unit holding them in the

[1] See *ante*, p. 430.

morning) with great skill and coolness, and later on took charge of the whole of his company after his captain had been wounded. It was largely due to him that a considerable length of trench which had been occupied by the enemy was gradually regained." (Official Report.)

On May 3, 1915, the 1st Dorsets were badly gassed, and Lieutenant Mansel-Pleydell, who was the only officer present at the spot where the men suffered most, is reported by one of his men to have carried on his back to a place of safety more than a hundred men, whose lives might otherwise have been lost.

The adjutant wrote of him: "He did not know the meaning of the word fear, and a more gallant and brave officer could not be found. He was always so immensely popular, and by his courage and example had such a beneficial effect upon all with whom he came in contact."

Lieutenant Mansel-Pleydell was six feet four inches in height, and of immense physical strength; he seems to have used it most nobly.

This splendid young giant and hero, alas! was killed by snipers while out on patrol near Thiepval on May 17, 1916; he was only twenty-one years of age.

Lieutenant Leslie Wyndham Mansell was the son of H. Milton Mansell, Esq., of Southover, South Hill, Bromley, Kent.

The following notice appeared in a local paper:

"Lieutenant Mansell was a fine example of the young British officer, whose gallantry and daring and subordination of everything else to the call of duty and the sacred cause for which his country is fighting have made the British army the best led and finest fighting force in the world. He was educated at Charterhouse, and was only in his twentieth year when he enlisted in the Honourable Artillery Company in September, 1914. He obtained his commission in November, 1915, and was gazetted to the Derbyshire Yeomanry, but was afterwards attached to the Durham Light Infantry, with whom he was at the time of his death. His Captain wrote: 'He was in

my company from the time he joined the battalion, and you will understand how attached I had become to him; no duty was ever too hard or dangerous for him. No officer could be more popular with his men and with all of us than he. We have been through many trying times together, and I cannot wish to endure hardship with anyone more cheerful at all times than your son. The company, the battalion, and, indeed, the Army have lost an officer such as can be ill spared in these days.'"

His commanding officer, Colonel J. B. Rosher, wrote:

"I am afraid I have very sad news for you. Your son was killed in action with my battalion on April 22 (1917). I can't tell you how sorry I am, and how much I sympathise with you and your family in your great loss. I was much attached to your son, who was a splendid officer, extremely popular with all the officers and men. On April 21 he had done very fine work, leading a successful attack with great gallantry, and on the next day in another attack was killed instantaneously by a shell. He has done such excellent work since he has been with the battalion, always so cheerful and such a fine example to all, frequently volunteering for dangerous patrol work, and carrying it out thoroughly, and in a very cheerful and optimistic manner. We shall miss him terribly. It seems so hard that so many of the best fellows are taken in this war. Please accept my deepest sympathy with you and your family."

The reader will echo the Colonel's regrets, that "so many of the best fellows are taken"; but the "best fellows" are always in the thickest of the fight. A portrait of Lieutenant Mansell which appeared in the local paper shows a youth of most determined aspect, but attractive withal.

Lieutenant F. W. E. Maunsell was the only son of Edward Herbert Maunsell, of Ivy Ranche, Macleod, Alberta, Canada.[1]

He was a student at the University of Alberta when war was declared. He at once took such training and instruction in military

[1] See *ante*, p. 616.

matters as his University could provide. He qualified for a commission, but as there was some delay in receiving it, he enlisted in the 63rd Battalion Canadian Infantry, and landed in England in June, 1916. He was at once drafted into the 10th Battalion Canadian Infantry and went to the front. He went through several engagements, was killed at the battle of Vismy Ridge on April 9, 1917, and was buried where he fell.

Here is an example—there are many such on record—of a young man who could not wait. His father is a prosperous rancher in Canada, and the son was promised a commission, but it did not come along fast enough to please him, so he promptly enlisted as a private.

Lieutenant George Wyndham Maunsell was the eldest and only surviving son of Mr. Richard Maunsell, of The Island, Clare Castle, county Clare.[1] He was born on October 20, 1889, and was educated at the Abbey Grammar School, Tipperary; he entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of eighteen, and obtained his degree—B.A. Engineering—in 1911. In 1913 he went to India, in the Public Works Department, as executive engineer—a fact which testifies to his ability, as he was then only four and twenty. On the outbreak of war he immediately offered his services, but was informed that he was more needed in his post in India. In 1916, however, he was given a commission in the Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners, 11th Division, and after some months' training at Bangalore was sent to Mesopotamia, where he was sent at once to the front. His work consisted in laying down barbed wire at night and generally in preparing the way for the advance of the army. He took part in making the first pontoon bridge over the Tigris, and passed across several times under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire from the Turks on the further bank. On February 32, 1917, while directing his men, during the perilous passage of troops across the river, he was shot through the heart. His commanding officer, Major Pemberton, wrote to his parents: "Your son was a first-class officer, reliable to the smallest detail. He reconnoitred the crossing of the Tigris at

[1] See *ante*, p. 500.

the Shumran Bend on that memorable day, February 23, 1917, and was killed while giving orders to his men. He was buried with the other officers and men who gave their lives that day. He is a great loss to me and to his country." Another officer wrote: "He was doing splendid work at the time he fell, and would have obtained distinction had he lived."

Lieutenant Maunsell wrote from Bombay, when on his way to the front: "I have got the wish of my heart. I am off to do my bit"—and nobly he did it.

Lieutenant John Morton Mansel-Pleydell was the son of Canon John Colville Morton Mansel-Pleydell, of 10, Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park, and twin brother of Lieutenant Evan Morton Mansel-Pleydell, R.F.A., who died in India in 1910,[1] and whose able genealogical work in connection with his family has already been described in the first volume.[2]

The twins were born on March 16, 1884, and were educated at Fonthill and Winchester. John remained at Winchester until 1903, in which year he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1906 graduated in Classical Honours, being placed second in Class II. After leaving Cambridge he was engaged in business in Canada and in the Malay Peninsula until the outbreak of war in 1914, when he returned to England, and in December, 1914, was given a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. After eight months' training he was sent to the front in France in August, 1915. While serving there he turned his attention with great interest to anti-aircraft gunnery, and spent all his available time in working out with intricate mathematical calculations various inventions for acquiring an accurate range and precise aim in firing at enemy air-machines. One of these inventions was accepted by the War Office, in conjunction with an invention on the same lines by Professor Bennett of Cambridge, and has been patented under their joint names. Another which he sent to the Ministry of Inventions proved that on his own initiative he

[1] See *ante*, p. 431.

[2] See vol. i., p. 235 *et seq.*

had arrived at practically the same conclusions as those of a French officer, whose invention is now in use in the French army.

He was wounded at the battle of the Somme on September 15, 1916, and died in hospital at Amiens on the 22nd of the same month.

Somewhere near Cape Helles, on the Gallipoli peninsula, there stands a wooden cross, or rather an upright stake, with a board nailed across it, upon which is inscribed: "Capt. T. B. L. Maunsell, Capt. A. J. N. Thomas, Lieut. E. Clarke: 1st Lancashire Fusiliers; killed in action April 25, 1915. In loving memory."

Subsequently there appeared in the *Times* of April 25, 1917, the following: "In ever-living memory of Captain T. B. L. Maunsell, Captain A. J. N. Thomas, Captain R. J. P. Heard, Lieut. A. M. F. W. Porter, 2nd Lieut. J. S. Williamson, 2nd Lieut. E. Clarke and the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who fell at 'Lancashire Landing,' Cape Helles, April 25, 1915. Omnia Audax."[1]

On the upright, above the board, are the letters, "*R.I.P.*" which indicate that the three officers named thereon were Catholics; probably the memorial was erected by one of their own faith.

Captain T. B. L. Maunsell was the son of Surgeon-General Thomas Maunsell, C.B., of 29, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey; he was adjutant of his Battalion.

The 1st Lancashire Fusiliers were attached to the 29th Division. On April 25, 1917 (the anniversary of the landing at Cape Helles), a monument was unveiled by General Sir Ian Hamilton, in Holy Trinity Church, Eltham, to the memory of those who fell in the 29th Division on this occasion. A guard of honour was in attendance, composed of two representatives of each of the original infantry units of the division, and the ceremony concluded with the "Last Post."

Lieutenant Douglas Fenton de Wend was the surviving twin son of the late Colonel Douglas Campbell de Wend, 1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of Aislabie Hall, Sleights, Yorkshire.

[1] Presumably "Daring all things"; but it appears to be a doubtful use of the adjective. "Audens," or more properly "Audentes," participle of "Audeo," would have been more to the point.

He was educated at Wellington College, where he was in the Wellesley form 1904 to 1908, and was a prominent member of the Rifle Club. In 1908 he went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, received his commission as second lieutenant in his father's regiment in December, 1909, and was promoted lieutenant in January, 1914. He was killed in action on November 11, 1914, while fighting the Prussian Guards at the first great battle of Ypres, aged twenty-four years. His relation to the Maunsells is explained in the first volume.[1]

Lieutenant Kenneth Chester Herron was the youngest son of George Oliver Merrick Herron, of Newdigate Place, Surrey, by his wife Ellen Charlotte (now widow of William Janson, Esq.), daughter of the late Francis James Chester, of Poyle Park, Tougham, Surrey. He was educated at Bradfield College, and subsequently resided at Wickham Place, Wickham Bishops, Essex. He was lieutenant in the Essex Yeomanry, and served in France and Flanders during the year 1916. In 1917 he volunteered for the Royal Air Force, and was killed while flying low over the enemy's trenches on April 24, 1918. His flight commander wrote of him: "We have lost a good friend and a good soldier, and it is no exaggeration to say that his loss is the greatest we have experienced." He was thirty-seven years of age. The services and death of his brother, Lieutenant Walter Fitzroy Herron, are given in the first volume;[2] they were nephews of Frances Walter Herron, now the wife of Colonel C. A. Maunsell, R.A.M.C.[3]

In the *Times* of July 12, 1917, is recorded the death in action of Second-Lieutenant H. C. Mansell; his precise derivation has not been ascertained.

The names of members of the family who have distinguished themselves at the front, and have survived, may well find a place in this chapter.

Among these Captain Edgar Joseph Arundell Maunsell, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, second son of Major Manuel Charles

[1] See vol. i., pp. 193-196.
[2] *Ibid.*, pp. 194, 195.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 196.

Maunsell,[1] holds an honourable place. He was awarded the Military Cross, and the official account of the circumstances under which he earned it is as follows:

"For conspicuous gallantry on April 15, 1918, during the attack on Pacaut Wood. His company was assembled at the pontoon ready to cross, when a shell fell on it, and blew up the further end. Our own barrage was falling heavily on the Canal. Captain Maunsell at once volunteered to go into the pontoon, and see if the damage would permit of crossing. He did so, and finding that the damage might be repaired, came back and reported. The pontoon was under steady machine-gun fire, in addition to our own barrage and enemy shells. Later, when the repairs were completed, he repeatedly led his men into the wood through heavy machine-gun and shell fire in his endeavour to force his way through the enemy line. His fine leading and cool behaviour in exceptionally adverse circumstances were an example to all present."

A fine record; and, incidentally, a tribute to the valour and devotion of the engineers, or whoever repaired the pontoon. It was under fire from enemy artillery and machine-guns, and the barrage from our own guns was smashing down within a few yards; yet the report says, "when the repairs were completed . . ." That the repairs *would* be undertaken and completed, *malgré* artillery and machine-gun fire, was taken as a matter of course!

Major Maunsell's elder son, Charles Frederick Maunsell, also of the "Warwicks," was very severely wounded during the retreat from Mons, and was made a prisoner. In a letter to his parents, dated September 15, he says: "Be of good cheer. I got badly wounded in my first action by a shrapnel, smashed lower jaw and bullet through leg. I am a German prisoner in a German hospital, and am being very well looked after; they are very kind. I have eaten nothing for twenty days and don't expect to for two or three more weeks. However, I think I am doing very well. We shall be allowed to write twice a month."

Lieutenant Maunsell was afterwards interned in Switzerland until the end of the war.

[1] See *ante*, p. 504.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Inscription on tablet to Dr. Francis Mansell, in Jesus College Chapel, Oxford :

D. O. M.

Franciscus Mansell, S.T.P., Domini Francisi Mansell de Muddlescombe in Com. Carmarthen Baronetti et Catherinæ, Henrici Morgan de Muddlescombe filiæ et hæredis filius natu tertius. Vir Antiquæ sanguinis, sed magis antiquæ virtutis ; eruditione, fide, sanctitate, etiam proscriptione clarus. Præfectura quippe hujus Collegii inter confessores Anni 1647^mi. Depulsus infulas Episcopales, viro meritissimus non semel oblates, serio tremuit obstinatus refugit. Suffragiis Collegii bis postulatus est in Principalem bis etiam lubens loco cesset Primum Juvenis adhuc successori rem Collegii augustam large aucturo viam honestius sterneret. Dein ætate provectior ut Deo totus vacaret Collegium hocce Alumnus, Præfecturus, Benefactor ornavit fovit, munificentissime auxit, Hæredem imo scripsit ex asse. Obiit Fere octogenarius Kal. Maii 1665.

TRANSLATION

To God the Greatest Good

Francis Mansell, Professor of Sacred Theology, third son of Sir Francis Mansell of Muddlescombe in the county of Carmarthen, Baronet, and Catherine, daughter and heiress of Henry Morgan of Muddlescombe. A man of illustrious descent and still more illustrious virtue ; distinguished by reason of his learning, faith, holiness of life, and also by reason of his persecution. For among the martyrs of the year 1647 he was ejected from the position of President of this College. He deliberately shunned the Episcopal mitre, and resolutely refused it, though offered more than once, as to one who conspicuously deserved it. He was twice elected by the votes of his College

to become its Principal, and twice willingly withdrew from the position ; first, while yet a young man, so that he might pave the way more honourably for his successor to increase largely the narrow resources of the College, and afterwards, in more advanced age, that he might be wholly free to devote himself to God. As Pupil, President, benefactor, he adorned, assisted, and munificently endowed this College, and indeed made it his sole heir. He died at the age of eighty years.

APPENDIX II

(Transcribed from "History of Maunsell or Mansel," by R. G. Maunsell, pp. 166-168.)

"1642. Declaration of Richard Maunsell, of Derryvilane, gent., in the behalfe of his father, Captayne Thomas Mansell, of Derryvilane, in the Barony of Condons, Clongibbons, county Corke, Esq., protesteth himself to be a loser in and by these rebellious times to the full value of £2,496 10s. in leases, corne, sheepe, oxen, cowes, horses, mares, household stuffe, hay and plow gere. By a lease from ye Rt. Honble the Earl of Corke, of the town of Towron, contayninge by estimation one plowland, at £20 p.a., for the term of 31 years, and four years to come and unexpired, estimated then, over and above the said rent of £20, to be worth £50 p.a. By a lease from the Rt. Honble the Earl of Corke of the townland and mills of Killwallory, contayninge by estimation one plowland, at £40 p.a. for three lives, estimated those to be worth, over and above the said yearly rent, £20 p.a. By a lease from the Lord Roche of the town and lands of Ballycouton, contayninge by estimation one plowland and the third part of a plowland, at £50, for the term of 41 years and 34 years to come unexpired of the said lease, estimated then, over and above the said yearly rent of £50, to be worth £50 p.a. By a lease from Mr. Claybonn, of the town and lands of Derryvillane, contayninge one plowland at £40 p.a. for 31 years, and eleven years to come unexpired of the said lease, estimated then, over and above the said yearly rent of £40, to be worth £80 p.a.

"By a lease from Edmond Rock of the lands of Carr Downan, contayninge by estimation two plowlands, at £50 p.a., and for sixteen years, and four years to come and unexpired, estimated then, over and above the said yearly rent of £50, to be worth £30 p.a. 3,005 sheep and lambs, £795; 113 cows and oxen, £228 10s.;

28 horses, mares and colts, £97 ; 12 corn ricks, £280 ; 3 reeks of hay, £18 ; plows and carts, £18 ; goods, £30. Total stock, £1,466 10s."

He sayeth the Lord Roch and his company took away his father's sheep and corn and household goods, and the cows and horses were taken away by John and Richard Eimdon, of Baldurgin and Patk. Gen, and by Thomas Butler, of the Baufham, Esq.

The following paper mentions the death of Captain Thomas Maunsell at Gloucester, *ante* 1646. It appears to have been drawn up by some of the family for the purpose of obtaining opinion of counsel respecting Lowesmore Farm, co. Gloster, which was sequestrated in consequence of Thomas Haslewood, husband of Dorothy, relict of Richard Maunsell, being in arms against the Parliament. The Maunsells were in possession of it four years after, for Mrs. Aphra and her sons gave receipts for sums of money paid to them out of the Lowesmore rents.

"The case concerning Lowesmore Farm being a lease about twenty years yet to come, 1646.

"John Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, in co. Northants, being possessed of Lowesmore Farm, in co. Gloster, sold the same to Richard Maunsell, of the Middle Temple, Esq. his uncle, who took for his assurance a covenant for the said John Maunsell to convey it to whom he should nominate by his last will and testament or other declaration in writing.

"1631. Richard Maunsell, by a declaration in writing in nature of a will, gave Losemore Farm to Dorothy, his wife, for life. And he willed that, after her decease, the children of the said John Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, and of Thomas Maunsell, his brother, in Ireland, should have every one ten pounds out of the first rents, and that Susan, the wife of John Maunsell, should have £20 per annum. The rest to be divided between Robert Maunsell, the son of John, and one of the sons of his brother, Thomas Maunsell, and by him to be nominated to be a student in the Middle Temple. Shortly after the said Richard Maunsell died.

"John Maunsell took letters of administration, and conveyed the estates in trust to perform the said declaration.

"1638. The said Dorothy, widow of Richard Maunsell, married Thomas Haslewood, of Belton, in the co. of Rutland, Esq., who enjoyed the estate until it was sequestrated by the Committee of Gloucester, he being a recusant in arms against the Parliament. He coming in to submit, and make his composition, was committed a prisoner to Leycester, where he now remains.

"Thomas Maunsell died at Gloucester, and, before his death, nominated John Maunsell, his son, now Lieutenant, to Major Babington, to have the moiety of Losemore.

"Query. What remedy is in this case by address to the Parliament for the above-mentioned Dorothy Haslewood being a recusant, but hath lived in the Parliament quarters, and is impoverished by her husband's delinquency.

"Or for John Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, in respect to his wife and children's interest, and is now Justice of Peace, Com'tter of Accounts for Northampton, and hath received great wounds in the Parliament service."

Thomas Maunsell, the eldest son, one of the "'49 officers," was also a recipient of Lowesmore rents, as per the following receipt:

"This 6 day of April, 1650. Received of John Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, in the Co. of Northants, Esq., by the hands of Daniel Comry (Conny), of London Bridge, the sume of tenne pounds, being to be layd out in plate for my use, being one of ye sonnes of Captaine Thomas Maunsell, of Derryvillane, in Ireland, deceased, according to ye direction of Richard Maunsell, late of ye Middle Temple, London, Esq., deceased, appoynted to be payd out of the first rents of Losemore, after the decease of Dorothy, sometime wife of ye sayd Richard Maunsell. I say received. Witnesse my hand and seale. Thomas Mansell."

APPENDIX III

Sir Robert Moorsom was the second son of Richard Moorsom, Esq., of Airy-hill, near Whitby, an extensive ship-owner and in the commission of the peace for the county of York. He was born in June, 1760, and received an excellent classical education under the Rev. Mr. Holmes at Scorton, near Richmond, York. He began his naval career in March, 1777, as midshipman in the *Ardent*, commanded by his friend, Captain Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave), and was made a post captain in November, 1790. In 1804 he was appointed to the *Majestic* (74), and in April, 1805, he joined the *Revenge* (74), and was attached to the Channel Fleet under Admiral Cornwallis, by whom he was sent in Sir Robert Calder's squadron to reinforce Lord Collingwood off Cadiz, where they were joined shortly afterwards by Nelson, and then came the ever memorable day of Trafalgar.

Nelson made the signal for each ship to close her opponent in the enemy's line as quickly as possible. Captain Moorsom's plan was decided in a moment. Instead of following in the team, he instantly hauled out of the line of battle, and telling off his antagonist in the combined fleets, steered directly for her, pouring a tremendous raking fire into each of the enemy's ships as he cut their line to grapple with his opponent muzzle to muzzle. The *Prince of Asturias*, of 112 guns, bearing an admiral's flag, and four other ships, appeared to form a *corps de reserve* to leeward; and for two hours Captain Moorsom was engaged with these ships: Gravina, in the three-decker, on one side, a French 74 on the other, and the remaining three firing at him how and when they could. The *Africa*, which, being in Nelson's division, had run the gauntlet along the enemy's line, now approached to his support; and the rear of Collingwood's

line being at hand, Gravina and his squadron at length bore round up out of the fight, without having been actually engaged with any other ship than the *Revenge*. The science and seamanship evinced by Captain Moorsom in the mode of carrying his ship into action were no less conspicuous on this occasion than the cool resolution with which he attacked so superior a force; and his biographer truly observes that "in the splendid and decisive victory of Trafalgar—a victory unexampled in naval history, a brilliant conquest which may be said to have decided the fate of the war between England and France—Captain Moorsom bore a most distinguished and active part." At the funeral of Lord Nelson Captain Moorsom bore the great banner.

In 1810 he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue. In 1814 he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral. In 1815 he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath; and in 1824 he became Commander-in-Chief at Chatham.

Sir Robert married, in 1791, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Scarth, Esq., of Stakesby, near Whitby. He had several children, of whom Captain Henry Moorsom, R.N., died in 1826, in command of the *Jasper*. Constantine Richard, post captain, 1818, commanded the Fury bomb at the battle of Algiers; and Maria Margaret, only daughter, was married in August, 1815, to the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, rector of Cosgrove.

Sir Robert was promoted to the rank of admiral in 1830. His declining years were passed at Cosgrove Priory, Northamptonshire, where he died on April 14, 1835, greatly respected by his entire neighbourhood and no less beloved than honoured by those who knew him best. He has left a name, in itself a rich dower to his descendants, and a character in every respect worthy of the honourable profession of which he may be truly said to have been an ornament.

[Extract from the memoir of Sir Robert Moorsom in the *Annual Biography and Obituary* of 1836 (vol. xx.), which was taken principally from *The United Service Journal*.]

APPENDIX IV

A list of the writings of Henry Longueville Mansel, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's.

1. "The Demons of the Winds, and other Poems"; 1838.
2. "On the Heads of Predicables"; 1847.
3. "Artis Logicæ Rudimenta" (a revised edition of Aldrich's "Logic").
4. "Scenes from an Unfinished Drama Entitled Phrontisterion, or Oxford in the Nineteenth Century"; 1850; 4th ed. 1852.
5. "Prolegomena Logica," a series of psychological essays introductory to the Science; 1851.
6. "The Limits of Demonstrative Science Considered" (in a letter to Dr. Whewell); 1853.
7. "Man's Conception of Eternity"; 1854 (in answer to F. D. Maurice).
8. "Psychology the Test of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy" (inaugural lecture); 1855.
9. "On the Philosophy of Kant" (lecture); 1856.
10. Article on Metaphysics in eighth edition of "Encyclopædia Britannica," 1857. Republished in 1860 as "Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real."
11. "Bampton Lectures"; 1858, 1859, 1867 (two editions in each year).
12. "Examination of the Rev. F. D. Maurice's Strictures on the Bampton Lectures of 1858"; 1859 (in answer to Maurice's "What is Revelation?").
13. "Letter to Professor Goldwin Smith concerning the Postscript to his Lectures on the Study of History"; 1861. A second letter, reply to Professor Smith's "Rational Religion and

the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures for 1858"; 1861.

14. "Lenten Sermons"; 1863.
15. "The Philosophy of the Conditioned; Remarks on Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy, and on J. S. Mill's Examination of that Philosophy"; 1866.
16. "Letters, Lectures, and Reviews"; 1873.
17. "The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries"; 1873.

Inscription on the memorial window in the North Chapel, St. Paul's Cathedral, to the Very Rev. H. L. Mansel:

In D. O. M. gloriam et in recordationem Henrici Longueville Mansel S.T.P. | decani hujus ecclesiae mdccclxviii-lxxi | viri ornati | pietate erga Deum integritate morum hilaritate indolis | eruditione propemodum universa memoria tenacissima | dialectici historici theologi | Scriptoris optime meriti de indagantibus qui sint in rebus divinis | fidei limites qui rationi humanae adsignandi | natus mdcccxx. decessit mdccclxxi.

TRANSLATION

To the greater glory of Almighty God, and in remembrance of Henry Longueville Mansel, Professor of Sacred Theology; Dean of this Cathedral from 1868 to 1871; a man adorned with piety towards God, with integrity of character, with cheerfulness of disposition, with well-nigh universal knowledge, a most tenacious memory; a dialectician, an historian, a theologian, a writer who has rendered the highest services to the investigation of the respective provinces of faith and human reason in the study of Divinity. Born 1820, died 1871.

INDEX

Precedence has been given under "M" to the family name, including all variants, from *Mancel* to *Munsell*, as being the more convenient arrangement.

The long pedigrees, whether in chart or page form, are not indexed in detail, nor are the three long wills of Sir Rhys Mansel in Appendix IV. to Vol I.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir Ralph (ii), 410, 411
Aberdeen (i), 107
Abergavenny, Hastings, Lord of (i), 82
Aberystwyth (i), 266
Abingdon, Berks Monastery of (ii), 672
Abington, Frances (ii), 92 (and *n.*)
Actæon, ship (ii), 660
Adamant, ship (ii), 325
Adams, William (ii), 271
Adinolfe, Great Chamberlain to William the Conqueror (i), 38, 71
Admiralty Court (ii), 4, 5
Advantage (*Aduantage*), ship (i), 368, 369
Adventure, ship (ii), 325
Afghan Campaign of 1878, Incidents during (ii), 581-595
Africa, ship (ii), 730
Agassis, Delphine, daughter of Professor (ii), 90
Agassis, Professor (ii), 90
Agmondeshem (Bucks ?) (i), 76
Agmondeshem, Walter de (i), 76
Agnew, Vans (ii), 547, 548, 551
Agra Bank (ii), 155
Aguillon, William de (ii), 449
Aislabie, Yorks (i), 195
  Hall, Sleights (i), 196
Alacotha (?) (ii), 430
Albemarle, George Keppel, third earl of (ii), 532, 533, 534
Alberta, Province of (ii), 617, 618, 619; its boundaries, 619 (*n.*)
Alberta, Royal yacht (ii), 621, 622
Albini Britonis (i), 89
Albini, Hugh de, Earl of Arundel (i), 164
Albister, William (i), 466
Alexander I., king of Scotland (i), 114, 186
Alexander II., king of Scotland (i), 154
Alexander III., king of Scotland (i), 154, 158, 159, 160, 161
Alexander IV., Pope (i), 111, 112, 117, 121
Alexander, Emperor of Russia (ii), 637
Alexander, Alice (i), 93
  Alice, wife of Thomas (i), 92
  Alice, wife of William (i), 92
Alexander.—*Continued.*
  Amy (i), 93
  Elizabeth (i), 93
  John (i), 92
  John (2), (i), 92
  John (3) (i), 92
  John (i), 93
  John (*ob.* 1546) (i), 93
  Richard (i), 92
  Richard (2) (i), 92
  Richard (1523) (i), 93
  Thomas (i), 92
  William of Pynbere (i), 90, 92
  alias Mauncel, Alice, daughter of Anthony (i), 93
  alias Mauncel, Ambrose (i), 93
  alias Mauncel, Anthony (i), 93
  alias Mauncel, Cyprian (i), 93
  alias Mauncel, John (1546) (ii), 670
  alias Mauncel, Thomas (i), 93
  (Elysaunder) *alias* Mauncel, Henry (i), 92
  (Elysaunder) Henry (2) (i), 92
  (Elysaunder) John (1547) (i), 92
  (Elysaunder) Richard (1551) (i), 92
  (Elysaunder), Walter (1543) (i), 92
  (Alisaunder), Walter (senr.) (i), 92
  (Alisaunder), Walter (junr.) (i), 92
Alexandria (ii), 233
Alfonso of Castile (i), 156
Alfred, King (ii), 451
Alfred, ship (ii), 246, 251, 252 (and *n.*) 253, 254
Algiers (i), 458; (ii), 659
  Duana (or Council) of (i), 443, 444
  Pirates, Expedition against (i), 414-451, 463; (ii), 157
  Viceroy of (i), 444
Alicante (Allicant) (i), 427, 430, 431, 432, 435, 439, 443, 444
Ali Musjid (ii), 582, 585
Allen, John, Archbishop of Dublin (i), 296; murdered by the rebels, 297
All Souls College, Oxford (i), 274, 276; (ii), 111, 115 (*n.*), 120, 452
Alma, Battle of the (ii), 557

Alneto, de, family of (i), 96
Alice de (i), 53
Henry de (i), 54
Hugh de (i), 53, 60; (ii), 260
Joice, daughter of William de, alleged wife to Sir Robert Mansell (1163) (i), 53, 55; (ii), 260
Pagan de (i), 53, 62, 78
Sara de (i), 53
William de (i), 53, 54; (ii), 148 (*n.*)
Alphonse, brother of Louis, king of France (i), 140
Alweia de (Hawein, Hawey), Family of (ii), 48
Amalarick (King of Jerusalem) (i), 78
Amherst, General (ii), 539
Amiens, *mise* of (i), 83, 168
Anderson, Lieutenant (ii), 547, 548, 551
Lieut. Alexander (ii), 659
Andrewes, Henry (ii), 148
Jane, daughter of Henry (ii), 148
Sir William (ii), 148
Andromeda, ship (ii), 324
Angelo, Henry (ii), 91, 92
Colonel Richard Fisher (ii), 84, 85
Captain Richard Frederick (ii), 84
Angharad, wife of Jestyn (i), 200, 201
Angevins (i), 5, 10
Anglesey (i), 255
Anne, Queen (ii), 18, 21, 22, 214, 215, 681
Anne Boleyn (alluded to as "the concubine") (i), 303 (and *n.*)
Anquitel, historian of France (i), 104
Anselm, Bishop of Menevia (i), 227
Anson, Major-General (ii), 490
Antelope (*Antilope*), ship (ii), 424, 431, 433, 434, 435, 439, 440, 441
Appleyard, Brigadier (ii), 583
"Approver" (apprower), definition of meaning (i), 255 (*n.*)
Aps, John (ii), 675
"Ap Thomas" (a pseudonym) (ii), 96, 97, 100, 101; erroneous deduction by him from old letter, 97, 100, 101; his tentative pedigree, 97
Aquilon, ship (ii), 636
Aran, Isles of (ii), 202 (*n.*)
Arballstarius, Philip (i), 63, 100, 101, 479; (ii), 436, 443
Walter (i), 100, 101
Arblay, Madame de (*née* Fanny Burney); story about her novel "Evelina," (ii), 75
Arch, Ralph de (ii), 472, 473
Arches, Alice de (ii), 336, 343
Osbert de (ii), 336, 338, 343
Arcubus, Osbert de (ii), 335, 336, 338
Ardent, ship (ii), 730
Ardres, family of (ii), 148
Richard de (i), 53; (ii), 148 (*n.*)
Argall, Captain Samuel (i), 424, 425, 441
Argyle, Earl of (i), 311
Arkbow, Hawisia, daughter of Robert de (ii), 338
Robert de (ii), 338
Arlington, Earl of (ii), 213, 239
Armitage, Mr. (ii), 610
Arran, Earl of (i), 311, 317, 318
Isle of (i), 321
Arthur, Sir George (ii), 286; blames General Mansel, but admits uncertainty about his conduct, 286, 287; admits that Mansel "vindicated" his conduct, 290; lack of reference in support of his assertions, 305
Artillery used against Maynooth Castle in 1535 (i), 300, 301; probable invention of shells at this time, 300, 301; mortars in the Crimea, not much advance, 301; destructive effects of heavy siege guns on Maynooth Castle, 301
Arundel, John Fitzalan, Earl of (i), 82, 163 (*n.*), 185
Lord of Wardour (ii), 208 (*n.*)
Richard Fitzalan, Earl of (1397) (ii), 649
Ash, Joseph (ii), 398
(or Ashe), Mary (or Margery) (ii), 396, 397, 401, 402
Ashbourne Church (ii), 269; monuments in, 693, 695-697
Ashbourne Hall, description of (ii), 268; ghost story of, 268, 269; legend in verse round the chapel, 269; now an hotel, 269
Ashe, James (ii), 397
John of Freshford (ii), 402
John (ii), 397
Ashfield, Master (i), 434
Ashley, Sir Bernard (ii), 165
Aske, Sir Robert (ii), 362
Robert, leader of the Pilgrimage of Grace; his birth (ii), 362; admitted to Gray's Inn, 362; his unprepossessing appearance, 362, 363; a man of fine character, 363; his manifesto, 364, 365; he demands admission to York, 365; insists upon good behaviour of his followers, 365, 366; enters the city and goes to the Minster, 366; welcomed by the clergy, 366; his directions to the religious orders, 366, 367; refuses to resort to force of arms, 372; the king summons him to London and receives him graciously, 373; his narrative of the Pilgrimage, 373 (and *n.*); King Henry's treachery towards him, 375; dragged in chains to London, and afterwards hanged at York, 376, 377 (*n.*), 379
"Assart," definition of (ii), 391 (*n.*)
Asse, Richard de (ii), 455
Asshton, Christopher (i), 289
Association, ship (ii), 691 (*n.*)
Assyngdon (Ashingdon), Essex (ii), 656
Astley, Sir Jacob (Baron of Reading) (ii), 167 (and *n.*)
Aston, Sir Walter (i), 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 450
Astrea, ship (ii), 324

Atkyns, Sir Robert (i), 90, 91
Atthyle (or Athill), Sir John (i), 88, 90, 91, 95
Auberville, Sir Hugh de (i), 63
Aubrey, family of (i), 347
  Sir John (ii), 117 (and *n.*), 118
  Sir Thomas (ii), 347, 348
Auckland Islands (ii), 606 (*n.*)
Audley, Sir James (i), 103
Augmentations, Court of (ii), 385 (and *n.*), 386
Auspatre, Ludin de (ii), 152
Austen, Godwin (ii), 459
  Rev. Dr. William (ii), 272
  H. C. (ii), 620
  Colonel (ii), 605
Auvergne (i), 140
Avene, Sir John de (i), 204
  Thomas de (i), 204
Avenel, William (ii), 216
Avranche (or Avrenches), William de (i), 176
  Tower of, in Dover Castle (i), 176
Avranches, Province of (i), 9
Awdley, Thomas (i), 319, 320, 322
Aylett, Major William (ii), 284, 292, 293
Aylmer of Valence (i), 149, 156 (*n.*)
  Gerard (i), 302
Ayscough, Samuel (i), 392 (*n.*)

Baithorpe, William (ii), 379
Bacon, Anthony (i), 362
  Sir Edmund (i), 403 (*n.*)
  Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel (i), 357 (*n.*)
  Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nicholas (i), 361, 411 (*n.*)
  Francis, Lord (i), 362, 380, 384; (ii), 1 (*n.*)
  Captain Francis (i), 399, 403
  Sir Nathaniel (i), 357 (*n.*)
  Nicholas (i), 466
  Sir Nicholas (lord keeper), (ii), 360, 411 (*n.*)
  Sir Nicholas of Redgrave (i), 359, 360 (*n.*); (ii), 1 (*n.*)
  Family of (in Somerset) (ii), 437, 438; their coat-of-arms, 438
  William (of Somerset) (ii), 438
Badajos, Siege of (ii), 499
"Badge of the Five Wounds" adopted by Robert Aske's followers (ii), 376 (*n.*)
Bagdat (Baedat) (i), 78
Bagod (or Bagot), Robert (i), 80
Bagot, William (ii), 644, 646
Bagenal, Sir Henry (i), 349, 341
Bagner (i), 6
Baker, George, historian of Northampton (ii), 223 (and *n.*); his Maunsell pedigree, 224, 225, 226; some steps confirmed by ancient deeds, 226, 227
Bakepuz, William de, Dean of Kilkenny (i), 182
Balaclava, Charge of the Light Brigade at (ii), 295, compared with the cavalry charge at Cateau, 295
  Terrific storm at (ii), 591 (and *n.*)
Baldwin, Thomas (i), 400
Baliol, John, Knight of Scotland (i), 106 158, 159
Ballyshannon (ii), 233
Balney Manor, Bucks. (ii), 221, 222
Baltimore (ii), 597
Balygady, Castle of (i), 80; (ii), 471
Bampton, Oxon. (i), 103
  John (ii), 318 (*n.*)
Bandon, Agnes, wife of John de (ii), 455
  John de (ii), 455
  Surrey (ii), 455
Banff (i), 107
Banbury (ii), 165
Bancroft, Archbishop (ii), 664 (*n.*)
  Thomas (ii), 267 (and *n.*)
Barbadoes, Island of (ii), 410, 531, 532
Barbary (i), 78
Barbery, ship (i), 425, 433, 434
Bardolf, Robert (i), 82
Bardsley, C. W.; his theory of possible origin of the name of Maunsell (i), 12
Bareilly (ii), 580 (and *n.*)
Barfoot, Thomas (ii), 395, 398, 399, 401
Barlow, Mr. (pseudonym of Lord Wilmot) (ii), 181, 182
  Agnes, daughter of Robert (ii), 262
  Robert (ii), 262
  William, Bishop of Lincoln (i), 379
Barnard, General Sir Henry (ii), 566
Barnet, Battle of (i), 270
Barney, Joshua (ii), 596 (and *n.*)
Barnstaple, Bridge of (ii), 675 (and *n.*)
Baronets, Institution of Order of (ii), 1, 2 (*n.*)
Barons' Wars (*temp.* Henry III.) (i), 83; (ii), 161
Barret, Beatrice, daughter of William (i), 276
  William (i), 276
Barri, William de (i), 234
Barry, General Charles William (ii), 90
  Lieutenant (i), 344
"Bar sinister" (i), 15
Barton, Richard de (ii), 348
Barwick-in-Elmet, rich living of (ii), 65 (and *n.*)
Bassett, family of (i), 347, 348, 495
  Eleanor, daughter of James, first wife of Sir Rhys Mansel (i), 289, 292, 328
  James of Beaupre (i), 289
  John of Beaupre (i), 289, 290
  William (i), 329
  William, junr. (i), 328
  William (Fellow of All Souls) (ii), 129
Batavia (ii), 247, 250
Bates, Colonel (ii), 90
Bath, Convent of St. Peter in (ii), 444
  Order of (ii), 422 (*n.*)
Bathe, Henry de (i), 150, 187
Bathurst, Henry, third Earl (ii), 419
Battenberg, Prince Louis of (Marquis of Milford Haven) (ii), 621, 622
Battle Abbey Roll (i); variants of name in, 11; remarks of the Duchess of Cleveland, 11, 12; not an infallible authority, 12, 38, 70; (ii), 440

Bawburgh, Norfolk (i), 143
Bawdrip, Sir William (i), 288
Baynard's Castle, account of (ii), 8
Beacon, ship (ii), 638
Beas, River (ii), 515
Beaton (or Bethune), David Cardinal (i), 310, 311, 317, 318
Beaton, Stephen (ii), 404
Beatrice, daughter of Alicia (i), 81
daughter of Henry III. (i), 165
Beauchamp, Isabella, daughter of William (ii), 668 (*n.*)
Joan, daughter of Simon, alleged wife to Sir John Maunsell (i), 44, 45, 132
Henry, Earl of Warwick (i), 83
Henry de, sixth (?) Baron of Bedford (i), 127
Robert (i), 128
Sir Simon (i), 128
Simon de, second Baron of Bedford (i), 127
Simon de, fourth Baron of Bedford (i), 127
Simon (sixth Baron Beauchamp) (i), 44, 127
Simon de, seventh Baron of Bedford (i), 127
William de, Baron of Bedford (i), 127
William, Lord Elmly (ii), 668 (*n.*)
Beaufort, Cardinal Henry (i), 260 (*n.*)
Henry, Duke of Somerset (i), 260 (*n.*)
Henry Somerset, Duke of (ii), xi., 10 (and *n*), 13
Margaret (wife of Owen Tudor (i), 263
Beaumaris (i), 319
Beaumont, Hugh de, Earl of Bedford (i), 128
Beaupre (i), 302, 305, 328, 332
Beavan (or Bevan), family of (i), 225
(or Bevan), Francis (i), 225
Bebeis (ancient Pelusium) (ii), 78
Becket, Thomas à (i), 150
Beckwith, Leonard (ii), 377, 383
Beddington, Surrey, Parish of (ii), 453
Bedford, Barony of (i), 128
Beecher, Sir William (i), 401
Bekingham, Agnes, daughter of William (i), 330
William (i), 330
Belgar, Kent (i), 175
Beliast Lough (i), 341
Bellasyse, Lord (ii), 208 (*n.*)
Bellerophon, ship (ii), 416, 424 (*n.*)
Benchesham, Surrey (ii), 457
Johanna, daughter of Walter de (ii), 453, 454, 457
Walter de (ii), 453
Benham, Suffolk (i), 175
Benjamyn, Richard (ii), 456
Bennet, Henry, first Baron Arlington (ii), 480 (and *n.*)
Bentham, Anthony (ii), 162
Rev. Joseph (ii), 162, 163, 166, 167
Beresford, Major-General (ii), 636
Lord William (ii), 583 (and *n.*)
Berghton, manor of, Hants (i), 175
Berkeley, Roger de (i), 74
Thomas (i), 325
Thomas of Coberley (i), 92, 97
Berkeley.—*Continued.*
Thomas of Coberley (2) (i), 92
Castle, Glouc. (i), 74
Berkeworth, Basilia, wife of Robert de (ii), 336
Robert de (ii), 336
Berking, Richard of, Abbot of Westminster (i), 152
Berkrols, Sir Roger (i), 204
"Berm," definition of (ii), 575 (*n.*)
Bermand, Essex (i), 175
Bernard, Henry (i), 102
Walter, son of Henry (i), 102
the Dane (ii), 655
Bernays, Rev. Leopold (ii), 310
Berreford, manor of (ii), 314 (and *n.*)
Berry, William, genealogy of Dabridgecourt by (i), 331; not authenticated, 331; his action against the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 331
Berschermer, ship (ii), 325
Berton, Suffolk (i), 175
Beatrice de, daughter of Thomas (i), 81
Thomas de (i), 81
Bertrand, Count (ii), 419 (*n.*), 420
Countess (ii), 419 (*n.*)
Berwick (i), 106, 107, 317; (ii), 160
Beverley (i), 144, 170, 195; (ii), 355
Minster, original foundation obscure (i), 190; rebuilt and refounded by St. John of Beverley, 190; visited by King Athelstan in 933, 190; generously endowed by Athelstan, 190; reverence for it displayed by William the Conqueror, 191; visited by Edward I., Henry IV., and Henry V., 191; the beauty of the present building, 191, 192; its architecture and shrines, etc., 192-193; monuments in, 193; bronze tablet to Colonel de Wend, 193; memorial window to Lieut. F. W. Herron, 193, 196
Provostship of (i), 178; a post of great influence, 188; origin of the office of provost, 188; bestowed as a reward for State services, 188; held by Thomas à Becket, 188, 189; list of provosts, 189
Bidassoa, River (ii), 594
Bideford, Bridge of (ii), 675 (and *n.*)
Bigland, Robert, historian of Gloucestershire (i), 85, 96, 130
Bigod, Sir Francis (ii), 372, 376, 379, 385
Sir Hugh (i), 163, 164, 166
John (ii), 372 (*n.*)
Roger, fifth Earl of Norfolk (ii), 372 (*n.*)
Billinghurst, William (afterwards Woodroffe) (i), 194
Bilsington, Manor of (i), 175
Monastery of (i), 164
East (i), 164
Binger, J. O. (ii), 321
Bingham, General Sir George (ii), 410, 415, 416, 422, 423, 424

Birch, Major H. (ii), 583, 584
Birch, W. de Gray (i), vi., 232, 234 (*n.*), 270, 309, 329 (*n.*), 338 (*n.*)
Bishops not peers of the realm (ii), 61 (*n.*)
Bisley, Hundred of (i), 99, 103
  Parish of (i), 86, 95
Biss, Edward (ii), 396
Blackwater (or Yellow Ford), near Armagh, battle at, 345, 346
Blackwood, John (ii), 21, 39; objected to as guardian to Thomas, second Lord Mansel, by reason of being a Scotsman, 39, 41 (*n.*)
Bladensburg, Battle of (ii), 596
Blaike, Thomas (ii), 370
Blaise, Bishop (ii), 59
Blakman, John (i), 260 (*n.*)
Blesse, —— (ii), 452
Blethin, son of Hubert (i), 210
Blideslaw, Hundred of (i), 100
Blokkesworth, Isolt, wife of Robert de (ii), 440
  Robert de (ii), 440
Blomefield, Thomas, historian of Norfolk (i), 81, 466
Blood, General Sir Bindon (ii), 586
Blorcheath, battle at (i), 262; curious sequel to, 262
Bloucaynel, John (i), 241
Blount, Lieut. Charles Burrell (ii), 293
  Sir Christopher (i), 351 (*n.*)
  Thomas, author of "Boscobel" (ii), 176 (and *n.*)
Bludder, Sir Thomas (i), 385
Blundell, Daniel (ii), 231, 245
Blythswood, Lady (ii), xiii.
Bockingtree, Hundred of, Essex (i), 175
Bodinam, William (ii), 357
Boer War (ii), 623
Bogg, James (i), 458
Bohun, Humphrey de (ii), 673
  Sir Humphry, Earl of Hereford (i), 163
  John de, Earl of Hereford (i), 85, 90
Bokeland (Buckland), Berks (i), 103
Bokyington, Devon (ii), 674
Boleyn, Queen Anne (ii), 358, 359
Bolt Head (i), 441
Bolton, William, Prior of Black Friars, Smithfield (i), 335 (*n.*)
Boncowes, Joan, daughter of John (ii), 435, 438, 445
  John (ii), 435, 438, 445
Bond, J. W. G. (ii), 405 (*n.*)
Bonetta, ship (1762) (ii), 532
Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury (i), 147, 148, 149, 156 (*n.*), 168
Boord, Sir Stephen (ii), 28
Bordeaux (i), 141; (ii), 409
Borgue, Lake (New Orleans) (ii), 597
Borough (Burroughs), Sir John (Garter) (ii), 219 (*n.*)
Boscobel, King Charles hides in the oak at, (ii), 178
Bossewell, John (i), 24
Bosworth Field, Battle of (ii), 272, 273, 275, 277, 278, 279, 280
Bottisham, Cambridge (ii), 56, 58
Bouchain (i), 329
Bougainville, Louis Antoine (ii), 528 (and *n.*)
Boulogne (i), 321, 322, 323; (ii), 72, 73
  Count of (i), 141
Bouquet, Colonel (ii), 531
Bourmont, Marshal de (ii), 660
Bourepos, Abbot of (i), 143
"Bovat" of land, definition of (ii), 337 (*n.*)
Bouverie-Pusey, family of (i), 104
Boviarton, Lordship of (i), 291
Bowen, family of (ii), 51, 52
  Charles ("unplaced") (ii), 51
  Charles, son of George (d. 1751) (ii), 51 (and *n.*), 52
  George (ii), 51
  Captain Thomas (ii), 636
Bowier (or Bowyer) (i), 328, 329
Bowes, Sir Jerome (i), 396
Boyes, Captain (i), 441
Boyle, Richard, first Earl of Cork (ii), 400 (and *n.*), 402
Boys, Nicholas (ii), 445
Boyville, Thomas (ii), 651, 652
Brabazon, Sir William (i), 299, 302
Bradenham, Surrey (ii), 455
Bradhurst, Augustus Maunsell (ii), 535, 536, 540, 544; his pedigree, 544
  Samuel (ii), 544
Bradley, A. G. (i), 242, 243
Bradwell, William (i), 194
Braemar (ii), 22
Brakynbery, Arthur (ii), 382, 383
Brand, Rev. John (i), 404
Braose, Agnes de (ii), 222
  John de (ii), 222, 229
  Richard de (i), 73
  William de (i), 73, 181, 221, 222, 229; (ii), 405
Brass River, Africa (ii), 711
Brassey, Albert (ii), 325
Bray, Thomas of Oxford (ii), 676
Braybeff, Geoffrey de (ii), 450
Brayton, Yorks., position of (ii), 367; church of, 367 (*n.*)
Bréche, —— (ii), 672
Brecknock (i), 94, 202, 205 (*n.*), 220, 280
  Priory (i), 61, 65
Bredgate, Captain (i), 363, 370
Brer, Simon (ii), 226
Bret, Captain Alexander (i), 432, 435
Breton, William de (i), 113
Bretons (i), 4, 5
Brewster, Christopher (ii), 392
Bridges, Sir Giles (ii), x.
  (Brydges), George, sixth Lord Chandos (ii), 9 (*n.*)
  John (ii), 216 (and *n.*), 218, 229
Bridport (ii), 304
Brightemston (Brighton) (ii), 182, 185

Brin y Beddan (Hill of Grace), (i), 202
Brind, Major James (ii), 505, 571
Bristol (i), 322, 433; (ii), 14, 446
  Benedictine, Priory at (i), 108
  Channel (i), 276, 410
  Siege of (ii), 171
Britannia, ship (ii), 630, 711
Brittel Place (i), 103
Britton Ferry (iii), 29; devolution of the estate, 30, 41, 162, 167
Broadwater (Bradwatre), Manor of (i), 178
  (Bradwatre), parish of (i), 73, 179
Brockton, Salop (i), 256
Brode, John (ii), 607
Broke, Richard (i), 316, 320
Brokton (Brockton), Salop (ii), 678
Brooke, Lord (i), 454 (*n.*)
Brooke, Ralph, York herald (i), 227, 228, 229, 233, 234, 239, 249, 259 (*n.*)
Broome, Thomas (ii), 102
Brown, Archdeacon (ii), 606
  Elizabeth (ii), 147; legatee under the will of Jane Symes, 149; on condition that she marries Dawkin Mansel, 149; which she does, 150
  Major (ii), 596
  Major W. Boyce (ii), 714
  William (ii), 147, 149
Browne, Sir Anthony (i), 340 (*n.*)
  Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony (i), 340 (*n.*)
  Gore (ii), 609
  General Sir Samuel James (ii), 581 (and *n.*), 582, 583, 585
  Sir William of Flushing (i), 363
Brudeford (Bridforth), Yorks., connection of Maunsells with (ii), 337; grant of weekly market and fair in, 337; 338, 339, 340, 344 (*bis*), 345, 351, 387, 388, 389
Bruges (ii), 197, 198
Brun, John le (i), 102
Brush, Lieut. Oliver (ii), 248
Brussels (ii), 197, 198
Brydges, Katherine, daughter of Sir Giles (i), 91
  Sir Giles (i), 325, 326, 327
  Anne, daughter of Sir Giles (i), 325; pedigree of, 326, 327
  (Bridges), Sir John (i), 328
  Sir Thomas (i), 325
Buckingham, George Villiers, Duke of (i), 412, 442, 448, 453, 455, 456, 457, 458, 460; (ii), 4, 158, 643
  Humphrey, first Duke of (1444), (i), 258, 273; (ii), 678 (and *n.*)
Buckby, Richard (ii), 277, 278
Bucke, Sir Peter (i), 370
Buckland, Priory of (ii), 445
Buddely, Wilts. (ii), 71
Buddle, Rev. T. (ii), 608
Budeford (Brudeford, Bridford, Bridforth), Yorks. (i), 80
Bullinger, Bartholomew (ii), 5
Bunyard, Isaac (glass maker) (i), 396, 400, 401, 405
Buonaparte, Jerome (ii), 636
Burbache (i), 82
Burdin, Bruno (ii), 467
Burgess, Sergeant (ii), 572, 573, 574
Burgh, Richard de, Earl of Ulster (ii), 475
  William de (ii), 333, 334
Burgon, J. W., Dean of Chichester (ii), 397
Burgos Cathedral (i), 156
  Siege of (ii), 409, 415, 657, 658 (*n.*)
Burke, Edmund (ii), 91
Burke, Sir Henry Farnham (Garter) (ii), 236
Burlay (Burley in Wharfedale), Yorks. (ii), 355; lands held there by Maunsells, 355
Burleigh, William Cecil, Lord Secretary of State (i), 340, 342; (ii), 265, 476
Burlimack, Mr. (i), 448
Burlings Islands, The (i), 426
Burnet, Gilbert, Bishop (ii), 42
Burr, Aaron (ii), 543 (and *n.*), 544
Burrell, Lieut. (ii), 596
  Mr. (i), 394
  Sir William (ii), 192
Burroughs, Mr. (ii), 38, 39
Burton, Leicester (i), 82
Bury St. Edmunds (ii), 42
Bussye (Bussey), Katherine, daughter of Sir Rawleigh, tablet to in Margam church (ii), 682
  (Bussey), Sir Rawleigh, tablet to in Margam church (ii), 682
Bute, Island of (i), 319, 320, 321
  Marquis of (ii), 637
Butler, Cornet Edward Gerald (ii), 293
  James (i), 302
  James, Earl of Ormond (i), 341, 345
  James, first Duke of Ormonde (ii), 202 (*n.*), 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 211 (and *n.*), 212, 213, 480 (and *n.*)
  Richard, Earl of Arran (or Aran) (ii), 202 (and *n.*), 205, 206
  Richard, Earl of Glengall (ii), 690 (and *n.*)
  Samuel (ii), 116 (*n.*)
  Thomas (ii), 728
  Thomas, Earl of Ossory (ii), 211, 213
Button, John, nephew of Sir Thomas (i), 416; his account of the Algiers expedition, 423-441, 442, 444, 453
  Captain (afterwards Sir), Thomas (i), 393; his marriage, 407; commands expedition to discover the North-west Passage, 407; date of sailing, 408; names islands after himself, 408; names an island after Sir Robert Mansel, 408; sails across Hudson's Bay, 409; disappointed by land ahead, and names the spot "Hope's-check," 409; winters on Nelson River, with much sickness among the crews, 409; explores Hudson's Bay, fails in his object, and returns to England, 409; a small bay named after him, 410; appointed Admiral on the

Button.—*Continued.*
coast of Ireland, 410; knighted by the Lord Deputy, 410; takes part in the Algiers Expedition under Sir Robert Mansel, in command of the *Rainbow*, 415, 421, 441, 444; undefined injury done to him by Sir Robert Mansel, 452, 453; resumes his command in the Irish Sea, 453; on the Council of War and a Navy Commission, 453; his death, 453, 454, 458
William, Bishop of Bath and Wells (i), 152, 156
Button's Bay (Hudson's Bay) (i), 410
Bygod (Bigod), Hugh le (i), 182
Byron, George Lord (the poet) (ii), 61

"Cabal" Ministry, the (ii), 239
Cade, Jack (*alias* Mortimer) (i), 261 (*n.*)
Cadell, son of Griffith (ii), 93
Cadiz (i), 394, 422, 443
Expedition against (i), 350-352, 397, 466; (ii), 666
Caerleon (or Kaerlyun) Abbey of (i), 212
Cæsar, Sir Julius (i), 380
Cairo (i), 78
Calais (i), 350, 372
Calcraft, Lieut. Thomas Granby (ii), 293
Calder, Sir Robert (ii), 730
Calerie (?) (i), 430
Cales (?) (i), 449
Calvert, General Sir Harry (ii), 301 (*n.*), 304
Cambrai (ii), 285, 287, 290, 291, 292, 294, 302
Cambridge, ship (ii), 532, 533 (*n.*)
Camden, John, historian (i), 220
Cameron, General (ii), 605
Campbell, Sir Colin (afterwards Lord Clyde) (ii), 579, 580, 581 (and *n.*)
Colonel George (ii), 574
John (i), 339
Lord (i), 164
Campden (or Chipping Campden), Gloucester (ii), 671 (and *n.*)
Canada, conquest of (ii), 530
Canary Islands (ii), 324
Canford, Manor of (ii), 304
Cansfield, Sir John (ii), 166
Cantelupe, William de (i), 234
Canterbury (ii), 422
Archbishop of (i), 163, 211
Priory of Holy Trinity at (ii), 655
"Cantred," definition of meaning (i), 256 (*n.*)
Canute, King (i), 104
Cape of Good Hope (ii), 324, 325
Cape Verde Islands (ii), 324
Cappis, Dorothy (ii), 447
William (ii), 447
Caradoc, son of Jestyn (Lord of Aven (i), 204
of Llancarvan (i), 95, 205 (*n.*)
Cardiff (i), 203, 207, 287, 323, 347; (ii), 11 (*n.*), 47, 169
Castle (ii), 162, 163, 173
Cardigan (i), 280
Cardinwell, William de (ii), 674
Care, John (i), 312
Careless (or Carlos), Colonel (ii), 178
Carew, Castle of (i), 273, 275; great tournament at, 280, 281; ancient cress near, 280; 282, 283, 288
Sir Edmond (i), 280
Lord (i), 454 (*n.*)
Carleton, Sir Dudley (i), 362, 365 (*n.*), 377, (*n.*), 411, 412, 413, 413 (*n.*), 418, 454
Hall (or South Hall), Norfolk, Manor of (ii), 668
Mr. (ii), 197, 198
Carmarthen (i), 255, 266, 278, 279, 280, 463; (ii), 93, 172
Church of St. Peter at (i), 282; monument in (ii), 691-693
Carmichael, Lieut. John (ii), 411
Sergeant (ii), 572, 573, 574
Carnarvon, Henry Howard Herbert, Earl of (ii), 307 (*n.*), 314
Carne, arms of family of (ii), 11 (*n.*)
of Nash and Cowbridge, pedigree of the family of (App. V.) (i), 496, 497
Edward, of Ewenny; his unfortunate life (ii), 11 (*n.*), 109
Edward, of Nash (ii), 11 (*n.*)
Martha, daughter of Edward, wife of Sir Edward Mansel, fourth baronet (ii), 11 (*n.*)
Carney, —— (ii), 402
Carow, Mr. (i), 323
Carr, Canon Owen (ii), viii.
Robert, Earl of Somerset (ii), 2 (and *n.*)
Carren, Nicholas de (ii), 456
Carrickfergus (i), 341, 342, 343, 344, 345
Carter, Francis (ii), 451
John (ii), 692 (and *n.*)
Carthagena (i), 427, 431
"Carucate," definition of (ii), 337 (*n.*)
Carey, W. J. (ii), 74
Cary, Lord (i), 457
William of Clovelly (ii), 31
Cary's Swan's Nest, Cape (i), 409
"Case of Monopolies," the (i), 397
Castell, John (ii), 261, 270
Cateau (le) (ii), 287, 288, 290, 291, 305, 306
Cathcart, Viscount (ii), 637
Cavagnati, Sir Louis (ii), 548 (*n.*)
Cave, Anthony (ii), 148
Captain Eusabey (i), 425, 432
Judith (ii), 222 (*n.*)
Caverton, John de (i), 76, 77
Cawkwell, W. (ii), 320
Cecil, Sir Edward (i), 434 (and *n.*)
Robert, first Earl of Salisbury (i), 341, 345, 361, 362, 363, 388 (and *n.*)
Cecily (Cecilia), daughter of Edward IV. (i), 274, 275
Cellier, Mrs., concerned in the Meal Tub Plot (ii), 207, 208, 209, 210
Celtic, ship (ii), 711

"Cenomani," description of (ii), xiii. (*n.*)
Centurion, ship (i), 425, 433, 435
Cerbère, French ship (ii), 246 (*n.*)
Cerberus, ship (ii), 636
Chacepork (or Chacepore), Peter (i), 149, 156 (*n.*), 164; (ii), 453
Chalgrove Field, Battle of (ii), 161 (*n.*)
Chaloner, Mr. (ii), 370
Chamberlain, John (i), 362, 365 (*n.*), 411, 412, 413, 418
Chamberlains of city, duties of (ii), 390 (*n.*)
Chamberlayne, William (mate) (ii), 659
Champnowne, Sir Philip (ii), 7 (and *n.*)
Chandler, Professor (ii), 317
Chantries, survey of (i), 324; the term explained, 324 (*n.*)
Chapman, John (ii), 434
  Robert le (ii), 650
Chappuis, French General (ii), 288, 289, 290
Chapuys, German ambassador (i), 297, 303; (ii), 381, 382
Charlbury, Oxford (ii), 676
Charles I. (i), 455, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463; (ii), v., 4, 9 (*n.*), 47; abuses permitted to his own enrichment, 137; his progressive tyrannies, 158; his indifference to the rights of his subjects, 158; arbitrarily dissolves two first Parliaments, 158; makes some concessions to third Parliament, 158; evades the Petition of Rights and refuses to summon Parliament, 158, 159; consequent increase of abuses, 159; the "Ship Money," 159; once more convenes the "Short Parliament," 160; makes a futile attack on the Scots, 160; convenes the "Long Parliament," 160; raises his standard at Nottingham, the signal for Civil War, 160; 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 170, 174, 173, 174, 178, 437, 479
Charles II. (i), 170, 467; (ii), 14, 42, 86, 117; his flight after the Battle of Worcester, numerous accounts of 176; escapes from the tower, 177; proposed flight to Scotland abandoned, 177; disguises himself to go to London, 177; hides in woods at Boscobel, 177; incident in the oak-tree, 178; travels as William Jackson, a servant, 178; recognised by a butler, whom he confides in, 178; arrives at Trent in Dorset, 178; fails to get a ship at Lyme Regis or Southampton, 178; has many narrow escapes, 179; goes to Heale House, Salisbury, 179; incident at Hambledon, 183; arrives at Brighton, 185; recognised by Captain Tettersell, 186; and by the landlord of the inn, 187; gets away safely from Shoreham, and lands at Fécamp, 187; 195, 198, 244, 616 (*n.*), 678
Charles, Archduke of Austria (ii), 288
Charles V., Emperor of Germany (i), 297, 311
Charles XIII., King of Sweden (ii), 637
Charleye, Prior of (ii), 651
Charlotte, Queen of George III. (ii), 91
Charlton Kings, Gloucester (i), 90, 92, 93; (ii), 325, 670
Charlton Park (ii), 325
Charney (i), 104
Chatham (i), 379, 394, 460
  Islands (ii), 606 (*n.*)
  William Pitt, Earl of (ii), 541, 542
"Chatham Chest," the (i), 383
Chatham, ship (ii), 251
Chatillon, Guy de (ii), 662 (*n.*)
Chancovy (or Chaucombe), Aungur de (i), 81; (ii), 468
Chelmsford (ii), 655
Chenab, River (ii), 545
Chenethur, son of Herbert (i), 210
Chenwrec, son of Herbert (i), 210
Chepstow (i), 273
Chesney, Lieut. George (ii), 567
Chester (i), 319
  Alice Charlotte, daughter of Frederick James (i), 195
  Sir Anthony (ii), 221, 222
  Charlotte Ellen (Alice in text) (i), 194
  Ellen Charlotte (i), 194
  Frances Walter, daughter of Frederick James, wife of Colonel C. A. Maunsell (i), 196
  Francis James (ii), 721
  Frederick James (i), 194
  Henry (i), 194
  Henry Morris (i), vii., 194
  William (ii), 222 (*n.*)
Chesterton, Cambridge (ii), 56
Chetwynde, Joan (ii), 651, 652
  William (ii), 651, 652
Chichehull, Master John de, Archdeacon of London (i), 172
Chicheley, Bucks. (ii), 216, 223, 652
  Agnes (i), 274, 276; (ii), 111
  Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury (i), 274, 276; (ii), 111, 452
  John (i), 276
  Thomas (i), 276; (ii), 452
  William (i), 276
Chichester (ii), 181, 182, 183, 191, 192, 193, 194, 197, 200, 665
  Sir Arthur, Lord Deputy in Ireland (ii), 232, 233
  Sir John (i), 342, 343, 344, 345
  Lord (i), 454 (*n.*), 457
Chidley, Captain John (i), 425
Childewick, Sir Geoffrey de (i), 76, 110, 118, 119
Childerston, Manor of (Kent) (i), 83
Chilianwala, battle of (ii), 551, 561 (and *n.*)
Chipps, John (ii), 626, 631
  Mary (ii), 626, 631
Chirche, John (i), 261 (and *n.*)

Choke, George (ii), 434, 435
Margaret (ii), 434
Nicholas (ii), 434, 435
Sir Richard (ii), 434
William (ii), 434
Cholmondeley, Reginald (i), 101
Christchurch College, Oxford (ii), 149
Christian, Admiral Sir Hugh (ii), 409, 410
Christian IV., King of Denmark (i), 379
Chronica de Mailros, Comments upon Sir John Maunsell in (i), 172
Chubb, Harry (ii), 321
Churchill, John, Duke of Marlborough (ii), 18
Sir John (Master of the Rolls) (ii), 100
Churchill River (Hudson's Bay (i), 410
Church Missionary Society (ii), 603
Cistercian order of monks, origin of (i), 198
Citeaux, Abbey of (i), 205 (*n.*)
Abbot of (i), 215
Ciudad Rodrigo, Siege of (ii), 409
Civil war, deplorable attributes of (ii), 160, 161; involving family feuds, 161
Clairvaulx, Abbey of (i), 205 (*n.*)
Bernard, Abbot of (i), 213, 214
Monks of (i), lands granted to, 205
Clancvowe, Philip (i), 100
Clansey, Hugh (ii), 400 (*n.*), 402
Clare, Gilbert de (i), 80; Earl of Gloucester (ii), 471, 472
Sir Richard, Earl of Gloucester (i), 163
Clarendon, Wilts, a Royal manor (ii), 673; "Mansell's Chamber" in, 673, 674
Edward Hyde, Earl of (ii), 106
Clark, Dr. (ii), 243
Geo. Thomas (ii), 204, 205 (*n.*), 213, 219, 228, 229, 230, 239, 240, 241, 269 (*n.*), 270, 349, 391, 464; (ii), 5, 30 (*n.*), 34 (*n.*), 48, 49, 51 (and *n.*), 214
Clarke, Christopher (ii), 397
Lieut. E. (ii), 720
Master Edward (i), 434
Seymour (ii), 320
Clausel, Marshal (ii), 657
Clavell Pedigree (ii), 408; arms of family, 408
George (ii), 407, 408
John, a gambler and highwayman (ii), 406; condemned to death, but pardoned by King Charles I., 407; his "Recantation," 407
Margaret (ii), 407, 408
Roger (ii), 407
Sir William (ii), 401, 402, 405; knighted for his services in Tyrone Rebellion, 406; in trouble with Sir Robert Mansel, 406; his tomb with inscription in Kimmeridge church, 406, 407
Claybonn, Mr. (ii), 727
Clement, Maud, daughter of William (i), 256
William (i), 256
"Clericus," interpretation of (i), 135, 136
Clerk, Robert (ii), 227
Clerkenwell, Sir Rhys Mansel's house in (i), 325
Cleveland, Duchess of (i), 11, 12
Earl of (ii), 166
Cliffe, Frederick Charles (i), 222, 223
Clifton, Somerset (ii), 672
Clive, Lord (ii), 152, 595 (*n.*)
"Clove," definition of (ii), 661 (*n.*)
Clowes, Sir W. Laird (i), 353, 354; (ii), 535 (*n.*)
Clynton, Lord (i), 316
Coats Island (i), 409
Coberley, Manor of (i), 325
Cobham, Lord (i), 315, 363
Coburg, Prince of (ii), 282, 291
Cochrane, Senator (of Canada) (ii), 618
Cock, Elizabeth (ii), 174
Cockayne, Andreas Edward (ii), 261 (*n.*), 208, 273, 696, 697
Cockburn, Admiral Sir George (ii), 418
Coghlan, Jeremiah (ii), 246 (*n.*)
Cokayne (Cokeine, Cockain, Cockayne, Cockaine, Cokaine), family of ancient origin (ii), 200, 261; tradition dating back to the Conquest, 261; manor of in Essex, 261; its location, 261; monuments in Ashbourne church, 261, 262, 263; in Youlgreave church, 263
Sir Aston (ii), 261; lines addressed to John Cokaine, 261; his parentage, 266; his birth and education, 266; enters the Inns of Court "for fashion's sake," 269; went to Cambridge, received complimentary M.A. degree of Oxford, 266 (*n.*); a learned man, much addicted to verse, 269; "a perfect boon fellow," 269; his plays, poems and epigrams, 267; well expressed but often coarse, 267; poetic description of his travels, 267; exchanges complimentary epigrams with Thomas Bancroft, 267; his right to the title of baronet, 268; suffers loss for his loyalty to his religion and his king, 268; sells his estates and dies in lodgings, 268, 269
Borlase, sixth and last Viscount Cullen (ii), 271, 272, 275
Brien, second Viscount Cullen (ii), 270; called before the Council for accepting a challenge to a duel, 270; his mother intervenes and he is liberated, 270; story of an alleged incident at his wedding, 270, 271
Sir Brien, K.B.E. (ii), 226, 272
Caroline Eliza (ii), 230, 271; granted precedence as daughter of a viscount, 272; 278
Cecilia, wife of Sir John (d. 1372) (ii), 262
Charles, son of Sir William, monument to in St. Paul's Cathedral (ii), 693
Charles, first Viscount Cullen (ii), 270 (and *n.*)
Charles, fifth Viscount Cullen (ii), 275
Dorothy, wife of Sir Thomas, monument to in Ashbourne church (ii), 695
Edmund, son of Sir John (d. 1404) (ii), 262, 263

Cokayne.—*Continued.*
Francis, son of Sir Thomas (d. 1538) (ii), 262, 263
Francis (living 1573) (ii), 273 (*n.*)
George, agent of East India Company in Borneo (ii), 272; his complaints of his associates, 272; murdered by pirates, 272; his parentage uncertain, 273
George of Ballidon (ii), 273 (and *n.*)
(formerly Adams), George Edward (i), vii., 95, 128; (ii), 223 (and *n.*), 268 assumes name of Cokayne, 271; his long connection with the College of Arms, 271; his peerage and baronetage, 271; his great knowledge and industry in compiling them, 271, 272; his death, 272
Hon. Georgiana (ii), 231, 271; granted precedence as daughter of a viscount, 272
Joan, wife of Sir John (ii), 693 (*n.*)
John (1150) (ii), 262
Sir John (d. 1372) (ii), 262; monument to in Ashbourne church, 695
John, son of Sir John (d. 1372); buys Bury-Hatley estate, and changes name to Cokayne-Hatley (ii), 274; Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 274; but not a knight, 274
Sir John (d. 1447) (ii), 262, 263, 693 (*n.*)
Sir John (d. 1505) (ii), 697
John, son of Sir John (d. 1505) (ii), 262, 263
Sir John of Ashbourne (i), 339
Mary, wife of Sir William, monument to in St. Paul's Cathedral (ii), 693
Mary, daughter of Sir William (ii), 269
Mary Anne, daughter of Hon. William (ii), 271
Matilda Sophia, daughter of Hon. William, granted precedence as daughter of a viscount (ii), 272
Thomas, son of John (d. 1488) (ii), 262, 263, 697
Sir Thomas, son of Thomas (d. 1537); knighted at Lille by Henry VIII. (ii), 262; 263, 264
Thomas of Ashbourne (ii), 266
Sir Thomas, son of Francis (d. 1592) (ii), 262, 263; knighted in Scotland, 264 (and *n.*); his "Treatise of Hunting," 264, 265, 266; at the attempt to relieve Haddington, 264; one of the escort to Mary Queen of Scots, 265; subscribed towards defence against the Spanish Armada, 265; 695, 696, 697
William, father of Sir William (ii), 273 (*n.*)
Sir William, Lord Mayor of London: his derivation (ii), 269; a prominent man, 269; on the Council of Merchant Adventurers and East India Company, 269; entertains King James I., and is knighted, 269; *fête* at the marriage of his daughter, 269; purchases fine estates, including Rushton Hall, 270 (and *n.*); his association with old Welsh families, 270 (*n.*); 693, 694
William, cousin to Sir William (ii), 270 (*n.*)
Hon. William (ii), 271, 272, 275, 278
Estates, devolution of (ii), 274
Cokayne-Hatley (formerly Bury-Hatley), estate of (ii), 274; remained in possession of Cokaynes for three hundred years, then passed to the family of Cust, 274
Coke, Sir John (i), 452 (*n.*), 436, 461; (ii), 642
"Coket" or "Cocket," definition of (ii), 661 (*n.*)
Colby Moor, Battle at (ii), 172
Colchester (ii), 656
Colden, Cadwallader (ii), 541 (and *n.*)
Cole, Captain (ii), 400
William, antiquary (i), 105
College of Arms (i), 17, 22, 228
Collins, John (ii), 272
Rev. John (ii), 309
Lieut. Richard (ii), 411
Collinson, John (historian of Somerset) (i), 63
Collingwood, Lord (ii), 730
"Columbarium," or dovecote at Oxwich and Penrice Castles (i), 227
Columbine, ship (ii), 606, 607
Columbra, Port (i), 430
Colville, Joan (ii), 344, 345
Philip de (ii), 344
Conib Quynton, county Cumberland (i), 80
"Committee of Grievances" (i), 397
"Commote," definition of (i), 256 (*n.*)
Compton, Sir Thomas (i), 380
Compton (Hants) Manor of (ii), 467, 468
Compostello, shrine of St. James at (i), 156
Comry (Conny), Daniel (ii), 729
Nicholas (ii), 221
William (ii), 221
Concet, —— (ii), 377
Condorier, Jean, Mayor of La Rochelle (i), 104, 105
Congham, Norfolk (i), 89
Congreve, Colonel (ii), 289
Connaught (ii), 234
Constable, Charles (ii), 459
James (ii), 459
Sir Marmaduke (ii), 376 (*n.*)
Sir Robert (ii), 376 (and *n.*), 377
Constable-Maxwell, Gwendolen (ii), 376 (*n.*)
Marmaduke, eleventh Lord Herries (ii), 376 (*n.*)
Constance, daughter of Pedro, King of Castile (ii), 350 (*n.*)
Constant Reformation, ship (i), 424, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 439, 440
Constantine, Siege of (ii), 657, 658 (*n*)
Constantinople (ii), 253
Contesse Thorpe, Leicester (i), 82
Converline, ship (i), 424, 436

Conway, Edward Viscount (i), 454 (*n.*), 456, (ii), 642
Edward, first Earl of (ii), 205 (and *n.*), 245 (and *n.*)
Conyers, Sir John (i), 267
Cooch, Joshua (ii), 327
Cook, Sir Anthony (ii), 107
Elizabeth (ii), 107
Captain James (the navigator) (ii), 606 (*n.*)
Cook's Islands (ii), 606 (*n.*)
Cooke, Katherine (ii), 435, 447
Cookhill (or Cokehill), Worcester (ii), 667, 668 (and *n.*)
Cooper, Vincent (ii), 28
Corbet, John (i), 380
Thomas (ii), 458
Corbett, Sir Julian (i), 452 (*n.*), 464
Cordell, Sir William (ii), 100
Coren (or Curwen), Archdeacon of Oxford (ii), 379
Cork (ii), 234, 416
Corke (Cork), Earl of (ii), 727
Cornwall, Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of (i), 73; (ii), 337 (and *n.*)
Coruuna (ii), 353, 354
Cory, Thomas (ii), 25
Cosgrove Hall (i), 25; devolution of estate of (ii), 329
Cosin, John Bishop of Durham (ii), 212 (and *n.*)
Cotentin, Province of (i), 6
Cotterell, Edward (i), 63
Mary, daughter of Edward (i), 63
Cottington, Francis Lord (ii), 31 (*n.*)
Cotton, Mrs. (ii), 178
Sir Robert, (i), 380, 395
"Counterscarp," definition of (ii), 533 (*n.*)
Court, Henry (ii), 394
Courthope, William (ii), 128
Courtman, John (ii), 241, 243, 244 (and *n.*)
Catherine, wife of Robert Maunsell (ii), 217, 218, 229, 230
Coutances (i), 5
Bishop of (ii), 440
Covert, Sir John (ii), 458
Coward, Robert Shum; his assumption of the name of Mansel (i), 33
Cowbridge (i), 305
Cowper, Nicholas (ii), 648
Coytdy (Coyty), Lordship of (i), 203
Manor of (i), 256
Crabbe, George the poet (ii), 63, 64 (and *n.*), 65; Bishop Mansel's letter to him, 64; 466, 467 (and *n.*)
Cradock, Lady Katherine (Gordon), wife of Sir Matthew (i), 288, 289; monument to in St. Mary's church, Swansea, 698, 699
Sir Matthew (or Mathias) (i), 270 (*n.*), 283; guardian of Rhys Mansel, 284; his first marriage, 284; variations of his christian name, 285; authority for his marriage, 285; discrepancies as to the date of his knighthood, 286, 287, 288;
Cradock.—*Continued.*
commands a ship of the Navy, named after himself, 287; probably took part in sea operations at the time of Flodden Field, 288; his issue by his first marriage, 288; his second marriage, 288; his death, 289; monument in St. Mary's Church, Swansea, to him and his second wife, 289; probably erected during his lifetime, 289, 291; (ii), 311; monument to in St. Mary's Church, Swansea, 698, 699
Margaret, daughter of Sir Matthew (i), 288; (ii), 270 (*n.*)
Philip (ii), 283
Craig, Sir James Henry (ii), 286, 287 (*n.*)
Crane, ship (i), 351
Crayford, Kent (ii), 20, 25, 27, 691
Aphra, daughter of Sir William (ii), 230, 235
Sir William (ii), 230, 235
Crécy, Battle of (ii), 651
Crescent, ship (ii), 635, 636
Cressoner, Robert (ii), 656
William (ii), 656
Cressy, Sir William (i), 260
Creswell, Thomas (ii), 648
Crewkerne, —— (ii), 78
Elizabeth (ii), 78
Elizabeth, daughter of Henry (ii), 90
Henry (ii), 90
Susan (ii), 88
Crimean War, the, incidents in (ii), 588-592
Croft, Richard de, daughter of, wife of John Whittington (i), 62
Cromer, Archbishop (i), 296
Cromhale, Richard de (i), 102
Cromwell, Henry (ii), 236 (and *n.*)
Oliver (i), 231; (ii), 176, 182 (*n.*), 452
Thomas, Lord (i), 216, 217 (*n.*), 299, 302, 305, 332; (ii), 356, 357, 360, 362, 363, 368, 369, 371, 379, 385
Walter (ii), 360 (*n.*)
Crookhorne, Henry (ii), 80
Margaret (ii), 80
Crossbows, Ancient (i), 230
Crouchley, Lieut. (ii), 596
Crowcombe, Somerset (ii), 445
Crowhurst (i), 193
Croxley, Richard, Abbot of Westminster (i), 151, 152
Croxton Abbey, Leicester (ii), 381 (and *n.*)
Croydon, Connection of Maunsells with (i), 82; (ii), 452, 453, 454
Croyil, Bertram de (i), 159, 176
Crumpe, Henry (i), 269
Cuba, Booty captured at, in 1762 (ii), 535 (*n.*)
Culcreton (Culkerton, Colcortone), Gloucester (i), 101, 102
Cullen, Captain Thomas (ii), 239
Cumbe, John de la (i), 103
Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of (ii), 525 (and *n.*)

Cunningham, George (ii), 248
Curry, Mr. (ii), 64
Cuthelston, Hundred of (ii), 647
Cyclops, ship (ii), 658, 659

Dabridgecourt, Family of (i), 329; pedigree of, 330
  Anne, daughter of John, wife of Philip Mansel of Llandewy (i), 330; her courageous conduct at the attack on Oxwich Castle, 337; is mortally injured by a stone flung by Watkyn ap Watkyn, and dies three days later, 337, 338
  Cecilia, daughter of John, third wife of Sir Rhys Mansel (i), 329; date of her marriage, 332; lady-in-waiting to Queen Mary, 332; in high favour with the queen, 332; her letters to Cromwell about her husband, 302, 304, 332; attends the queen's coronation in 1553, 332; the queen's New Year gift to her, 333; her meeting with Sir Rhys Mansel, 333; her death and account of her funeral; the queen sends Lady Petre to represent her; buried in St. Bartholomew's church, Smithfield, 334, 335
  George (i), 330
  Joan, daughter of Sir John (i), 330
  John (i), 302
  Sir John, son of Sir Sanchet (i), 330
  John (i) (d. 1431) (i), 330
  John (d. 1543) (ii), 330, 331
  Sir John, son of Nicholas (i), 330
  Nicholas, son of Sir Sanchet (i), 330
  Sir Nicholas (i), 329; knighted by Edward III., 329, 330
  Sir Sanchet, "Founder" of the Order of the Garter (i), 329, 330
  Thomas (i), 330
  Thomas, son of Thomas (i), 330
  Thomas, brother of John (i), 331
  Thomas (d. 1601) (i), 331
Dainty, ship (i), 416
D'Alençon, Duke of (ii), 477
Dalhousie, James Andrew Ramsay, tenth Earl of (ii), 153, 154, 551
Dalkey (i), 294
Dalway, Captain (ii), 148
Daly, James (ii), 620
  Maria Fortye, daughter of James (ii), 620
Damsels, Castle of (i), 158
Danby, Francis (ii), 339
  Sir Thomas (ii), 339
Dangerfield (or Willoughby), Thomas (ii), 207 (and *n.*); his connection with the Meal Tub Plot, 207-210; his death, 211
Danhurst, John (ii), 456
  Thomazia, wife of John (ii), 456
Dansey, James C. (i), 27
Darcy, Sir Arthur (ii), 368, 370, 371
  Sir George (ii), 367, 368, 369, 371, 377, 378, 379
  Dorothy, wife of Sir George (ii), 379
Darcy.—*Continued.*
  Thomas, Lord (ii), 367 (and *n.*), 368, 376, 378, 379
Dardys, Thomas (ii), 173
Darell, Dame Mary (afterwards Fortescue) (i), 177, 327
  Rev. William (i), 175, 176
Darrington (Darthyngton) church; chantry founded in for the souls of Thomas and Agnes Maunsell (ii), 346, 347; report of the commission on chantries (1546), 347; curious error of the commissioners, 347, 348; chapel to the Blessed Virgin erected in 1396, 349, 350; site of the Maunsell chantry, 350; Scargill and Stapleton chapels in, 350; curious crucifix in, 350, 351
Dartmouth, William Legge, second Earl of (ii), 541 (and *n.*)
  William Heneage Legge, sixth Earl of (ii), 648
Dash, Thomas (ii), 216 (*n.*)
David I., King of Scotland (i), 47
Davies, Charles (ii), 248
  Rev. J. D. (i), 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 230, 231, 269; (ii), 30, 40 (*n.*), 41 (*n.*), 377
  Dr. John (ii), 6 (*n.*)
  W. (i), 284, 285, 286
Dawkin, family of (ii), 51, 139; ancient descent, 145; derivation, 145; pedigree, 146, 147
  George (ii), 141, 144
  Hopkyn (i), 283
  Richard, son of Colonel Rowland (ii), 145
  Colonel Rowland (ii), 145
  William (i), 283; (ii), 129, 140, 142, 144, 145
  William (?) (ii), 143; apocryphal statement of his marriage with Margaretta Mansel, 140, 144
Dawney, John (ii), 39
Dax (i), 141
Deacon, John (ii), 80
  Mary (ii), 80
De Gat, Cape (i), 427, 439
Dehybarth (ii), 201
De la Mare of Gower, pedigree of (i), 229
  Of Oxwich (i), 228; pedigree of, 229
  Alice, daughter of Sir Thomas (i), 330
  Alys (i), 194
  Bernard (i), 194
  Sir Thomas (i), 330
Delaryver, Thomas (ii), 384
Delhi (ii), 563 (*n.*), 564, 565; incidents during the siege of, 566-578
"Demesne," definition of (ii), 338 (*n.*)
"Denarius," value of (ii), 672 (*n.*)
Denmark, King of (i), 455
Derby (ii), 265, 269
  Henry (son of John of Gaunt), Earl of (afterwards King Henry IV.) (ii), 348 (and *n.*), 349
Dermot, King of Leinster (i), 292; (ii), 481

Derryvillane (ii), 229, 230, 234
Desire, ship (ii), 422
Despenser, Alianora, wife of Hugh le (i), 205
Hugh le (i), 205, 206, 213 (*n.*)
Hugh le (son of Hugh) (i), 205
Deulacresse, brother of Simon de (i), 182
Devereux, Robert, Earl of Essex (i), 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356 (and *n.*), 362
Sir Walter (i), 263
Devonshire, Duchess of (ii), 92
Dewhurst, Samuel (i), 89
Diadem, ship (ii), 630
Dickson, General Sir Collingwood (ii), 588
Dickenson, Mary (ii), 648
Digby, Sir John (i), 415
Sir Kenelm (i), 461
Simon (i), 459
Diggle, Elizabeth Frances (ii), 394
Lenora (ii), 394
Digges, Sir Dudley (ii), 2
Dimmick, Major (ii), 625
Dimock Parva, Gloucester (i), 86
Dingley, Thomas of Southampton (ii), 10
Dineley (or Dingley), Thomas; accompanies the Duke of Beaufort in his "progress" (ii), 10; his description of Margam Abbey, etc., 10-13; his profuse classical allusions, 12; 101
Diomed, ship (ii), 636, 637
Discovery, ship (i), 407
Disraeli, Benjamin (ii), 318
Dixon, Captain (ii), 657
Robert (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Dixson (or Dyeson) (Sir), John (ii), 380, 381
Doderidge, Sir John (i), 380
Doddeworth (i), 82
Dodge, Captain (i), 441
Dol (i), 6
Domesbourne, Alexander de (i), 86
Dominica, Island of (ii), 531 (and *n.*)
"Dominus," "Domina," Lord or Lady of the Manor (ii), 342 (*n.*)
"Donative" benefice, definition of (ii), 405 (*n.*)
Donegal (ii), 233
Donnalong, Ireland (ii), 233
Dore, Abbey of (i), 212
John (ii), 149
Dorset, Marquis of (i), 258
Douglas, —— Presbyterian preacher (ii), 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207
William, third Earl of Queensberry (ii), 204 (and *n.*)
Dover (i), 74, 322; (ii), 627
Castle, Constable of (i), 175-177, 363, 364
Mary, Countess of, formerly wife of Sir William Cokayne (ii), 270 (*n.*)
Downman, Captain Hugh (ii), 636
Dragon, ship (ii), 532, 533 (*n.*)
"Drake" (or "Dragon") (ii), 166; definition of, 166 (*n.*)
Drake, Sir Francis (ii), 232 (and *n.*)
John (i), 458
William (ii), 669
Drew, Thomas (ii), 139
Droitvich (ii), 667
Drokensford, Bishop John de (ii), 442
Druid, ship (ii), 627 (*n.*)
Drury, Henry (ii), 41
Jane, daughter of Henry (ii), 41
Dryffryn (i), 266, 267, 268, 269
Drysiwn (i), 266
Dublin (i), 299, 300, 341; (ii), 603
Council (i), 293, 296, 300, 302
Du Cange (French antiquary) (i), 135, 136, 207 (*n.*)
Ducke, Margaret, wife of Edward Mansel of Swansea (ii), 89, 90, 138, 139 (and *n.*)
Richard (ii), 90, 138
Duckett, Thomas (ii), 102
Dudley (i), 74
Priory (Worcester) (i), 69
John, Viscount Lisle (i), 297, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315
Dugdale, Sir William (i), 95, 101, 199, 204
Dulverton, Somerset (ii), 415
Dumbarton (i), 319
Castle (i), 320
Du Moulin, Gabriel (i), 50, 61
Duncan, Admiral Sir James (ii), 324, 325 (*n.*)
Sergeant (ii), 577
Dundalk (i), 294
Dunkirk (i), 364, 379
Dunluce Castle (i), 342 (*n.*)
Duntesborne (i), 90
John Alexander de (i), 87
Alexander de (i), 92
Dupont, Comines (i), 277
Duppa, Master John (i), 431
Durham, Bishop of (i), 106
Castle of (i), 113
Dutton (Button?), Sir Thomas (i), 454
Duy, David ap Res (i), 283
Duyvenboord (Dutch), Admiral (i), 351
Dwyer, Captain (ii), 576
Dwnn, family of (ii), 161
Griffith (i), 255
John (i), 263, 266
Dynaspowys, Castle of (i), 203
Dynevor, Lordship of (i), 255
Dynes, John (i), 491

EARLY (Erleigh, Harley), Sir Henry (i), App. I. (ii), 443
East India Company, The (i), 497; (ii) 269, 272
East Orchard, Manor of (i), 204
Eborall, C. W. (ii), 320
Eccle (i), 164, 175
Eddeston (or Eddirson) (i), 82
Eddison, Elias (i), 82
Manor of (i), 82
Edge Hill, Battle of (ii), 171
Edinburgh (i), 106, 317, 318; (ii), 264, 697
Edmondes, Sir Clement (i), 491; (ii), 469
Edmunds, Captain Joseph (ii), 630
Edward the Confessor, King (i), 2, 3

Edward I. (i), 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 105-107, 171, 230; (ii), 216, 354, 355 (n.), 441, 451, 475, 654, 670
Edward II. (i), 83, 86, 87, 171, 239; (ii), 145, 228, 354, 652
Edward III. (i), xl., 53, 83, 91, 92, 103, 207, 329; (ii), 48, 228, 463, 649 (and n.), 651, 655
Edward IV. (i), 267, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275
Edward VI. (i), 62, 217, 230, 308, 310, 311, 324, 334 (n.); (ii), 264
Edward of Woodstock (the Black Prince) (ii), 649 (and n.)
  Son of Henry III. (i), 146, 156, 161, 165, 168
  Son of Henry VI. (i), 266
  Son of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester (i), 213 (n.)
Edwardes, Lieut. (afterwards Sir), Herbert (ii), 547, 548, 549
Egerton, Captain Charles (i), 341, 342, 345
  Major-General (ii), 172
Eglionby, Mr. (i), 209
Eighty-fifth Regiment, wholesale change of officers of, in 1813 (ii), 502 (n.)
Eimdon, John (ii), 728
  Richard (ii), 728
Emon (i), 202, 203, 205 (n.)
Elba, Island of (ii), 416, 422
Eleanor, Queen of Henry III. (i), 160
  Half-sister of Alfonso of Castile (i), 156
  Daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester (i), 213 (n.)
  Daughter of Simon, seventh Baron of Bedford (i), 127
Ella, sister of Simon de Beauchamp (i), 127
Ellenborough, Lord (ii), 155 (and n.), 295
Ellesborough, Bucks. (ii), 109
Ellesburn, county Wilts. (i), 75
Ellesworth, Thomas de (i), 82
Elliogurty, Barony of (i), 80
Elliot, Colonel W. (ii), 705
Elizabeth, Queen (i), 175, 231, 294, 334 (n.), 340, 341, 348, 351, 352, 357, 362, 363, 374, 375, 379, 388 (n.), 397, 466; (ii), v., 6, 7, 100, 232, 440, 477, 664, 665, 673
  Daughter of James I. (i), 410
  (Daughter of John de Bohun ?), wife of Sir Henry Hussey (ii), 91
Eltham, Kent (i), 274
Elvidir Dhu (ii), 242
  Nest, daughter of (ii), 242
Emilie, John (ii), 28
Emma of Normandy (wife to Ethelred) (i), 2
"Eques Auratus," definition of (ii), 683 (n.)
Erdeswick, Sampson (ii), 645 (n.)
Erdington, Manor of (ii), 652, 653, 654, 655
Eriata (a Maori) (ii), 609, 610
Erith Abbey (i), 51
Erleigh, Manor of Suffolk (i), 175
  (Or Harley ?), Ancilla de, widow of William (i), 63
  (Or Harley ?), Mabel de (i), 63
  (Or Harley ?), William de (i), 63; (ii), 443
Ernesby, Richard de (i), 82
Erskine, John, Earl of Mar (ii), 21, 22, 23, 24; his pseudonym, 23 (n.)
Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of (1643) (ii), 163, 164, 212
Estaples (Etaples) (i), 322
Esterlinge (or Stradling), Sir William de (i), 204
Esthall, Manor of (Kent) (i), 260
Estradesterre (i), 266
Etables, France (i), 195
Ethelred, King (i), 2
Evans, Lieut. (ii), 578
  Howell T. (i), 266, 267
  Lord (i), 317
Evatt, Surgeon-Major G. J. H. (ii), 585
Evelyn, John (Diarist) (ii), 208 (n.)
Everard, Edmund (ii), 442 (and n.)
  John (ii), 441
  William (ii), 442 (n.)
Everhard (or Everard), John (i), 80
Evyas (Eveas), Humphry (i), 260
  (Eveas), Theobalda (i), 260, 261
Exchequer, Barons of, their status defined (ii), 274 (n.)
Exeter, Mayor of (i), 415
Ewenny Priory (ii), 11 (n.)
Eynon, John (i), 226
Eyvesby, Richard de (ii), 342
Eyvington, Robert (ii), 651

Fabyan, Robert, chronicler (i), 161, 163
Fairfax, Anne (ii), 641
  George (ii), 641
  Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas (ii), 218, 220, 369, 370, 371
  Sir Nicholas (ii), 370, 371
  Sir Thomas (1530) (ii), 218, 369, 370, 371
  Sir Thomas (Parliamentary General) (ii), 43
Falmouth (ii), 625
Fane, Sir Thomas (i), 363, 364
Farendun (Northants) (i), 82
Farley (or Farleigh), Wilts, Priory of (ii) 673
Farnberwe (Farnborough ?) (ii), 459
Fasken, Dora (ii), 90
  General (ii), 90
Fathemah, daughter of Mahomet (i), 78
Faulkner, Captain Jonathan (ii), 636
Fearne, Sir John (i), 425
Fécamp (ii), 187
  Abbot of (i), 178
Fehrszen, Major (ii), 417
Felton, parish of (i), 405 (n.)
  Sir Thomas (ii), 41
Fenton, Yorks (i), 112
Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria (ii), 289
Ferrers, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Humphrey (ii), 262
  Sir Humphrey of Tamworth (ii), 262
  Robert de (Earl of Derby) (i), 74 (n.)
Ferrol (i), 353, 354, 394; (ii), 636
Fettyplace, John (i), 104
Feynsemor, Wilts. (ii), 674

Fflemynge, Sir John (i), 204
" Fideles of Ireland " (i), 186
Firefly, ship (ii), 638
" First-fruits," definition of (ii), 665 (*n.*)
Firth, J. C. (ii), 611
of Forth (i), 317
Fisher, John, Bishop of Rochester (ii), 359
Sir Richard (ii), 377
Captain William (ii), 233
Fitchett, A. N. (ii), 297, 298
W. H. (ii), 296 (and *n.*), 305
Fitzalan, Lady Alice (i), 269 (*n.*)
John (i), 163 (*n.*)
Richard, Earl of Arundel (i), 260 (*n.*)
William (ii), 677 (*n.*)
Fitz-Andhelm, William (ii), 472 (*n.*)
Fitzgerald (or Geraldines), family of (ii) 292; hated by the English, 296
Rebellion in Ireland (i), 292-304
James (i), 293
Garrett, eighth Earl of Kildare (i), 292
Garrett Oge, ninth Earl of Kildare; Lord Deputy of Ireland (i), 292; constantly at war with other chieftains, 292; summoned to England, 292; returns to Ireland, 292; again summoned to London, as Lord Deputy, 292; examined before the Privy Council and sent to the Tower, 292; returns again to Ireland, 293; his incessant quarrels with Sir William Skeffington, Lord Deputy, 293, goes to England and lays his case before the king, 293; once more made Lord Deputy, 293; causes his brother and cousin to raid the English pale, 293; reported to the king by the Dublin Council, 293; receives a peremptory summons to London, 293; appoints his son Thomas his deputy, 294; his parting speech to his son, 294, 295; arrested in England and sent to the Tower, 295, where he dies, 297
Lieut. (ii), 584
Thomas, tenth Earl of Kildare; appointed deputy to his father (i), 294; known as "Silken Thomas," 295; goaded by a trumped-up story, rejects his father's advice and heads the rebellion, 296; admitted without resistance to Dublin, 296; prompts the murder of John Allen, Archbishop of Dublin, 296, 297; which causes his excommunication, 297; encouraged by the dalliance of the English Government, sacks and devastates the country, 297; his wife sent to England, 301; surrenders to Lord Leonard Grey, 302; is taken to England and sent to the Tower, 303; executed at Tyburn, in spite of his having surrendered under promise of pardon, 303; (ii), v.
Fitzhamon, Sir Robert (i), xi., 202, 203, 204, 205, 216, 256, 347; (ii), 6, 47, 48, 50 (*n.*).
Fitzherbert, Barbara, daughter of John (ii), 262
John (ii), 262
Mrs. (ii), 92
Fitzosber of Bretuil (i), 4
FitzRobert, John (ii), 472, 473
Fitzwilliam, John (ii), 382
Flamville, Alice de (ii), 345
Flanders, Campaign in 1793 (ii), 282; a futile affair, 282; British forces engaged in, 283; and in 1914 over the same ground, 305, 306
Flandricus (*alias* le Fleming), Alard (i), 90, 91
Flaxman, John (ii), 43
Fleming, Alard de (i), 89, 130
Alard (the younger) (i), 91, 100, 129, 130, 132
Ann de (i), 90, 91
Henry le (i), 91, 130
Joan, daughter of Alard (i), 90, 91, 99, 100, 130
John le (i), 91
Flemings in Gower (i), 221
Fletcher, Captain Andrew Mansel Talbot (ii), xiii., 44
Flodden Field, Battle of (i), 288, 318
Flore, John de (ii), 458
Flower, William (i), 28
Sir William (ii), 204
Fogerty, Dr. (ii), 480
Folker, Trooper (ii), 625
Folliot, Sir Henry (ii), 233
Foonmooun, Manor of (i), 204
Forbes, Archibald (ii), 553 (*n.*), 584 (*n.*)
Arthur, Earl of Granard (ii), 202 (and *n.*), 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 213
Ford, Walter de la (ii), 661
Foresight, ship (i), 382
Forester, Reginald le (ii), 455
Forrest, Sir George (ii), 578
Forster, Reginald le (ii), 457, 458
Forsyth, Mr. (ii), 243
Fortescue, Henry (i), 327
Hon. J. W. (ii), 283 (*n.*); 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 290, 305
Dowager Lady (ii), 28
Nicholas (ii), 668 (*n.*)
Fosbroke, T. D. (i), 83, 86
Foscote (or Foxcote) (i), 28
Foss, Edward (i), 162
Foster, Alice, daughter of Thomas (i), 93
Joseph (i), 29
Thomas (i), 93
Fotherby, Charles, Dean of Canterbury (ii), 95, 98, 105, 106 (*n.*), 107, 108
Elizabeth, daughter of Charles (ii), 95, 105, 106, 107, 108, 174
Elizabeth, daughter of Martin (ii), 108
John (ii), 107
Mabel (ii), 108
Martin (or Maurice), of Lincoln (ii), 108
Martin, Bishop of Salisbury (ii), 106 (and *n.*), 107, 108

Fotherby.—*Continued.*
Phœbe (ii), 107
Priscilla (ii), 107, 174
Sidney (ii), 174
Fotheringay Castle (i), 1 (*n.*), 265
Fox, Charles James (ii), 91
Captain Luke (i), 408
Frameland, Hundred of (ii), 650
Frampton, Gloucester (i), 87, 90, 99, 100; (ii), 670
Mansel, Gloucester (i), 89, 100
Captain (i), 411
William (ii), 36, 38
Francis, Robert (ii), 210, 211
Franckelen, Jenkyn (i), 283
Thomas (i), 283
Francklyn, Matthew (ii), 5
"Frankalmoign," definition of (ii), 391 (*n.*)
Franklen, Thomas Mansel (i), v., viii.
Mrs. (i), v.
"Frank marriage," definition of (ii), 344 (*n.*)
Fraser, Major Simon (ii), 23, 24 (and *n.*)
Frederick II. Emperor of the West (i), 1,116, 138, 145
King of Bohemia (i), 417
Freeman, Dr. E. A. (i), 3, 205 (*n.*), 223, 226
French, Captain (ii), 593
Field-Marshal Sir John (ii), 705, 710
Frewen, Captain (i), 441
Frewyn (or Frewen), Accepted, Archbishop of York (ii), 115 (and *n.*), 119
Froude, Anthony, historian (i), 217 (*n.*)
Fry, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard (i), 83, 237, 238
Sir Richard (i), 83, 237, 238
Furneaus (Furneaux?), Richard de (i), 178
Furneaux, family of (ii), 40
Furtho, Manor of (ii), 279
Edward (ii), 279, 281
Nightingale, daughter of Edward (ii), 279, 281
Fury, ship (ii), 731

Gage, John (ii), 43 (*n.*)
Gallipoli (ii), 587
Gallway, Sir Geoffrey (ii), 400
Galwey, Roger de (ii), 474
Galtres, Forest of (Yorks.) (ii), 351
Galtrim, Barons of (i), 83
Gamage Hall (i), 80
Barbara, daughter of John (ii), 6, 7
John (ii), 6
Gammages, William de (i), 102
Gamenehell, Hundred of (i), 103
Games, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard (ii), 30
Richard (ii), 30
Gardiner, Samuel R. (i), 455 (and *n.*)
Garmigeleg (?) (i), 178
Gascoigne, Lieut. (ii), 596
Gascony (i), 140, 141, 156
Gate Pah, New Zealand (ii), 612
Gaudy, Sir Bassingbourne (i), 359, 360, 301, 411 (*n.*)
Gaynsford, John (i), 193
Geer, family of (ii), 192
Geffrey, John (i), 283
"Geld," "Geldable," definition of (ii), 646 (*n.*)
Genoa (i), 455
George I. (ii), 21, 22, 41, 422 (*n.*)
George II. (ii), 42
George III. (ii), 62, 91, 282, 325 (and *n.*)
George IV. (ii), 91
George V. (ii), 615, 705
George, ship (i), 422
Gerard, Admiral Noel (ii), 255
Sir Gilbert (ii), 212
Germain, Lord George (ii), 542 (and *n.*)
Gervase, Bishop of Menevia (i), 227
Gethyn, Rees ap Griffi (i), 214
Geynville, Geoffrey de (ii), 475
Geystwick, Norfolk (i), 88, 93
Gibbs, Marmaduke (ii), 138
Gibon, Mr. (i), 386
Gibraltar (i), 426, 427, 432, 433, 434; (ii), 19 (*n.*)
Giffard, Walter, Archbishop of York (ii), 355 (and *n.*)
Gilbert, Sir Walter Raleigh (ii), 553
Grandson of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester (i), 213 (*n.*)
Giles, Captain (i), 422
Gilling Castle, Yorks. (ii), 218, 219
Gilly, Rev. William Stephen (ii), 110
Gipps, Sir George (ii), 697 (*n.*)
Glamorgan (i), 202, 203, 204, 205, 216, 220, 221, 241, 250, 287, 288, 291, 305, 316, 323, 347, 403
And Morgan, Lords of (i), 205
Glanville, Sir John (i), 457
Glaziers' Company, The (i), 400, 401
Glendower, Meredith, son of Owen (i), 254
Owen (i), 215, 253, 254
Gleig, Rev. G. R. (ii), 595 (and *n.*), 596 (and *n.*), 597
Glodryd, Elystan (i), 200
Glory, ship (ii), 410
Gloucester (i), 85, 187; (ii), 163, 164, 670
Humphry, Duke of (i), 257
Mary, Duchess of (ii), 67
Richard Clare, Earl of (i), 158, 159, 162, 165
Robert, Earl of (i), 207, 208, 210
William, Earl of (son of Robert) (i), 207, 208, 209, 213
William Frederick, Duke of (ii), 56, 62, 66, 67
Glover, Robert, Herald; his Yorkshire pedigrees devoid of dates (ii), 339; his Mancell shield, 339
Goch, David ap John (i), 229
Jenet, daughter of David ap John (i), 229
Godolphin, Sidney (ii), 212
Godwin, Earl (i), 2
Golden Grove Pedigree Book, The (i), 284, 285, 286

Golden Phœnix, ship (i), 425, 431, 432, 433, 436
Gondomar, Condé de (i), 417, 421
Gonson, William (i), 312
Gonston, Edward (ii), 648
Good Hope, Cape of (ii), 636
Goodman, Godfrey, Bishop of Gloucester (i), 389, 390 (*n.*), 391
Goodsonn, Captain Joseph (ii), 661
Goodwill, ship (i), 422, 434
Gordon, Captain Harry (ii), 531
Gorges, Anne, daughter of Sir Theobald (ii), 90
Gorgon, ship (ii), 658
Goring, —— (ii), 166
Gorney, Richard (ii), 439
Gorons, Richard de (i), 112
Gough, Lord (ii), 551
Gould, Edward (ii), 400
Goulding, Sir E. (i), ix.
Gourgand, Baron (ii), 419 (*n.*)
Gournay, Robert de (ii), 441 (*n.*)
Gower (ii), 4
  Demesne of (i), 269
  Honour of (i), 290
  Lordship of (i), 268, 283
  Peninsula of, its geographical position (i), 220; conflicting accounts of its conquest by Normans, 220; probable date of Conquest, 220; said to have passed to the Crown in reign of Henry II., 220; bestowed by King John upon William de Braose, 221; not included in territory subdued by Sir Robert Fitzhamon, 221; curious isolation of its people from their neighbours, 221; alleged immigration of Flemings into, 221; distinct racial characteristics of its inhabitants, 221; English the common language, 221
Gozehale, Kent (i), 164, 175
Graham, Sir Thomas (afterwards Baron Lynedoch) (ii), 593 (and *n.*)
Grainvilla (Granville), Constance, wife of Richard de (i), 199
  (Granville), Richard de (i), 199, 203
Grand Senor, the (Sultan of Turkey) (i), 419, 420, 421
Grant, Alexander (ii), 329
  Alexander William (assumed the name of Thorold) (ii), 329
  Miss (i), ix.
Grantley, Lord (ii), 451
Graunt, Walter le (ii), 351
Gravelines (i), 374, 375
Graves, Captain Thomas (R.N.) (ii), 638
  Messrs. Henry and Co. (i), viii.
Greathead, Colonel (ii), 576
  Lieut. Wilberforce (ii), 567, 575, 576
Greece, disturbed state of for many years (ii), 251; constituted an independent monarchy, 251; nomination of Prince Otho, 251; ceremony of instalment, 252
Greenfield, Archbishop of York (ii), 342
Greenwich Village (New York) (ii), 540
Greete, Hugh (ii), 272
Gregory, William, chronicler (i), 262
Grenada, Island of (ii), 531
Grenden, Robert de (ii), 653
Grene (or Greene), Thomas, last Abbot of Croxton (ii), 380, 381 (and *n.*)
Greville, Sir Fulke (i), 375
Grevyle, Sir Edward (i), 291
Grey, Aleanor, wife of John (i), 82
  Bridges, Lord Chandos, Beatrix, daughter of (i), 91
  Captain (ii), 598
  Sir Charles (ii), 531 (*n.*)
  Earl (ii), 608
  Sir George (ii), 608, 609, 610, 614
  Hana, daughter of Sir Henry (i), 82
  Henry de (i), 82, 100
  Sir Henry (i), 82
  John, Justice of Chester (i), 82
  Lord Leonard (i), 298, 302, 303; created Viscount Grane; afterwards beheaded, 303 (*n.*)
  Lord of Ruthin (i), 262
  Lords of Wilton and Ruthyn (i), 82
Greytown, S. Africa (ii), 624
Griffin, Edward (ii), 278
  James, second Baron of Braybrooke (ii), 278
Griffith, Rhys ap (son of Griffith ap Rhys) (i), 281, 282
  Richard (i), 278
  Son of Llewelyn (ii), 93
Grillington (Yorks.) (ii), 80
"Groat," coinage of (ii), 668 (*n.*)
Gronow, Captain Rees Howell (ii), 657, 658 (*n.*)
Gros, Agnes le, daughter of Osmund (i), 229
  Osmund le (i), 229
Grosseteste, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln (i), 138, 139, 155
Grosvenor, Sir Robert (i), 17
Gryffith, Llewellyn ap (i), 94
Guards, an officer of the, his vindication of General Mansel (ii), 202
Gubbins, Captain (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) R. (ii), 593, 594, 595, 599
Guerin, Lieut.-Col. T. Mansell de (ii), 628 (*n.*), 639
Guerriera, Austrian ship (ii), 658
Guildford (ii), 190, 194, 197, 449, 462
  Castle (ii), 341, 449; description of, 450, 451
Guillim, John (i), 28; (ii), 627
Gujerat (or Goojerat), Battle of (ii), 153, 551, 552, 553, 562
Gulpileh, Turkish ship (ii), 658, 659
Gundamuk, treaty of (ii), 585
Gundlod (Gunlod) (i), 437 (and *n.*); (ii), 73 (and *n.*)
Gunter, Colonel George, his account of the escape of Charles II. (ii), 176, 184 (*n.*); his important part in it, 182-187

Gunter.—*Continued.*
Captain Thomas (ii), 183, 184
Mrs. (ii), 181
Gutch, John (ii), 114 (*n.*),
Guy of Ponthieu (i), 2, 3
Gwendraeth, River (i), 242
Gwenllian, wife of Griffith (ii), 93
Gwillim, John ap Thomas ap (i), 299
Gwrgan (i), 212
Howell ap Jestyn ap (i), 347
Gwynn, Charles of Gwempa (ii), 128, 142
Mary (widow of Charles of Gwempa) (ii), 128, 142
Gwynne, David (ii), 55, 90
Jane, daughter of David (ii), 55, 90
Gyles, Captain Edward (i), 433
Gyselham, William de (i), 121

HACKINGTON, Lincoln (ii), 642
Haddington (ii), 264 (and *n.*)
Hadow, Miss G. (i), vi.
Hadsall, John (i), 382
Haels, Ellinor (Elina), daughter of Hugh (i), 83, 237, 238
Hugh (i), 83, 237, 238
Haggerston, Isabella, daughter of John, wife of Bishop Mansel (ii), 65, 68, 70, 74
John (ii), 65, 68
Hairon, John (i), 299
Haldesworth, Robert, Vicar of Halifax (ii) 356, 357, 358
Halesowen, Worcester (ii), 668
Halifax, Yorks. (ii), 356, 357
Halkerston, David (i), 318
Hall, Edward (ii), 663
Edward, chronicler (ii), 362, 363
Dr. G. (ii), 156
Rev. Archdeacon H. Armstrong (i), ix.; (ii), 349
Hubert (i), ix.
Matthew (ii), 663
T. (ii), 327
"Hall" (at Oxford), definition of term (ii), 114 (*n.*)
Halley, William (ii), 394
Halsbury, Earl of (ii), 127 (*n.*)
Halstead, Robert (*alias* Henry Mordaunt) (i), 53
Hambledon (ii), 179, 185
Hamden, Sir John (i), 425
Hamelin, John (ii), 468
Hamilton, Duke of (1651) (ii), 238
Duke of (1710) (ii), 19
General Sir Ian (ii), 720
Sir James of Stanehouse (i), 317, 318
Hamlin, Mr. (ii), 607
Hampden, John (ii), 159, 160, 161 (*n.*)
Hampton, Alice, daughter of Stephen de (i), 193
Stephen de (i), 193
"Hanaper," definition of (ii), 675 (*n.*)
Hancorne, Edward (ii), 36, 37, 38, 55
Hanger, George (ii), 91, 92 (*n.*)
Hanna, Colonel H. B. (ii), 283 (and *n.*)
Hannam, Captain (R.N.) (ii), 660, 661
Hanslape, Bucks. (i), 83
Hanton, Simon de (ii), 630
Harbert, Captain Thomas (i), 425
Harbin, Rev. E. H. B. (ii), 398, 399
Robert (ii), 399
Harcourt, family of (ii), 655
(Harecourt) (Sir) Henry (ii), 652, 653, 654
Henry de (i), 60
(Harecourt), Margaret (ii), 653, 654, 655
Saer (ii), 651
Hardel, Ralph (i), 161
William (i), 116, 138
Hardicanute, King (ii), 451
Hardinge, Lord (iii), 551
Hardy, A. H. (ii), 149
Hardyn, Henry (i), 359
Hare, Richard (i), 310
Harley, Edward (ii), 26, 39
Sir Henry (i), 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50, 63, 71, 210, 222
Robert, first Earl of Oxford (i), 41 (*n.*), 44; (ii), 18; his *coup d'état* in creation of new peers, 18; warning to him from Lady Mansel, 19, 20; 22, 26, 27 (*n.*)
Thomas (ii), 16
Harold, King (i), 2, 3; (ii), 451
Harries, Captain Christopher (i), 425
Harris, Captain (ii), 598
Mr. (ii), 209
Mrs. (ii), 209
Harrington, Sir John (ii), 270 (*n.*)
Harrison, Major (ii), 419
Plantagenet (ii), 331, 332, 333, 334 (*n.*), 335
Hart, Major (ii), 705
Hartwell (Hertwell), Northants (i), 74
Harwich (i), 315, 316
Harwood, Sir Busick (ii), 60, 61
Lady, wife of Sir Busick, 60, 61
Haslewood, Dorothy (ii), 728, 729
(Haselwood), Richard (iii), 237
Thomas (ii), 228, 237, 728, 729
Hastings, Sir Brian (ii), 378, 380
Warren (ii), 152, 595 (*n.*)
Battle of (i), 12, 38, 59
Haughley (i), 143
Haughmond (or Haghmon), monastery of (ii), 677 (and *n.*)
Haughton, Captain Robert (i), 425, 432, 441
Haverfordwest (ii), 173
Haward (Howard ?), Joyce (ii), 463
Hawey, Joan de, daughter of Thomas (ii), 48
Thomas de (ii), 48
Hawkesworth, Thomas (ii), 347
Hawkins, Sir John (i), 383
Sir Richard (i), 415, 416, 424, 440, 441, 446, 452, 453
Hawthorne, Bugler (ii), 572, 573, 574
Hay, James, Earl of Carlisle (i), 387, 389
Hayling Island (ii), 181
Heard, Captain R. J. B. (ii), 720

Heath, rectory of (ii), 109
Sir Robert (i), 457
Heckstall, Robert de (ii), 644
Heiron, John (i), 283
Helere, Geoffrey le (ii), 456
William, son of Geoffrey le (ii), 456
Helewise, Alice, wife of William (ii), 391
William (ii), 391
Hemlingford, Hundred of (i), 331
Hempstead (Hempsted, Hempstede) Norfolk (i), 80, 81, 175; (ii), 340, 669
Hendaye, village of (ii), 594
Henderson, Captain (ii), 659
Henlys, Manor of (ii), 136, 137
Henrietta Maria of France (i), 455
Henry I. (i), 94, 199, 205, 220, 221; (ii), 20, 331, 332, 334, 451
Henry II. (i), xi., 73, 76, 78, 150, 220, 264; (ii), 46, 216, 331, 332, 436, 443, 449, 451, 472, 644, 649, 655, 668, 673
Henry III. (i), x., xi., xvi., 37, 41, 45, 62, 65, 73, 83, 91, 108, 114, 115, 130, 131, 134, 136; his accession and coronation, 137; his character, 137; rewards Sir John Maunsell for his military services, 138, 139; 140, 141; again rewards Maunsell, 142, 143; quarrels with the barons, etc., about money, 145; his dismissal of Master Martin, 146; his abject demeanour before the assembly at Westminster, 148; is "crossed," 148; his permission to kill Henry de Bathe, 150; frustrated by Maunsell, 150, 151; 154, 155; makes his will, 156; 159, 162; his troubles accumulating, 162; defied by the barons, 163; attends the "Mad Parliament" at Oxford, 163; goes to France about his daughter's marriage, 165; quarrels with Prince Edward and retires to the Tower, 165; writes to the pope in defence of Maunsell, 165; returns to England and seeks to evade the Oxford Provisions, 165; 166; again writes to the pope in defence of Maunsell, 167; at war with the barons, 168; signs the Mise of Amiens and repudiates the Oxford Provisions, 168; is vanquished at Lewes, and submits to the terms of the Mise of Lewes, 169; 171, 173, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184, 187, 188, 233, 237; (ii), v., 46, 161, 197, 335, 341, 352, 354, 463, 644, 646, 649, 654
Henry IV. (i), 91, 92; (ii), 350 (and *n.*), 353 (*n.*), 437
Henry V. (i), 18, 254
Henry VI. (i), 92, 215, 258, 260 (*n.*), 262, 347, 466; (ii), 338, 476 (*n.*)
Henry VII. (i), 263, 273, 274, 275, 277-280, 282, 283, 286; (ii), 367, 693
Henry VIII. (i), xi., 43, 91, 92, 93, 104, 108, 138, 150, 197, 217, 230, 290, 291, 294, 298, 300 (and *n.*), 301, 303, 305, 309, 310, 315 (*n.*), 319, 321, 324, 334 (*n.*),
Henry VIII.—*Continued.*
335; (ii), 8, 47, 264, 347, 357, 363; his false dealing with the Pilgrimage of Grace, 371-376; 440, 446, 451
Henry (son of James I.) (i), 379, 407
Henry ap (i), 283
The Smith of Horsham (i), 178
Henton, Somerset (ii), 46
Henzey, Joshua (i), 366, 398
Heraldry: Origin of (i), 16; development of, 16, 17, 18; le Scrope and Grosvenor suit, 17; its result, 17; institution of the College of Arms Register, and abuse of the right to bear arms, 17; origin of the maunche as an heraldic device, 19, 20, 21; probably "canting arms" in the case of the Maunsells, 21; "ordinaries" and "charges," 22; France probably the birthplace of armory, 22; the Maunsell coat described, 22; degrees of merit or honour attached to various devices and tinctures, 22; not recognised by College of Arms, 22; period of assumption of the coat by the Maunsells uncertain, 23; "differences," and their significance, 24; various Maunsell and Mansell coats-of-arms, 25-30. Crests: origin of, 30; largely adopted at the end of sixteenth century, 30; origin of the "torse," 31; various Maunsell and Mansell crests and mottoes, 31, 32; supporters, origin of, 32, 33; of Mansel shield, 32. Glossary of heraldic terms, 33-35.
Heralds, visitations of (i), xiv., xv., 18, 40, 43
Herbert, Abbot of Kelso, afterwards Bishop of Glasgow: not named Maunsell (i), 116
George (i), 305, 323
Sir George (i), 337
John of Yorks. (ii), 370
Lord (i), 283
Lord of Cherbury (ii), 117 (and *n.*)
Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke (ii), 5, 116; his character, 116 (*n.*)
Richard (i), 271, 288
Thomas (i), 257
Sir Walter (i), 278
William (ii), 4, 5
Sir William (i), 263
William, Earl of Pembroke (i), 257, 270, 278 (*n.*), 338; (ii), 6
Hercules, ship (i), 425, 432, 433, 435, 438
Herecut, Leicester (i), 82
Hereford, Bishop of (i), 156
Earl of (i), 166
Hergest Court (ii), 6 (*n.*)
Herleye (Erleigh, Harley), Philip de (ii), 444
Herron, Florence (i), 194
George Frederick (i), 194
George Oliver Mellick (i), 194; (ii), 721
George Oliver Mellick (the younger) (i), 19
Lieut. Kenneth Chester (i), 195; (ii), 721
Lilian Chester (i), 195

Herron.—*Continued.*
Stanley (i), 195
Walter Fitzroy (i), 194, 195; (ii), 721
Hertford, Edward Seymour, Earl of (ii), 264
Herthill, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard (ii), 262
(Or Herthull), Sir Richard (ii), 262
Hervey, Lady Betty, daughter of John, Earl of Bristol, wife of Bussy, Lord Mansel (ii), 41, 42, 43; epitaph in Ickworth church by her brother, 42, 43
Frederick Augustus, fourth Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry (ii), 43; builds mansion at Ickworth, 43; result of his visit to Mount Vesuvius, 43
John, son of first Earl of Bristol (ii), 42; a well-known character, 42; a poet, and M.P. for Bury St. Edmunds, 42; opposes Walpole, but "rats" afterwards and granted a large pension, 42; his duel with William Pulteney, 42; his feud with Pope, 42; his epitaph on his sister, 42, 43
John, son of Sir William (ii), 41
Thomas (ii), 41
Sir William (1616-1679) (ii), 41; a favourite of Charles II., 42; story of his reply to the king, 42
Hesel, John de (i), 182
Hessey, James, Archdeacon (ii), 310, 313 (and *n.*)
Hewitt, Lieut.-General (ii), 422, 563
Heydon, Sir Christopher (i), 356
Sir John; his duel with Sir Robert Mansel (i), 356-362; his hand preserved in museum at Canterbury, 357, 362; (ii), 449 (*n.*)
Heyland, Lieut. H. J. (ii), 248
Hibernia, ship (ii), 637
Hickson, Lieut. (ii), 596, 598
"Hide" of land, definition of (ii), 337 (*n.*)
Hildyard, Frances, daughter of William (ii), 329
William (ii), 329
Hill, Anne, daughter of Sergeant George (ii), 230, 271, 275
Barbara, daughter of Sergeant George (ii), 231, 271, 275, 278
Edward (ii), 231, 271, 274
George, sergeant-at-law; his birth (ii), 275; admission to Inns of Court, 275; scholar and mathematician, 275; his marriage, 275; story of his behaviour on his wedding-day, 276; other anecdotes about him, 276, 277; his death, 277
Rev. John (ii), 275
Rev. Martin (ii), 275
Lieut. Moses (i), 343, 344
Hilton, Adam le (i), 112
Hippisley, Elizabeth, daughter of John (ii), 671
John (ii), 671
Hobart, Sir Henry (i), 380
Hobbs, Rev. J. (ii), 608
Hobson, Captain William (R.N.) (ii), 607
Hockin, Lieut. Charles F. (ii), 659
Hodges of Lofton (Lufton), Somerset, family of (ii), 442
Jane, daughter of John (ii), 442
John (ii), 442; a candidate for Knight of the Royal Oak, 442
Hodson, Major William of "Hodson's Horse" (ii), 589 (*n.*)
Hoese (Hussey), Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry (2) (i), 91
(Hussey), Henry (i), 83, 90, 91
(Hussey), Sir Henry (i), 91
(Hussey), Sir Henry (2) (i), 91
(Hussey), Sir Henry (3) (i), 91
(Hussey), Henry, son of Sir Henry (3) (i), 91
(Hussey), Henry, son of Matthew (i), 130
(Hussey), Mark, son of Henry (i), 91
(Hussey), Matthew (i), 130
Hoghelere, Alice, wife of William de (ii), 456
William de (ii), 456
Holden, Richard (ii), 655
Holford, Robert (ii), 30, 40
Holinshed, Raphael (i), 11
Holland, Mr. (ii), 123 (*n.*)
Holme, Randle, genealogist (i), 41 (and *n.*)
Holme Lacey, Hereford (i), 271
Holmes, Rear-Admiral Charles (ii), 526
Rev. Mr. (ii), 730
Admiral Sir Robert (ii), 15
Holmes, ship (ii), 14, 15
Holtam, John (ii), 672
Richard (ii), 671
Thomas (ii), 672
Holyhead (i), 319
Holyrood (i), 317
Home, Lieut. (ii), 572, 573, 574
Honespull (or Huntspill) Somerset (ii), 441
Honywood, John Lamotte (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Hope, ship (i), 371
"Hope's-Check" (Hudson's Bay), (i), 409
Hopkyn, Hugh ap (i), 290
Horley, Surrey, connection of Mansells with (ii), 459; pedigree of Mansells of, 490, 491
Horn, ancient, at Pusey House (i), 104
Horsfield, Rev. T. W. (ii), 191
Horsham, Sussex (i), 178, 179
Horton, Colonel (ii), 169, 170
(Or Hoton), various villages of the name in Surrey, etc. (ii), 341
Hotham, Lieut. Charles, his vindication of General Mansel and his brigade, (ii), 302 (and *n.*)-304; succeeds as tenth Baronet, 302 (*n.*)
Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry (ii), 252 (and *n.*)
Sir John, ninth Baronet (ii), 302 (*n.*)
Hothome (Hotham), Manor of (ii), 219, 220
Hoton, William de (ii), 353
Houton (Hoton), Hereford (i), 101

Hovedene, Yorks. (i), 80
Hovenden, Lieut. (ii), 575
Howard, Charles, Lord of Effingham (i), 349, 350, 351, 352; (ii), 269 (and *n.*)
Charles, Earl of Nottingham (i), 352, 360, 365, 375, 376, 384, 410, 412; (ii), 269 (*n.*)
Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk (i), 271; (ii), 451
Henry, Earl of Surrey (ii), 375, 399 (*n.*)
Henry, Earl of Northampton: his hatred of Sir Robert Mansel (i), 379, 387, 388, 389; inaugurates a commission about the Navy, 379; appointed President of it, 380; opens it with a long oration, 380; his predilection for long speeches, 380, 381 (*n.*); 383, 384; Sir Robert Mansel's letter to him, 384, 385; possibly prevents Mansel from being called as witness, 387; 388, 389, 390; his character, 390, 395, 405; (ii), 157
Henry, sixth Duke of Norfolk (ii), 121 (*n.*), 669 (and *n.*)
Henry Fitzalan, fifteenth Duke of Norfolk (ii), 376 (*n.*)
Lady Katherine (i), 282
Lord Thomas (i), 351, 353, 355, 356 (*n.*), 360
Thomas, Earl of Arundel (i), 41 (*n.*)
Thomas, Earl of Surrey (ii), 202
Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk (ii), 282
Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk; his dealings with the leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace (ii), 371-376; his servile acquiescence in the king's treachery, 375; his callous cruelty, 376 (and *n.*); 380, 390 (*n.*)
Thomas, first Earl of Berkshire (ii), 643
Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk (ii), 643
Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk (ii), 1 (*n.*)
Lord William (ii), 315
William, Viscount Stafford (ii), 208 (*n.*)
(Or Trapp), legend of (i), 5
How, de la, family of (i), 88
Howden (i), 139
Howell, James (i), 402, 403, 404, 459
Richard (ii), 290
Thomas David ap (i), 328
Thomas ap David ap (i), 290
"Hoy," explanation of term (i), 314 (*n.*)
Hudson, Henry (arctic explorer) (i), 407
River (ii), 545
Strait (i), 408
Hudson's Bay (i), 408, 409
Company, the (ii), 616 (and *n.*)
Territory (ii), 19 (*n.*)
Hughes, Captain (i), 431, 445
Hugo, Bishop of Durham (ii), 331
Huish, M. (ii), 320
Hull ("Kingston upon Hull") (ii), 352
Hume-Loftus, Nicholas, second Earl of Ely (ii), 83, 84 (*n.*)
Humfrevyle, Sir Gilbert (i), 294
Humphrey, Sir Thomas (ii), 270 (*n.*)
Hunewaldesham, Joan, wife of William de (ii), 463
William de (ii), 463
Manor of (ii), 462, 463
Hungate, Mr. (i), 359, 360
Hungerford (ii), 103, 104
Hunt, James (midshipman) (ii), 659
Huntingdon, Lady (ii), 7
Huntly, Earl of (i), 311
Hurry (or Urry), John (ii), 105 (and *n.*)
Huse (Hussey), Henry (i), 99
Husee (or Hussey), John the younger (i), 297, 298 (*n.*)
Hussey, Anne, wife of Sir Henry (i), 91
Edward (Earl of Beaulieu), (i), 83
Margaret, wife of Sir Henry (i), 91
Sir Henry (i), 100
Hustler, Augusta Frederica, daughter of J. D. (ii), 74
Rev. J. D. (ii), 68, 74
Hutchinson, Hon. Henry Hely (ii), 328
Hyde, Edward (ii), 179
Edward (Lord Clarendon) (ii), 198
Henry B. (ii), 90
Lawrence (ii), 179, 180
Mrs. (ii), 179
Mary (ii), 90
Hydra, ship (ii), 658
Hyldeshe, Manor of, Sussex (i), 175

Ickworth church, monuments in (ii), 42
Manor of (ii), 41
Park, mansion at (ii), 42
Ifta, barony of (i), 80
Illustrious, ship (ii), 246, 250
Impregnable, ship (ii), 636
Indian Mutiny, the incidents in (ii), 592-580
Indramaya (Inderumaya), River, Java (ii), 247, 249; gallant British boat action at, 246-250; 251
Indus, River (ii), 545
Ingpenne (Berks.) (i), 74, 80, 174
Nicholas de (i), 74
Ingram, John (i), 407
Inkerman, Battle of (ii), 557
Innocent III., Pope (i), 211
Innocent IV., Pope (i), 111, 112, 117, 173
Insula, Joan, wife of Walter de (i), 91
Walter de (i), 91
William de (i), 90, 91
William de (the younger) (i), 91
Ireland, Act of Indemnity for (ii), 240, 241
Allusion to ancient records of in the "Book of Howth" (i), 347
Insurrection of, in 1641, 235
Iris, ship (ii), 324
Irish Sea (i), 410, 415
Irnham, manor of (i), 72, 81
Irun (ii), 593, 594
Irwin, Dr. (ii), 588
Isaac, Nicholas (ii), 233
Isaacson, Dr. (ii), 241
Isabel, Queen of Edward II. (i), 329

Isabel, sister to Henry III. (i), 116, 138
Isabella, Queen, mother of Henry III. (i), 140
Isabella, daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester (Countess of Northampton) (i), 74
Islands, Bay of New Zealand (ii), 606, 607 (*n.*)
Isolda, niece of Robert Bardolf (i), 82
"Ivy Ranche," Alberta (ii), 618

"J. H.," genealogist (i), 228, 233
Jackson, Mary, sister of George Cokayne (ii), 272, 273
William, pseudonym of Charles II. during his flight (ii), 178
"Jambe" or "Gambe" in heraldry (ii), 437 (and *n.*)
James I. (i), 339, 374, 379, 388 (*n.*), 392, 393, 407, 411, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 446, 448, 451, 454, 455; (ii), v., 1, 2, 50, 157, 222, 643, 648
James II. (ii), 211, 214, 215
James IV. of Scotland (i), 288
James V. of Scotland (i), 317
James's Bay (Hudson's Bay) (i), 416
Jamrud (ii), 582
Jane (Joan), daughter of Henry Beaufort (i), 260 (*n.*)
Janson, Mrs. (formerly Mrs. Herron) (i), vii., 193
Ellen, Charlotte (*née* Chester) (ii), 721
J. (i), 195 (*n.*)
William (ii), 721
Jasper, ship (ii), 731
Java, Island of (ii), 247
Jeffreys, Colonel (ii), 205
Jellalabad (ii), 583
Jenkins, Rev. D. A. (ii), 132 (*n.*)
Sir Leoline (ii), 96, 102, 110; his MS. Life of Dr. Francis Mansel, 110, 111, 112; acts as tutor to young Royalists in Wales, 118; indicted for sedition, 119; appointed Principal of Jesus College, 126; his distinguished career, 110 (*n.*), 212
Jenney, Christopher (ii), 356, 357
Jennings, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough (ii), 20 (*n.*)
Jennyns, Captain (i), 312
Jenyns, Soame, writer (ii), 58 (and *n.*); entry in register about him, 58
Jersey, Elizabeth de (ii), 627
John de (ii), 627
Jervis, Sir John (Earl St. Vincent) (ii), 531 (*n.*)
Jessop, Elizabeth, daughter of John (ii), 446
Francis (ii), 669
John (ii), 446
Jestyn (or Justin), son of Gwrgan (i), 200-204; his lands, 200; 205, 212
Jesus College, Oxford (i), 402; (ii), 6 (and *n.*), 110-120; Welsh benefactors of, 114
Jhylum, River (ii), 545
Joan, Countess of Gloucester (i), 80
Joan, daughter of Simon Lord Beauchamp (i), 126, 127, 128
Joham, Mr. (ii), 642
John, King (i), 78, 114, 137, 207, 221; (ii), 646
Of Brittany (i), 165
Of Gaunt (i), 17, 200 (*n.*), 340 (*n.*); (ii), 348 (*n.*), 350 (*n.*)
Johnson, Dr. Samuel (ii), 75
Jonas, Alfred C. (i), 126
Jones, Captain (i), 368, 369
Rev. J. D. (ii), 711
Inigo (ii), 400 (and *n.*)
Captain Lewis Tobias (ii), 296; his journal of the Flanders campaign of 1793-4, 296
Mary Owen Mansel, daughter of Owen (ii), 74
Rev. Owen (ii), 74
Theophilus (i), 284, 285, 286
Jonson, Ben (ii), 7
Jouterell (or Joynterell or Jutterell), Elaine or Helen (alleged wife of John, son of Philip Mansel) (i), 44, 48, 52, 55
Jowett, Dr., Bishop Mansel's skit on (ii), 59
Jullundur (ii), 547
Juteborough (Worcester) (ii), 667, 668 (*n.*)

Karliols, William de (i), 80
Katharine of Aragon, Queen (i), 80; (ii), 358, 359, 367, 656
Keate's Drift, S. Africa (ii), 624
Keck (or Kech), Anthony, architect of Penrice Castle (i), 231
Sir Anthony of Long Marston (i), 231
Keir, Lieut. William (ii), 203
Kek, Henry (ii), 647
Kells (i), 204
Kelso Abbey (i), 47, 48
Kelly, Annam de (ii), 335, 336
Kemys, Blanche *alias* Mansell (ii), 446, 447
Sir Charles (ii), 446, 447
Jane, daughter of Sir Charles (ii), 447
John (ii), 446
Thomas (ii), 446
Ken, Roger le (ii), 340
Kene, Edith, daughter of Sir George (wife of Jenkin Mansel) (i), 274, 275, 276, 288; (ii), 452
Sir George (i), 274, 275, 276; (ii), 452
Sir William (i), 276
Kenilworth, Dictum of (i), 182 (and *n.*)
Kenles, Ireland (i), 209
Kennett, White, Bishop of Peterborough (ii), 107, 108
Kent Archæological Society (i), viii.
Kerssaulton (or Creshalton), John de (ii), 455
Kettering (ii), 216
"Kettles, The," field named near Penrice Castle, with mound named "Kettle Top" (i), 230; legend concerning it, 230
Keynsham, Hundred of (ii), 440
"Khalsa" (ii), 547 (and *n.*)
Khan Singh, Sirdar (ii), 547, 548
Khyber Pass, the (ii), 553, 582, 585
Kidwelly, early history of (ii), 93; 268, 269

Kidwelly,—*Continued.*
Castle (i), 232; ghost story connected with, 242; (ii), 93
Church (ii), 95
Morgan de (i), 280, 287
Kildare, County of (i), 294
Earls of (i), 292
Killnerguerdon (Killenegardon) (i), 346; (ii), 477, 478
Kilvrough (Kilvrock, Gilvrough), Castle and House (ii), 145
Kimmeridge, Dorset, Mansels of (i), 65; tomb of Sir William Clavell in church of (ii), 405, 406
Kindersley, Justice (ii), 90
King, William (ii), 327
King's Lynn (i), 463
King-Smith, Captain R. (ii), 711, 715
Kingston, Agnes, daughter of William (ii), 434 (*n.*), 435, 444
Nicholas de (i), 102
William (ii), 434 (*n.*), 435 (*alias* John), 444
Manor of (i), 154
Kingswood, Abbey of, grant to by William (Maunsell ?) (i), 101, 102, 103
Kinsale (ii), 416, 542, 543
Kirkby, John de (ii), 339 (*n.*)
"Kirkby's Inquest" (ii), 339 (and *n.*)
Kissling, Miss Eva (i), viii.
George Schwartz (ii), 501, 615
Knaresborough (ii), 308
Knapswell, Kent (i), 175
Kneton, Alan de (ii), 339
Knight Bachelor (i), 84
Banneret (i), 84
Marshal, explanation of term (ii), 315 (*n.*)
Knightlow, Hundred of (i), 331
Knighton, Radnor (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Knights Hospitallers (i), 227, 228, 230
Knokgraffon Castle (i), 301
Knollys, Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas (i), 276
Sir Thomas (i), 276
Knox, Captain (ii), 598
Knyvett, Thomas (i), 357 (and *n.*)
Sir Thomas (i), 357 (*n.*)
Kohanga, New Zealand (ii), 609, 610, 611

La Caile, family of (i), 40, 41, 42
Lacock (or Laycock), Wilts. (ii), 26
Abbey (ii), 46; story of its foundation, 46; devolution to the Talbots, 46; treasures and curiosities at, 47
Lacy, Gilbert de (i), 27, 53, 66, 78
John (ii), 359
La Ferte, Abbey of (i), 205 (*n.*)
Lagden, Sir Godfrey (ii), 710 (and *n.*)
Lahore (ii), 546, 547
Lainseroome, ship (ii), 193, 194
Lake, Sir Thomas (i), 395
La Launde (or Laund), Priory of (ii), 646, 647 (and *n.*)
Laleston, Manor of (i), 309
Lambe, Sir John (ii), 241 (and *n.*)
Lambert, Lieut. E. A. C. (ii), 577
Lambourne, Berks. (ii), 671 (and *n.*)
Lancaster, Duchy of (i), 216
Lancy, Susannah, daughter of Stephen de (ii), 540 (*n.*)
Stephen de (ii), 540 (*n.*)
Lane, Jane (ii), 178
Colonel (ii), 178
Lang, Lieut. Arthur (ii), 572, 574, 575 (*n.*)
Langdon, Mansel (ii), 129, 447
William (ii), 129, 447
Langelei, Hundred of (i), 100
Langewith (ii), 121
Langstone Harbour (ii), 181
Langton, Binga, sister to Sir John (i), 240
Bridget, daughter of William (i), 239
Emma, daughter of Sir William (i), 83, 237
Sir John (i), 240
Mrs. (i), viii
Sir William (i), 83, 237, 239; (ii), 145
Langun (i), 141
Lanvlethyan, Lordship of (i), 204
La Prompte, ship (ii), 324
La Rochelle (i), 88, 104, 105
La Roque, Gilles Andrede (i), 60, 64
Henri de (ii), 653 (and *n.*), 654, 655; his Mansel coat-of-arms, 655
Las Cases, Count de (ii), 419 (*n.*)
Emanuel de (ii), 419 (*n.*)
Lathbury, Bucks. (ii), 148, 149; description of the estate of, 150, 151
Church (ii), 155
Latimer, Bishop (ii), 46 (*n.*)
La Touche, Mr. (ii), 531
Laud, Archbishop (i), 390 (*n.*); (ii), 159
Laugharne, General (ii), 109; goes over to the Royalists, 169, 172
Laughton, Sir John (i), 349, 391
Launceston, Cornwall (ii), 397, 398, 401
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (ii), 618 (*n.*), 619
Lawrence, Henry, appointed on board of Government in the Punjab (ii), 154; relations with Grenville Mansel, 154, 155; 546, 548, 554
John, Lord, appointed on board of Government in the Punjab (ii), 154; relations with Grenville Mansel, 154, 155; 567
Major (ii), 576
Lay, Henry de la (i), 91
Lea, Captain Thomas (i), 362 (*n.*)
Leach, William de (ii), 670
Leda, ship (ii), 217, 219
Ledred (Leatherhead ?) (ii), 456
Leicester, Countess of (i), 166
Earl of (i), 166
Lega Cambrey, Salop (i), 175
Legh (or Lay), Henry de (i), 130
Leigh, Sir Francis (i), 24
Leisan, son of Morgan (i), 207
Leith (i), 317
Leland, John (i), 11, 86
Thomas (i), 301

Lelay, Hugh de (ii), 333, 335
Anna, daughter of Hugh de (ii), 333, 335
Anne, wife of Hugh de (ii), 335
Leman, Sir John, Leman Street probably named after him (ii), 10 (*n.*)
Mansel (ii), 10 (*n.*)
Sir William (ii), 9, 10 (*n.*)
Street, Stepney (ii), 10 (*n.*)
Leanox, Duke of (i), 401
Leominster (i), 264
Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg (ii), 231
Leslie, General David (ii), 177
Leveson, Sir Richard (i), 356, 363, 377
Lewes (ii), 28
Mise of (i), 169
Royalist defeat at (i), 169
Lewis, last Abbot of Margam (i), 217
The Monk (i), 297
French General (ii), 530
Archie Mansel (ii), 133
Charles Ronald Mansel (ii), 133
Charles William Mansel (ii), 133
David (of Stradey) (ii), 133
Edward (i), 323
Sir Edward of Van (ii), 8
Eric David Mansel (ii), 133
Fanny Louisa (ii), 133
Hubert Edward Mansel (ii), 133
Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward, second wife of Sir Lewis Mansel (ii), 8
Rowena Harriet Mansel (ii), 133
Thomas of Stradey (ii), 133
Leyson, Lewis (i), 255
Nicholas ap Res (i), 263
Lichfield (ii), 644
Lifford (Lyffen), near Londonderry (i), 346
Lilly, Mr. (ii), 219 (*n.*)
Limerick Cathedral, tablet in (ii), 698
Lincoln (ii), 641, 643
Linlithgow (i), 317
Linsted, Bartholomew (ii), 663 (*n.*)
Lion, ship (i), 353, 424, 440, 446
Lipscomb, Geo., historian of Bucks. (i), 67, 68, 348
Llandaff, Lordship of (i), 305
Llandewy (ii), 136
Llandilo, Carmarthen (ii), 255, 266
Llanganalough, Parish of (i), 266
Llangenyth (i), 269
Llanrydian (i), 266
Llantrithyd, account of (i), 347, 348; (ii), 117, 118
Llewellyn (i), 162
Brother of Jestyn (i), 205 (*n.*)
Lloughourne, manor of (i), 290
Lloyd, Catherine (ii), 133
Daniel (ii), 133
Honor (ii), 129, 134, 141
Katherine, widow of Thomas of Allt-y-Cadno; causes a quarrel between James Mansel and his father, 134; resolves to marry James, 134; makes her own terms with Sir Edward, 134; marries
Lloyd.—*Continued.*
James, 135; prevents him from making his will, 135; declares that he has nothing to leave, 135; a very glib young woman, 135
Thomas ap William (ii), 51
Thomas (or Theophilus), of Allt-y-Cadno (ii), 129, 134, 141
Lisbon (i), 352
Littleton (i), 102
"Little Welsh Hall," the (ii), 119
Liverpool (ii), 587
Locke (i), 454
Loftus, Henry (ii), 78 (*n.*)
Lady (ii), 78
Nicholas, first Viscount (ii), 78 (*n.*)
London, ship (ii), 630
Londres, Maurice de (ii), 93
Sir William de (ii), 203, 216
Long (or Longe), Sir Philip (i), 126, 127
(Or Longe), Sir Philip (fifteenth cent.) (i), 132
(Or Longe), Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip (fifteenth cent.) (i), 132, 290
(Or Longe), Seraphina, daughter of Sir Philip (i), 127, 132, 186
Master Walter (i), 427
"Long Parliament," the (ii), 160; vain attempt of the Commons to secure liberties, 109
Longford Castle (iii), 673
Longley, John (iii), 28
Lort, Anne, daughter of Major Roger (ii), 54, 55
Dr. Michael, brother-in-law of Wm. Wogan Mansel; a man of some note (ii), 74; intimate with Madame D'Arblay, 75; her description of him, 75; story about him, and Madame D'Arblay's novel, 75; his death, 75
Major Roger (ii), 54, 55
Lostwithiel (i), 463
Loseley, Surrey (ii), 449 (and *n.*)
Louis, Dauphin of France (i), 137
Louis VIII. of France (i), 164
Louis IX. of France (i), 149
Louis X. of France (i), 166, 168
Louis XIV. of France (ii), 14
Louis XVI. of France (ii), 282
Louis XVIII.; his cordial intercourse with Dawkin Mansel (ii), 151; sends him a snuff-box and complimentary letters, 151, 152; his entry into Paris, 151 (*n.*)
Louth, county of (i), 294
Love (or Loue), Captain Thomas (i), 424
Lovel (or Louel), John (i), 213
Philip (i), 148, 154, 164
Lowe, Sir Hudson (ii), 417; his character, 417; unjustly condemned and ostracised, 418; his difficulties at St. Helena, 419, 421; his libel action against Barry O'Meara, 424
Lower, Mark Anthony (i), 11

Lucas, William (ii), 149
Lucius III., Pope (i), 69
Lucknow, incidents at the siege of (ii), 579, 580
Lucy, Emma de, sister to Sir Richard, alleged wife to Henry Maunsell (*circa* 1060) (i), 51, 52, 55, 72
Sir Richard de (Chief Justice *temp.* Henry II.) (i), 51, 52, 55, 56, 72
Ludlow (i), 262, 332 (*n.*), 334
Lusignan, Henry de (i), 149
Lusk, Nicholas (ii), 476
Lutterell, Sir Andrew (i), 72
Ellen (or Elaine) de (i), 48, 52, 72
Philip, said to be Baron of Irnham (i), 48, 52, 72
Sir Robert (i), 72
Lydbury, Bishop (ii), 678
Lyle, Daniel (ii), 384
Lyme Regis (ii), 178, 179, 186
Lynde, Joan, daughter of Roger (i), 330
Roger (i), 330
Lyne, Charity, daughter of John (ii), 90
John (ii), 90
Lyncham, John (ii), 457
Lypiate, manor of (i), 55, 90, 92, 95
(Over or upper), manor of (ii), 86, 87, 92, 100, 103
Lysle, R. (ii), 99
Lysons, Samuel (i), 97
Lyster, Robert (ii), 353
Lyttleton, Bishop Charles (ii), 645 (*n.*)

MANCEL, Mayor of Dol (i), 6
Nicholas, parson of Kylmanaghan (iii), 475
Robert, itinerary justice in Norfolk (1173) (ii), 668, 669
Mancell, Ingram (ii), 338, 339
Sybil, daughter of Ingram (ii), 338, 339
Mansel, family of, probably established in Wales in twelfth century (i), 234
Intermarriages with Strafling and Bowen (ii), 51, 52
Curious use of name as a pseudonym for James II and his wife (ii), 214, 215
Estates, devolution of (ii), 41, 44 (pedigree)
Of Wales, curious discrepancies concerning genealogy of (i), 240, 241
Witness to an early charter in Wales (i), 234
(Monsel), Constable of Gower (i), 241
—— Nephew to Bartholomew (1277) (ii), xi.
(Maunsell) —— of Lincoln (1275, 1293) (ii), 641
Mansel, Mr.; involved in Jacobite intrigues in Belgium, etc.; mentioned frequently in correspondence of Jacobite leaders, (ii), 22-24; probably identical with Hon. Robert Mansel, son of first Baron Mansel, 24-26
(Maunsell ?), Mrs., of Rotherham, Yorks. (ii), 393
Mansel.—*Continued.*
"Good old Lady" (i), 393
Alice (or Jane), daughter of Philip of Oxwich (i), 284, 285, 288, 289
Alice, daughter of Robert of Pateshull (ii), 644
Alienore, wife of Robert of Pateshull (ii), 644
Anna Maria, daughter of Rawleigh Dawkin (ii), 142
Andrew, son of Philip (i), 64
Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony (ii), 162
Anne, daughter of Sir Edward (ii), 11 (*n.*)
(?) Anne (mentioned in will of Sir Francis, third Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 102
Anne, wife of Sir Rhys (i), 225; (ii), x.
Anne, daughter of Bishop (ii), 68, 74
Anthony, son of Sir Rhys (ii), 117 (*n.*); monument to in Margam church, 680
Anthony, son of Sir Edward, knight (ii), 100
(?) Anthony (mentioned in will of Sir Francis, third Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 102
Sir Anthony, son of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 30, 31, 95, 115
Sir Anthony, son of Sir Francis of Muddlescombe (ii), 161, 162; his knighthood, 162; governor of Cardiff and Raglan Castles, 162, 163; his tragic death at the battle of Newbury, 162, 165, 166, 167; said to have been the second battle, 162; but almost certainly the first, 163, 165, 167
Anthony of Iscoed (ii), 97, 98, 102, 121
Anthony, son of Anthony of Iscoed (ii), 97, 98, 100
Arthur, son of Sir Thomas, first Baronet (ii), 13, 29, 30 (and *n.*), 53, 51, 79, 96; monument to in Margam church, 681
(?) Bartholomew, Bishop of Tortosa (1277), (ii), xi.
Betty, wife of Robert (of Tenby) (ii), 56
Bridget, daughter of Rawleigh (ii), 128, 141 (and *n.*)
Bussy, son of Arthur (ii), 30; his mother's letter to him, 31, 32; his marriage and issue, 30 (and *n.*), 31; his appointment to command Parliamentary forces, 33; his will, 34; Governor of Chepstow Castle, 34 (*n.*); discrepancies in statements as to the year of his death, 34 (*n.*); 50, 139, 161, 162; his letter to Sir Jacob Astley, 167, 168; regrets not "being better able to serve his Majesty," 168; but three months later appointed general under the Parliament, 168; estimate of his income, 168; joint letter to General Laugharne, 169; keeps a foot in either camp, 170, 171
Bussy ("Thomas's brother") (ii), 79

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Bussy, fourth Baron of Margam; succeeds to the title (ii), 28; M.P. for Cardiff, 29; dies without male issue, the baronetcy and barony becoming extinct, 29; 30, 39, 43, 50, 51 (*n.*), 86, 87
Catherine, daughter of Sir Rhys (i), 328
(Mansfield), Charles, son of Sir Edward, takes part against Tyrone in the rebellion (i), 341; bearer of despatches to Dublin, 341; employed in the "Intelligence Department," 341; erroneous statement concerning him, 342; though very ill, rides out from Carrickfergus with a few men and averts disaster, 345; again bears despatches, 345; suggested that he was killed at Blackwater, 346; reasons against this, 346; probably settled in Ireland, 346; possibly owned lands near Lifford, 346; also at Killnerguerdon (or Killenegardon) 346; ii., v., 477, 478
Charles Grenville, son of Dawkin (ii.), vi., 147; his birth, 152; enters East India Company's service, 152; his rapid rise, 153; holds important posts at Agra 153; deputy accountant-general at Calcutta, 153; goes home on long furlough, 153; returns after five years, appointed one of three to govern the Punjab, 154; his relations with the two Lawrences, 154, 155; somewhat irritating to them, 155; appointed Resident at Nagpore, 155; founder of the Agra Bank, 155; tablet to him in Lathbury church, 155; an excellent administrator, 155, 156; his early retirement, 156; his marriage, 156; his death, 147; 554
Colonel Charles Grenville (i., viii.), (ii.), 145, 147, 151, 155; his services 156
Lieut. Charles Pleydell (R. N.) (ii.), 432, 711
Christopher, third Baron of Margam; succeeds to the title (ii), 28, and dies unmarried, 28; 29, 37, 38; date of his death, 44; his will, 41 and *n.*; 50; 87
Rev. Christopher (ii), 280, 282
Courtenay, son of Richard of Coed-Gainge, (ii), 98, 102, 103
Sir Courtenay Cecil (i), vi., 31; (ii), 94, 98, 102, 103
Dorothy, daughter of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 129, 131, 135
Sir Edward (son of Sir Rhys); his seal and coat-of-arms (i), 28, 34; his determined resistance to Sir George Herbert and his followers at Oxwich Castle 337, 338; obtains a verdict in his favour before the Star Chamber, 338; date of his birth, 338; and knighthood, 338; a commissioner for matters of piracy, 338; his dispute about wreckage rights with the Earl of Pembroke, 338, 339; said to have been the prototype of Sir Edward

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Mansel in "The Fortunes of Nigel"—probably untrue, 339; Chamberlain of Chester and Sheriff of Glamorgan, 339; date of his death proved by inq. post mortem and monumental inscription—erroneous statements about it, 339; his marriage, 340, 408; (ii), ix., x.; 1, 11 (*n*); 54, 55, 78, 90, 94, 100, 101, 213, 214, 349, 627; monument to him in Margam church, 679, 680, 681
Sir Edward, fourth Baronet of Margam; his coat-of-arms (i), 28; inherits in infancy (ii), x., xi., 9; Duke of Beaufort visits him in his "progress," 10; description of his house, etc., by Thomas Dineley, 10, 11, 12; a man of much importance locally, 13; granted a pass to visit France, 13; seized on suspicion of being a "malignant," and released, 13; receives grant of certain offices in Welsh counties, 13; enlists men for the Glamorganshire Militia, 13, 14; knight of the Shire for Glamorgan, 14; puts the "press-gang" in operation to man the Navy, 14; his letter to Secretary Williamson, 15; his care for the Militia, 15; visits William Morgan of Tredegar, 15; his birth, marriage, and death (pedigree), 44 and 11 (*n.*); 28, 37, 38, 50 (and *n.*), 137, 169, 225; monument in Margam church, 688, 689
Sir Edward, fourth Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 30, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 121, 162
Sir Edward, first Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 127, 128; created baronet, 127; his marriage, 127, 128; his quarrel with his son James and the widow Lloyd 134, 135; the widow marries James and wins all round, 135, 136, 138; curious statement about his first wife's death, 143; 145, 447
Sir Edward, second Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 128; curious discrepancy as to the date of his death, 130, 131; his two marriages, 128, 129, 132; died intestate, 132, 133, 143
Edward, son of Rawleigh of Killay (ii), 128, 141
Edward, son of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 128, 134, 141
(?) Edward (named in will of Sir Francis, third Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 102
Edward of Henlys (ii), 25, 54, 55, 88, 89, 90, 137; his will, 138
Edward of Swansea (ii), 25, 88, 89, 90, 137, 138, 139
Edward, son of Thomas of Swansea (ii), 214
Edward of Oxwich (ii), 137; doubt about his identity, 137, 138

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Rev. Edward, Vicar of Ecclesfield (ii), 280; allusion to him in a poem, 328; rebuilds the Vicarage, 328; his inscription over the door, 328; remarkable provision in his will, 328; he frames a form of catechism, 329; his death, and tablet in the church, 329
Edward, alleged fourth son of Sir Thomas, first baronet (ii), 75, 77, 78, 80, 81; no evidence of his existence, 81, 82; 138
Edward, son of Sir Edward, fourth Baronet of Margam, monument to in Westminster Abbey (ii), 690
Edward of Cosgrove (ii), 280, 328
Sir Edward of Clevedon (ii), 460, 470
Edward Berkeley (ii), 98, 102, 103
Sir Edward Joseph Shewen, fourth Baronet of Trimsaren (iii), 129, 133
Sir Edward Vaughan, third Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 127, 129; question as to his parentage, 131-133; son of Rawleigh Mansel, 133; his will, 131; date of his birth, 132; his death, 129; 139, 140, 141, 142, 144
Edward Wogan, naval officer: his brave deed in action (ii), 73; awarded fifty guineas, 73; promoted lieutenant, 73; drowned off Heligoland, 73; possibly a step-brother of Bishop Mansel, 73
Eleanor Maria (Mrs. Gatesi (iii), 281, 308
Eleanor Maria, daughter of Robert Stanley (i), ix.; her vindication of General Mansel (ii), 297, 298, 299
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Lewis (ii), 9 (n.)
Elizabeth, natural daughter of Thomas senior (ii), 36, 37, 38
Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas (grandson of Bussy) (ii), 31
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward, fourth Baronet of Margam (ii), 56 (and n.)
Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur, wife of Charles Bowen (iii), 51, 52
Elizabeth, wife of Thomas of Penrice (iii), 55
Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas (senior), of Penrice (ii), 55
Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop Mansel (ii), 68, 74
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter, second Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 98, 102
Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. W. J. (ii), 98, 122
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rhys (i), 328
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward (i), 408
Lady Elizabeth (*née* Montague), third wife of Sir Lewis, Monument to in Margam church (ii), 8, 9; 682, 684
Emma, daughter of William of Erdington (ii), 652, 653, 654
Emily, daughter of Bishop Mansel (ii), 68, 74
Major Ernest Digby, his services (ii), 426, 432

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Captain Eustace Gambier (i), vi., 31; (ii), 425; his services, 425, 426; coat-of-arms compiled by, 426-430; 431
Frances, daughter of Rev. Edward (ii), 329
Frances Charlotta (Mrs. Randolph) (ii), 280, 305
Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe; created baronet (ii), 36, 78, 94; his first marriage, 94; his second marriage, 94; his issue, 94, 95; his death, 95; 110, 125, 127, 128, 134, 136, 141, 144; monument to in Margam church, 689
Sir Francis, third Baronet of Muddlescombe; overlooked by most genealogists in spite of clear evidence, 95; "living Sept. 1643," 96; his will, 96, 102; monument with inscription in St. Gregory's church, 101, 102; he dies unmarried, 101, 102; 109
Francis, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford (ii), v., 6, 96, 102; his birth, 110; his matriculation, 110; MS. life in Ashmolean Museum, 110; educated at Hereford, 110; takes his degrees as a Commoner, 110; stands as Founder's kinsman for Fellow of All Souls, 111; waives his claim and is elected, 111; appointed Principal of Jesus College, 111; considerable opposition to this, and subsequent friction, 111; resigns the post and retires on his Fellowship, 111; motives of resignation, 111, 112; re-appointed as principal, 112; his exemplary life and good influence on scholars, 113; deeply interested in rebuilding the college, 114; accomplishes a good deal in spite of the Civil War, 114; visits Wales in 1642, 115; ordered to house persons of quality, 115; his horror at the tragic death of his brother, 115; goes to Wales to settle his brother's affairs, 115; but sacrifices his money to the Royal cause, 115; remains in Wales to help Royalist refugees, 115; his generosity to them, 116; returns to Oxford to face the Commission on the University, 116; refuses the intervention of the Earl of Pembroke on his behalf, 116; intimates his non-submission to Parliament, 116; his patience and dignity under trying conditions, 117; his care for his college, 117; and scrupulous rendering of accounts, 117; resigns his charge and retires into Wales, 117; takes charge of sundry young men, 117; excellent effects of his teaching and example, 118; suffers many indignities from Roundheads, 118, 119; his patience under affliction, 118, 119; returns to Oxford, 119; offered and accepts a room in his own College, 119; occupies himself with acts of charity,

Mansel.—*Continued.*
119; practices great personal austerities, 119; his high-minded conduct at the Restoration, 120; restored as principal, 120; his solicitude for his College, 120; his will, 120, summary of his benefactions to his College, 120; his death, 120; monument to him in Jesus College chapel, 120; acquittance by him of certain rents for the benefit of his College, 120; 121, 161, 199, 402, 404; tablet to in Jesus College chapel, 725, 726
Francis, son of Richard (ii), 98, 121
Francis (grandson of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 129, 141
(Or Maucelle), Geoffrey (1066) (i), 59, 60, 61, 67, 69, 70, 122
Captain George, son of General John (ii), 281; his noisy methods of recruiting in Northampton, 326, 327; goes to India and dies on the return voyage, 327
Colonel George (derivation uncertain) (ii), 623; his services, 623; assists in quelling the Zulu Rebellion of 1906, 623, 624; ambushed by Zulus while escorting women to safety, 624, 625; his death, 625
Captain George (R.N.) (1840), interesting incident concerning (iii), 657, 658; commands the *Wasp* at the capture of Sidon, 658, 659; mentioned in despatches and promoted, 659; his services, 659, 660; awarded the Legion of Honour, 660; his derivation obscure, 660
Colonel George Clavell, his services (ii), 426; 432
Colonel George Pleydell (ii), 425, 431; adopts Mansel crest as the badge of the Dorset Rifles, 425; his services, 425
Guerin, son of Richard (1088) (i), 62, 63
Guerin, son of Guerin (i), 62, 64; (iii), 670
Henry (ii), 121
Henry (1250) (ii), 241
Henry of Llardewy (ii), 442
Henry, son of Philip (1066) (i), 122
(Or Mansell) Henry, "who came first into Wales" (i), 44, 233, 239
Henry, son of Sir Thomas, first baronet (ii), 5, 64, 81; monument to in Margam church, 681
Henry of Stradey (ii), 130; his alleged will, 140 (*n.*); 145
Henry, third Baronet of Margam (died in infancy (ii), 9 (and *n.*), 79
Rev. H. C. (i), vii.
Henry Longueville, Rector of Cosgrove (ii), 731
Henry Longueville, Dean of St. Paul's (ii), vi., 283; contributes account of the battle at Cateau, April 26, 1794, 293-
Mansel.—*Continued.*
295; his letter to the *Times* about it, 295; his birth, 307; his childhood, 307; extraordinary memory, 307, 308, 310; youthful recreations, 308; precocious thoughtfulness, 308; at a preparatory school, 309; goes to Merchant Taylors' school, 309; capacity for study, 309, 310, 312; contributes to the school magazine at thirteen, 309, reads poetry and composes verses, 310; his book of poems, 310, 311; his father's death, 311; takes the prize for Hebrew, 311; matriculation at St. John's College, Oxford, 311; his device for waking at four o'clock, 312; the most brilliant scholar of his year, 312; obtains a double first, 313; he argues with examiners, 313; a famous and successful tutor, 313; his pupils mostly rise to distinction, 314; his geniality in the Common Room, 314; contests the Chair of Logic, 315; his humility, 315; his marriage, 316; Reader in Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy and Wardlaw Professor, 316; one of the highest authorities in metaphysics, 316; his puns and witticisms, 317, 318; Bampton Lecturer, Select Preacher, and Regius Professor, 318; goes abroad for his health, 318; appointed Dean of St Paul's, 318; collects a large sum for interior decoration of St. Paul's, 319; his death at Cosgrove, 319; where he was buried, 320; memorial window in St. Paul's, 320, 733 (App. IV.); list of his writings, 732 (App. IV.); 322
Colonel Herbert (derivation uncertain) (ii), 623
Hugh, son of Richard (i), 240
Sir Hugh (i), 225, 229, 256; (ii), ix., x.
Hugh, son of Robert of Pateshull (ii), 644, 646, 647
Humphry of Bath (thirteenth century) (ii., 444
Isabell, daughter of Bishop Mansel (wife of Rev. Lort) (ii), 63, 68, 72
Captain J. L. (ii), 709, 710
James, son of Sir Edward, first Baronet of Trimsaren; his infatuation with Katherine, widow of Thomas Lloyd (ii), 134; his quarrel with his father in consequence, 134, 135; he has his own way and marries the widow, 135; she rules him, 135; he dies intestate, 135; the widow declares he had nothing to leave, 135
Lady Jane (*née* Somerset), (ii), 340 (and *n.*); monument to in Margam church, 680
Jane, second wife of Sir Thomas, first baronet (ii), x.; monument to in Margam church, 681

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Jane, daughter of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 125, 126, 127; marries her uncle, 125, 127; misnamed Katherine, 125
Hugh, son of Jenkyn (i), 119; (ii), 54, 440
Jenkin (or Jenkyn), heir to his father's estates (i), 272; obscurity under his father's attainder, 272; attainder removed and estates restored, 272, 273; remarkable series of mis-statements concerning his death, derivation, etc., 273-275; possibly fought at Bosworth Field, 275; probable date of his marriage, 275; his wife's pedigree, 276, 269, 270; takes part in a tournament at Carew Castle, 280, 281; his motto at the tournament, 281; probably died in 1510, 283; (ii), 54, 111, 283, 288, 325, 440, 442, 672, 691
Joan, daughter of Sir Edward, first Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 129, 132, 447
Joan, daughter of Thomas of Swansea (ii), 214
Johanna, wife of Wm. Whittington (i), 96, 97
John (twelfth century) (i), 122
John, possibly the first in Wales (1201) (i), 211, 234, 242; (ii), 480, 481
John, son of Henry (1200) (i), 64, 72
(Mauncel), John, son of Richard (i), 264
John, son of Robert of Pateshull (ii), 644
John, son of Philip of Oxwich (i), 269, 270
John of Tyverington (or Tirlington) Leicester (1316) (ii), 342
Major-General John, son of Rev. Christopher (ii), vi., 280, 282; composition of his brigade at Cateau in April, 1704, 283; sent to reinforce cavalry under General Otto, 283; alleged failure to act in support on April 24, 285, 286, 287, 288, 296, 298, 302, 303, 304; some mystery attached to it, 287; blunders of messengers, 304; vindication of him by Lieut. Hotham, 302, 303; his gallant charge and death on April 26, 289, 290, 292, 299; attributed to chagrin at the imputations against him, 289, 296, 298; denial by his great-granddaughter and others, 297, 303; loose statements by historians, 305; his coat and diary preserved at Peterborough, 305; his burial, 305; 307, 320
Lieut.-Col. John, of Smedmore (son of Sir William, ninth Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), vi., 98, 122, 408; account of his services in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 409, 410; sails for Barbadoes, 410; disastrous start of the fleet and convoy, 410; arrives at Barbadoes and sails thence for capture of St. Lucia, 410; present at capture of Morne Chabot, 411; his regiment suffers most, 411; returns to England and serves in Ireland, 411; embarks for India, 411; returns to England, and joins his battalion in Spain, 411; present at battles of Salamanca Forts and Salamanca, 413-415; receives the Peninsula Gold Medal, 415; commands his battalion in action with distinction, 415; held in esteem by his brother officers, 415; acting brigadier, 415; takes part in the pursuit to Arevalo, 415; invalided home, 415; commands regimental depot in Kent, 416; sails again for Spain, 416; present at the battle of Toulouse, 416; again commands a brigade, 416; and a division, 416; returns to England, 416; handsome tribute from Colonel Bingham, 416; sails for St. Helena after his marriage, 417 (and *n.*); his letter from St. Helena, 421; his regiment is relieved and returns home, 422; awarded C.B., 422; his services in India, 422, 423; honourable mention by inspecting general, 422; commands his regiment, 423; issues a Regimental Order on his resignation, 423; complimented in an Order of the Day by the C.O., 423; a witness in Sir Hudson Lowe's libel action, 424; dates of his birth and death, 408
Sir John, eleventh Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 98, 102, 108, 109
John, grocer, of London (ii), 328
John Christopher, of Cosgrove (ii), 280, 293, 305, 319, 327, 328 (and *n.*), 329
Major John Christopher, son of General John of Cosgrove (ii), 280; his father's aide-de-camp at le Cateau, 290; wounded and taken prisoner in trying to save his father, 290, 292, 294, 297; account of his capture by Captain Poitevin, of the French army, 299, 300; incapacitated for further active service, 301; two years a prisoner, 301; says that Captain Poitevin saved his life, 301; 304, 328 (*n.*)
John Clavell, antiquary and naturalist (ii), 424; assumes additional name of Pleydell, 424, 425
Colonel John Delalynde, his services (ii), 425, 431
Julia, Lady (i), vi.
Katherine, natural daughter of Thomas, senior (ii), 36, 37, 38
Katherine, daughter of Thomas of Penrice (ii), 55
Leonard, son of Philip of Oxwich (i), 269, 270
Sir Lewis, second baronet (ii), v.; his matriculation at Oxford, 5; admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 5; knighted, 5; his character, 5, 6; benefactor of Jesus

Mansel.—*Continued.*
College, Oxford, 6; sells the "Red Book of Hergest" to John Davies, 6 (*n.*); his first marriage, 6, 7; date uncertain, 7; death of his first wife, 8; his second and third marriages, 8, 9; has male issue by the third, 9; his death, 9; 78, 79, 83, 114, 120 (*n.*), 446
Monument to in Margam church (ii), 681, 682, 683, 684
Rev. Lort (ii), 63, 68, 72
Louisa Barbara, daughter of Bussy Lord, wife of Lord Vernon (ii), 28, 29, 30, 51 (*n.*)
Mansel (ii), 142
Mansel Dawkin (ii), 147; acquires Lathbury estate, 148; legatee and executor under will of Jane Symes, 149; to marry Elizabeth Brown, 149; which he does, 150; rebuilds the house at Lathbury, 150; high sheriff and deputy lieutenant of Buckingham, 150; colonel of Buckingham Yeomanry, 150; commissioner of French Emigration Committee, 151; his cordial relations with Louis XVIII., 151; Louis sends him a snuff-box, and two complimentary letters, 151, 152; his death; 152, 156
(Mansfield), Rhys, son of Sir Edward, granted the Priory of Adare, county Limerick (ii. 340); takes part against Tyrone in the rebellion, 341; conveys information to the Lord Deputy, 341; erroneous statement concerning him, 342; deprecates an attack on the rebels at Carrickfergus, 343; charges with horsemen against them, 344; is killed in leading a desperate attack, 344; his head is sent to the Earl of Tyrone, 345; his body buried at Carrickfergus, 345; his quarrel with Captain Charles Egerton, 345, 477
Margaretta Maria, daughter of Rawleigh (ii), 128, 140, 141; her marriage, 141; 143, 144
Maria, daughter of Rawleigh Dawkin (ii), 145
Martha, daughter of first Lord Mansel, her marriage (ii), 26; 39
Martha, daughter of Sir Edward, fourth baronet (ii), 699
Mary, daughter of Anthony (son of Sir Rhys) (ii), 117 (*n.*), 347
Mary, daughter of Thomas, first baron, wife of John Ivory Talbot (ii), x., 26; her marriage, 34; menu of wedding supper, etc., 35; her marriage portion, 36; 50, 172, 173, 440; monument to in Margam church, 681
Mary, daughter of Thomas (grandson of Bussy) (ii), 31
Mary (*née* Mordaunt), first wife of Sir Thomas, first baronet (ii), 1; monument to in Margam church, 681
Mansel.—*Continued.*
Mary, daughter of Sir Rhys, monument to in Margam church (ii), 686
Mary, daughter of Sir Lewis (ii), 9 (*n.*); street perhaps named after her, 10 (*n.*), 79, 82
Dame Mary, wife of Sir Edward, second Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 129, 131; her will, 131; her marriages, 131, 132 (*n.*); said to have been known as Lady Mary Mackenzie, 132 (*n.*), also as Mrs. Bayly, widow, and Miss Bayly, 132 (*n.*); her long law-suit, 135, 136
Mary, daughter of Arthur (ii), 33 (*n.*)
Mary, daughter of Rawleigh of Killay (ii), 129, 139; her marriage, 140; some doubt as to her birth, 140, 141; erroneously named as sister to Sir Edward Vaughan, 140; 141, 142, 144, 145
Mary, daughter of Sir Edward, of Clevedon (ii), 469, 470
Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Vaughan, third Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 128; sole heir, 133; her marriage and will, 133
Mary Antonia, daughter of Admiral Robert (ii), 280, 320
Montacute Brown (ii), 142
Rev. Owen Luttrell (ii), 432, 710
Philip (named Arbalestrius, or Arbalastarius) (i), 63
Philip, son to Philip Arbalastarius (i), 63; (ii), 443
Philip, son to Andrew (ii), 64
(Maunsell), Philip of Oxwich (i), 101, 132, 263, 264; his death uncertain, 266-271; act of attainder against, 266; conveys his estates to his sons, 269; 272, 276, 284, 285, 288, 297, 408 (*n.*); (ii), 116 (*n.*), 101
Philip, son of Jenkyn (ii), 442
Philip, son of Sir Rhys (ii), 177, 327, 328
Philip of Llandewy (ii), 330
Philip, son of Thomas of Swansea (ii), 55, 214
Philip of Swansea (son of Sir Edward, knight) (ii), 54, 55, 60, 137, 139, 213; monument to in Margam church, 685
Colonel R. H. (ii), 709
Ralph le (1229) (ii), 640
Ralph of Stafford (*temp.* Henry II.) (ii), 644, 647
Rawleigh of Killay (grandson of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 128, 136, 140, 141, 142, 143
Rawleigh, son of Rawleigh of Killay (ii), 129, 140
Rawleigh, son of Sir Edward, first Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 128, 131, 132, 136; dies intestate, 136; his suit against Sir Edward, second baronet, 136; 143
Rawleigh Dawkin (ii), 129, 142, 145; sculpture from tomb of in Langendeirne church, 698

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Sir Rhys (i), ix., 177, 218, 225, 275; date of his birth, 283, 284; Mathias Cradock his guardian, 284; his uncle by marriage, 287; date of his first marriage, 289; conveys the manor of Oxwich to John Bassett, etc., 289, 290; his name appears in a license concerning certain manors, etc., 290; acts under the Earl of Worcester in Flanders, 290, 291; uncertainty as to the date of his knighthood, 291; grant to him of certain lands, 291; his part in the Fitzgerald Rebellion in Ireland, 292, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302; letters from his wife to Thomas Cromwell, 302, 304; returns to England, 304; placed on the Commission of Peace for Glamorgan and appointed Chamberlain of Chester, 304; his provision of a force for use in Ireland, 304; recruits men for the Pilgrimage of Grace, 304, 305; various allusions as Chamberlain of Chester, 305; his letter to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, with the gift of a "barren hind," 305; appointed a commissioner for surrender of monasteries, 305; sends in the list of his effectives on a general muster, 305; appointed a commissioner on coast defence, 305, 306; on the Commission of the Peace for Chester, 306; his adoption of the "New Learning," a turning-point in his life, 306, 307; grant to him of Margam Abbey, with detail of lands, etc., accruing thereto, 307-309; total sum paid by him, 309; a good bargain, 309; Sheriff of Glamorgan, 310; on various commissions, 310; appointed vice-admiral under Viscount Lisle, 311; probably more in a military than a naval capacity, 312; his instructions, 312, 313; goes to sea with ten ships, 313; his report to the Lord high admiral of an action with French ships, 313, 314; inefficiency of his gunners, 313, 314; Lord Lisle's account of the action, 314; not a decisive affair, 314; sails from Harwich to take part in the Scottish Expedition, 315, 316; bound to provide a contingent for the army against France, 316; appointed knight marshal of the army against Scotland, 316; takes part in operations against Leith and Edinburgh, 317; his important duties as knight marshal, 317; sent to the west of Scotland by sea, under John Wynter, 319; his part in the operations, 319, 320; captures Rothesay Castle, 320; the ships ordered to Boulogne, but the order cancelled, 321, 322; ordered to repair to his home, 322; in command of the ship *Pancye*, 322; sails with Sir Thomas Seymour to attack coast of Brittany, 322; ships scattered by a gale, his ship nearly driven on shore, 322, 323; signs Sir Thomas Seymour's letter of explanation, 323; returns to Wales, 323; his joint report of the "able men" of Glamorgan, 323; placed on the commission for the valuation of chantries in Wales, 323, 324; establishes the fact of his acceptance of the "New Learning," 324; his mansion in Clerkenwell, 325; his second marriage, 325; pedigree of his second wife, 320; date of the marriage doubtful, 327; his issue by his second marriage, 328; forgery of a deed in his name by one Fowler, 328, 329; his third marriage, 329; pedigree of his third wife, 330; occasion of his meeting her, 333; his death and funeral, 335; the inquisition post mortem upon him, 335; his son and heir, 335; his three wills, 335-337; curious bequest to St. Paul's, 336; his wills reflect his high character, 336; an ancestor of whom the Welsh Mansels may well be proud, 337; 347, 411; his wills, 478-494; (ii), ix., x., 1, 100, 117 *bis*, 204 (*bis*), 347, 412, 476; monument to in Margam church, 659, 686
Richard (1088) (Mansellus Cenomannicus) (i), 61, 62, 95, 96, 122; (ii), xiii., 330, 331
Richard, son of Guerin (i), 62
Richard, grandson of Hugh (i), 119; (ii), 449
Richard of Abingdon (thirteenth century) (ii), 672
Richard (1310) (ii), 242, 253
Richard of Stafford (ii), 645, 646
Richard (*d.* 1433) (ii), 256
Sir Richard (fifteenth century) (i), 263, 264
Richard of Scurlage (i), 237, 239
Richard (or Robert) (i), 239
Sir Richard, sixth Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 98; kills an apothecary and is pardoned, 121, 122
Sir Richard, twelfth Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 98, 102, 103
Vice-Admiral Sir Robert (i), ix., 340, 347; probable date of his birth, 349; went to sea at an early age, 349; under the patronage of Lord Howard of Effingham, to whom he was distantly related, 349 (and *n.*), probably displayed a great aptitude for his profession, 350; takes part in the Cadiz Expedition, 351; in command of the *Vanguard*, 351; stated (probably erroneously) to have sailed in the *Crare* as rear-admiral, 351; was then only three and twenty, 352; knighted by Lord Howard after the action, 352; and thus found himself on the ladder of fame, 352; takes part in the voyage to the Islands, 353; sails in

Mansel,—*Continued.*
the *Mer-Honour*, and afterwards transferred to the *Repulse*, 353; was flag-captain to the Earl of Essex throughout, 353; returns to England, and commands a squadron on the coast of Ireland, 350; is appointed Admiral of the Narrow Seas, 359; his sanguinary duel with Sir Christopher Heydon, 359; account in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 357; his own account, 357, 358; he severs Heydon's left hand, 357, 359, which is deposited in the museum at Canterbury, 357, 302; conflicting evidence of witnesses, 359; two justices write to Lord Thomas Howard and the Earl of Nottingham on his behalf, 360; the views of Lord Chief Justice Popham on the matter, 360, 361; this was possibly a second duel, 360; a sordid and brutal affair, 361; he brings in six Baltic traders as prizes, 362; probably they were not condemned as prizes, 362; brings in another prize, 362, 363; writes to Sir Robert Cecil about a threatened Spanish invasion (in 1601), 363; writes a joint letter with Sir Richard Leveson on the same matter, 363; Queen Elizabeth commends the "resolution and discretion" displayed in the letter, 363; Leveson commends him to the Queen, 363; he intercepts six Spanish galleys, with assistance from Dutch men-of-war, 363; is reported to have sunk three, the rest being driven on shore in a storm, 364; a report circulated giving the Dutchmen all the credit, 364, 365; his long account, in vindication of himself, to the Earl of Nottingham, 365-374; brings over the ambassadors to James I. on his accession, 374, 375; his drastic measures with the French ambassador, 374, 375; he is upheld by King James, 375; escorts Sir Walter Raleigh to Winchester for his trial, 375; is appointed Treasurer of the Navy, 375; a post of immense difficulty and responsibility, 376; his appointment was for life, 376; accompanies the Earl of Nottingham on his mission to Spain, 376; his drastic treatment of a pilfering Spaniard at supper, 377; and of another who steals his hat and jewel, 378; returns to England, 378; receives various sums of money from the lord treasurer, 378; recommends Captain Christopher Newport for an important post, 378; attends King James on a visit to Rochester and Chatham, 379; the Earl of Northampton's hatred of him, 379; his alleged fraudulent conduct with regard to the ship *Resistance*, 380; serious charges against him by the Navy Commission,

Mansel,—*Continued.*
under the presidence of the Earl of Northampton, 380-387; he was not called to give evidence before the commission, though it had power to call him, 387; the Earl of Northampton may have purposely prevented it, 387; he made no serious attempt to vindicate himself, 387; Sir Anthony Weldon's apocryphal story of the "one pair of silk stockings," etc., 387, 388; no official confirmation of it, 388; Sir Anthony Weldon and Bishop Goodman on the earl's hatred of him, 388-390; the king ignores the finding of the commission, and he retains his post, 390; but this does not affect the verdict in any great degree, 391; astonishing disregard of State Records on the part of his biographers, 391; very condemnatory article in the *English Historical Review*, 391 (and *n.*); apocryphal story of a seven years' commission on his conduct, 391, 392; collaborates with Phineas Pett in the building of a large ship of war (the *Prince Royal*), 392; defects of construction, etc., alleged by Northampton, 392, 393; King James visits the dockyard, accompanied by Mansel and others, and expresses his entire approval of all that is being done, 393; he is called before the Council for taking exception to certain clauses in the warrant for another Navy Commission, 395; said to have acted at the instigation of the Earl of Nottingham (lord high admiral), 395; he and his counsel (James Whitelock) deliver their submission in writing, 396; he spends a fortnight in the Marshalsea over the business, 396; he becomes deeply interested in the manufacture of glass, 396; enters partnership with Sir Edward Zouche and others in a monopoly of making glass with coal, 397; becomes the leader, and acquires an absolute monopoly, 397, 398; privileges granted to him and his partners, 398; he establishes a glass factory at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 399; various petitions and suits in connection with his glass industry, out of all of which he comes triumphant, 399-405; Scottish invasion affects his Newcastle works, 400; appeals to the House of Lords about an infringement of his monopoly, 400; his opponents appeal to the House of Commons, 400; he is called before the House, and the Patent of Monopoly is cancelled, 406; restores his works, and continues the making of glass until his death, 407; a director of the "Company of the Merchants Discoverers of the North-West Passage," his

Mansel—*Continued.*
name standing first on the charter, 407; takes part in a great fête on the Thames, 410; his first marriage, 411 (and *n.*); his second marriage, 411; another commission (1618) brings important changes, 412; he is appointed Vice-Admiral of England, 413; is alleged to have sold the Treasurership to Sir Wm. Russell, 413; very irregular, but the prevailing practice, 413; the commissioners find great fault with his accounts, and state that he greatly enriched himself at the king's expense, 413; his claim for £10,000 travelling expenses omitted from his former accounts, 413; "not business," 414; appointed to command the expedition against the Algerian pirates (1620), 415; has been severely blamed in connection with this affair, 416; but he was greatly hampered in various ways, 416, 417; goes to Windsor to take leave of the king, 418; the king's instructions to him, 418-429; he is severely handicapped by the prescribed conditions of treating with the authorities at Algiers, 420; sailing delayed, 421; composition of the expedition (according to John Button), 424, 425; it sails on October 12, 1620, 425; Spanish ships at Gibraltar salute him, 429; sends his sick on shore, 426; anchors at Malaga, 426; sails on November 6, 426; calls a council at sea, 427; anchors at Alicante, 427; disappointed in not receiving advices expected, 427; sails on November 25, anchors at Algiers, November 27, 427, 428; his dealings with the treacherous Viceroy of Algiers, 428-430; pirates freely sail in and out, 429; the Spanish admiral arriving salutes him, 429; leaves Algiers, January 27, 1621, anchors at Alicante, January 31, 431, 432; sails for Malaga on February 1, leaving many sick on shore, 432; is driven by a gale to Gibraltar, 432; reinforcements and provisions arrive from England, 432, 433; after various voyages, anchors at Algiers on May 21, 436; disposition of the ships, 436; two attacks with fireships and small craft fail, 436-438; leaves Algiers on 25th, returns on May 30, 438; on June 4 gives up the attempt and sails for Alicante, 439; the fleet is dispersed, and he sails for Cales, 440; (end of John Button's account, 441); his complaints against the Spaniards, 442-445; his denial of their innuendoes, 443; complains of the insolence and treachery of the Viceroy of Algiers, 444; reports a brush with pirates, who escape, 444; very badly served, delays

Mansel.—*Continued.*
on all hands, 445; his account of the attack on Algiers, 445, 446; a gallant affair, foiled by the weather, 446; attributes his failure in great measure to the non-arrival of six promised Spanish galleys, 446; his flagship (the *Lion*) in very bad condition, 446; shifts his flag to the *Vanguard*, 447; is ordered home, 447; complains to the lord high admiral of his numerous disappointments, 447, 448; has effectually protected Spanish towns against the pirates, 448, 450; English ambassador at Madrid writes in his vindication, 449; no disgrace nor any great discredit incurred by him in the failure of the expedition, 451, 452; his undeserved injury to Sir Thomas Button, 452, 453; on bad terms with the Duke of Buckingham (lord high admiral), 453; occupies himself with his glass business, 453; appointed (1624) on the Council of War, 454; takes part in a hot discussion in Parliament concerning the proposed expedition against the Palatinate, 456-458; his animus against Buckingham, 457, 458; alleged to have injured Buckingham, 458; in favour with King James and King Charles, 458; possibly associated in the design of the *Sovereign of the Seas*, 458; hastily summoned to christen the ship, 458; musters the watermen and ships in the Port of London, 460; accompanies King Charles on an inspection of the ships at Chatham, 460; alluded to in State Papers as "Lieutenant of the Admiralty," for which he receives ten shillings per day, 460; on a commission to reorganise the crews of men-of-war, 461; some aspersions upon him in connection therewith, 461; again appointed on the Council of War, 462; suggested (1042) that he should be placed in command of the fleet, 463; the King holds that he is too old, 463; his seats in Parliament, 463; curious entry about his death in the Common Council Book of Newcastle, 463, 464; date of the Letters of Administration of his estate, 464; conflicting views as to his character and conduct, 464-466; the Earl of Northampton's censure no condemnation, 465; his place of residence in Norwich, and at Greenwich, 466; coat-of-arms erroneously attributed to him, 466, 467; (ii), v., 1 (and *n.*), 269 (*n.*), 440 (*n.*), 478, 669; monument to in Margam church, 680, 685

Honourable Robert, eldest son of Thomas, first Baron of Margam (ii), 20; dies before his father, 20; his monument in

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Crayford church, and epitaph by his widow, 20, 21; arms over his monument, 21; probably involved in Jacobite intrigues in Belgium, etc., 21-26; deed of settlement on his marriage, 25; 41(*n.*)
Robert (1106) (i), 62
Robert, son of Walter (i), 64
Robert (1225) (i), 237
Robert, son of Henry (i), 241
Robert, in Syria (1163) (ii), xi.
Robert of Winchester (1179) (ii), 467
Robert, Constable of Antioch (1216) (ii), xi.
Robert (of Tenby) (ii), 56
Robert le (1400), his coat-of-arms (ii), 437
Robert of Abingdon (thirteenth century) (ii), 672
Robert, son of Richard (ii), 98, 121
Robert de Pecdeshull (Stafford, 1186) (ii), 644
Robert of Palteshull (1253) (ii), 64., 643, 646
Robert, nephew of Robert of Palteshull (ii), 645, 646
Admiral Robert, son of General John (ii), 280; his fight with three French ships in the *Penguin*, 322-324; his services, 324, 325; and retirement through injury, 325; his death, 325; lived at Charlton Kings, 325; 329
Captain Robert Christopher (ii), 424
Robert Henry, his arms and crest (i), 31, 33
Robert Stanley (ii), 281, 311; a very capable railway manager, 320-322; testimonial on retirement, and tablet in Marylebone church, 322
Roderick (?), son of Thomas of Swansea (ii), 214
Sayer of Chicheley (ii), 652, 655
Sieur de Secqueville (i), 27
Seigneur de la Lande (i), 11, 21, 23
Stephen le, of Norfolk (1189) (ii), 341, 668
Thomas, son of Robert in Syria (1175) (ii), xi.
Thomas (1199) (i), 122
Thomas, son of John (1200) (i), 64
Thomas, son of Philip (1264) (i), 64
Thomas, son of Arthur (i), 39 (*n.*), 33
Thomas, son of Philip (ii), 54
Thomas, son of Robert (ii), 56
Sir Thomas, first Baronet of Margam (ii), x., 1; date of his birth, 1; his marriage, 1; his knighthood, 1; created baronet, 1; Sheriff of Glamorganshire, 2; well known at court, 2; intimate with Sir Thomas Overbury, 2; in trouble with the Council, 2; his letter of explanation, 3, 4; investigates a charge against sailors, 4; involved in a dispute about a ship, 4, 5; his death, 5; 32 (*n.*), 50, 51, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 94, 121, 138, 172, 393, 440, 479; monument to in Margam church, 679, 680, 681, 685, 687, 688

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Thomas, first Baron of Margam; date of his birth (pedigree) (ii), 41; Sheriff of Glamorgan, 15; M.P. for Cardiff and Glamorgan, 15; Controller of the Household to Queen Anne, 16; a commissioner of the Treasury, 16; teller of the Exchequer, 16; Vice-Admiral of South Wales, 16; a privy councillor, 16; well known in social and political circles, 16; John Macky's description of his character and person, 16; Dean Swift's remarks, 16, 17; entertains Swift to "pot luck," 17; a useful and capable man, 17; his elevation to the Peerage, 17, 18, and precedence as a baron, 18; likely to do credit to his rank, 18; his early marriage, 19; did not secure him a direct heir, 19; his death, 26; said to have died "of a broken heart," 26; his honourable behaviour to the Earl of Oxford, 26; death of his son and heir a great blow, 26; also the marriage of his younger daughter, 26; 28, 34, 39, 37, 38, 39, 137, 139; monument to in Margam church, 687, 688
Thomas, second Baron of Margam; succeeds to the title (ii), 27; erroneously placed as third baron, 27, wrongly styled *Robert* in Crayford register, 27; takes his seat in the House of Lords, 25; member of a committee, 28; his allowance while at Christ Church College, Oxford, 39, 40; his guardians, 39; he makes the "grand tour" on the Continent, 40; amount of his income, 40; date of his birth (pedigree), 44; of his death, 27; 687, 688
Thomas, son of Bussy (ii), 30; date of his death, 34; monument to in Westminster Abbey, 690, 691
Thomas, grandson of Bussy (ii), 30, 31; date of his death, 34; his will, 30, 34; 39, 79, 139; tablet to in Margam church, 685, 686, 687
Thomas of Penrice Castle (*d.* 1704) (ii), 55
Thomas of Penrice Castle (son of Thomas of Penrice) (ii), 55, 137
Thomas of Swansea, son of Philip (ii), 55, 213, 314
Thomas, son of Thomas of Swansea (ii) 214
Thomas, natural son of Thomas, senior (ii), 36, 37, 38
Thomas (junior) (of Tenby) (ii), 56
Thomas, son of Philip of Swansea (ii), 137, 138, 139
Thomas, son of Sir Edward, fourth Baronet of Margam (ii), 139
Thomas, son of Edward of Henlys (ii), 54
Thomas, son of Philip (living 1632) (ii), 90
Walter, son of Richard (ii), 98, 121
Walter (1225 ?) (i), 236, 237

Mansel.—*Continued.*
Sir Walter, alleged holder of Margam in twelfth century (i), 243
Walter, son of Richard of Stafford (ii), 645, 646
Walter of Stafford (*temp.* Henry II.) (ii), 644, 645, 647
Sir Walter, second Baronet of Muddlescombe (iii), 94; ignored by most genealogists, in spite of ample evidence, 94, 95; his marriage, 95, 105, 106, 107; his daughter Cyslve, 106; some doubt as to the parentage of his wife, 105-107, 108; his death, 95, 98; 109, 174
(?) Walter (named in will of Sir Francis, third Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 102
William (1165) (i), 62, 95, 210, 234 (ii), 330, 331
William of Mansellfield (i), 101
William (1280) (i), 102
William, son of Guerin (i), 62
William le tbenefactor of Farley Priory, 1125) (ii), 673
William, of Devon (1182) (ii), 674
William (alleged son of Sir Robert the Crusader) (1183) (i), 75, 76, 77; (ii), 654
William, Lord of Erdington (ii), 652, 653, 654, 655
William le, his coat-of-arms (ii), 437
William (doctor of Tenby) (iii), 59
William Lort Bishop of Bristol (ii), vi. question as to his derivation, 51, 55; views of Lieut. Mansel-Pleydell, 54; pedigree compiled by S. W. S. Mansel-Carey, 55; the weak link in the chain, 55; may be accepted, though not actually proved, 55; date of his birth, 56; his early career, 56; a man of unusual capacity and many friends, 56; vicar of Bottisham and Chesterton, 56; his distinguished contemporaries at Cambridge, 56; his qualities of mind, 56, 57; his arrest of two men for firing a shot at his house, 57; his courage in a "town and gown" disturbance, 57, 58; his remarkable entry in Bottisham register, 58; his sallies and epigrams, 58-60; on Bishop Watson, 59; on Dr. Jowett, 59; on two undergraduates, 60; an undergraduate "scores" off him, 60; the breakfast-party at Sir Busick Harwood's, 60, 61; erroneously describes himself as a "peer of the realm," 61; Lord Byron's allusion to him, 61; a good scholar and linguist and kindly patron, 62; appointed Master of Trinity, 62; Duke of Gloucester's letter about him as a candidate, 62; King George expresses his satisfaction with the appointment, 62; his correspondence with prominent persons, 62, 63; his friendship with William Pitt the younger, 63; and with Spencer Perceval, 63; sustains
Mansel.—*Continued.*
a severe shock at the murder of Perceval, 63; Charles Simeon's admiration of his character, 63; an appreciative judge of literature, 63; his letter to Hannah More, 63, 64; and to George Crabbe, 64, 65; Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University, 65; consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 65; presented to the rectory of Barwick-in-Elmet, 65; a comfortable pluralist, 65; his marriage, 65; death of his wife, 65; devotes himself to his children, 65; eulogy of him and his children by "A Trinity man," 65, 66 (and *n.*); Duke of Gloucester's letters to him, 66, 67; his death, 67; Duchess of Gloucester's letter to his daughter on his death, 67; his issue, 67, 68; 71, 74, 394, 706, 707
William of Guernsey (1919) (i), viii.
Sir William, ninth Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 660
Sir William, tenth Baronet of Muddlescombe (ii), 98, 108, 109; erroneously styled eighth in notice of death, 109
Captain William du Pré (ii), 432, 710, 711
Rev. William John (eldest son of Sir William, tenth Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 98, 108, 109, 110; birth and death of his infant son, heir to the baronetcy, 108, 109; his death, 98, 109, 122
William Lort, midshipman in the *Venerable*; account of the action in which he took part (ii), 69, 70; he is made prisoner, and sent to Paris, 70; transferred on parole to Verdun and Valenciennes, 70; parole withdrawn, 70; determines to escape, 70; various accounts of his adventures, 71-72; he succeeds and returns home, 72; his death, 70, 71; his letter to Mr Perceval, 72
William Wogan (ii), 54, 55, 74, 137
Mansel-Carey, Augusta Hope (ii), 74
David Vernon (ii), 74
Mary Frederica (ii), 74
S. W. S. (ii), 54; his connection with Bishop Mansel, 73, 74; 706
Lieut. Spencer Lort Mansel (ii), 74, 706-708
Mansel-Pleydell, Dorothy, daughter of Canon J. C. (Mrs. Pelham Smith) (ii), 418
Colonel Edmund Morton (ii), 430, 715
Lieut. Edmund Morton (ii), 430, 715
Lieut. Evan Morton, his genealogical researches (i), 235; incomplete references in, 235; his pedigree of Welsh Mansels, 235, 237, 241, 270, 349; (ii), 54, 55, 94 (*n.*), 131, 132 (*n.*), 137, 140 (*n.*), 143, 144, 145, 213, 431, 719
Lieut. Henry Grove Morton(ii), 430, 715, 716
Lieut. John Morton (ii), 431, 716, 720
Canon John Colville Morton (i), v; (ii), 415, 418, 431, 719

Mansell, Alice, daughter of William, knight of Windsor (ii), 90
Ambrose of Horley (d. 1836) (ii), 459, 461
Amy, daughter of James of Sanderstead (ii), 464
Ann, daughter of Thomas of Sherborne (ii), 403, 404
Ann, daughter of William of Shere (ii), 459
Ann, wife of William of Shere (ii), 459
Anne, daughter of William, knight of Windsor (ii), 90
Anne, daughter of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195, 196
Anne, daughter of Walter of Woodbury (1831) (ii), 677
Anne, daughter of William of Slade (ii), 88
Anne, daughter of Thomas of Preston-on-Avon (ii), 672
Anthony (possibly son of Sir Thomas, first Baronet of Margam) (1625) (ii), 479 (and *n.*); surrenders his pension, 479, 480
Vice-Admiral Arthur Lukis (ii), 631; his services, 638
Barbara, daughter of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195
Benjamin of Wolverhampton (ii), 648
Blanche, wife of Edward of Shropshire (ii), 79
Commander Bonamy (ii), 632; his services, 638
Boyle (d. 1797) (ii), 79
Boyle (d. 1712) (ii), 79
Catherine, daughter of William, knight of Windsor (ii), 90
Charity, daughter of William, knight of Windsor (ii), 90
Charles, son of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195, 196
Dora, daughter of William, knight of Windsor (ii), 90
Dora, daughter of Henry (living 1918) (ii), 90
Eliza (ii), 79
Elizabeth, wife of Henry of Haslemere (ii), 464
Elizabeth, daughter of William of Morden (ii), 464
Elizabeth, wife of William of Morden (ii), 464
Elizabeth, daughter of Michael of Richmond (ii), 464
Elizabeth, wife of James of Sanderstead (1782) (ii), 464
Elizabeth, daughter of William (knight of Windsor) (ii), 84, 90
Elizabeth, sister to Edward of Chedington (ii), 79
Elizabeth, daughter of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195
Elizabeth of Frensham (1809) (ii), 464
Edmund of Shrewsbury (1664) (ii), 678
Edward, grandson of John of Haversham (ii), 279 (*n.*)
Mansell.—*Continued.*
Edward, in Scott's poem, "The Poacher," probably a fictitious person, 465, 490, 497
Edward of Shropshire (ii), 79; his issue, 79
Edward of Chedington, his will (ii), 79
Edward (junior) of Chedington (ii), 79
Edward of Norfolk (1690) (ii), 609
Frances, daughter of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195
Francis of Guildford (i), 466, 467; (ii), 176; undertakes to find a ship for the king, 182; goes to Brighton with Colonel Gunter, 183; recalls Captain Tettersell from Shoreham, 183; agrees for the provision of a ship, 183; unaware of the identity of the passenger, 184; sups with the king at the inn at Brighton, 185; realises the king's identity, 187; goes to France at the Restoration, 187, 188; lands at Dover when the king does, 188; his intervention the only way to save the king, 189; his inadequate reward, 189; appointed to a post at Southampton, 189; petitions for certain profits, 189 (and *n.*); granted, on his petition to the king, a pension of £200 a year, 189; resigns his post at Southampton, 189; his pension constantly in arrears, 190, 192, 193, 196; is awarded a grant of £200 by the king, 190; is granted a coat-of-arms, 190, 195; his alleged residence at Wingfield Grange, and hiding of the king there, 191, 192; an apocryphal story, 192; meets Samuel Pepys at the Leg in King Street, 192, 193; applies for the grant of a prize ship, 193; probably obtains it, 194 (*n.*); his marriage, 194; his death, and burial in Westminster Abbey, 194; his will and issue, 195, 196; probably originally of Surrey, 197; mentioned in a letter from one Carleton to King Charles, 197, 198; a candidate for Knight of the Royal Oak, 198, 200; possibly derived from Welsh Mansels 402
Francis, son of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195, 196
Rear-Admiral George Robert (ii), 630; his services, 639
Lieut. H. C. (ii), 721
H. Milton (ii), 716
Hannah, daughter of William of Weymouth (ii), 404
Henry, son of William of Shere (ii), 459
Henry of Haslemere (1802) (ii), 464
Henry, son of Henry of Haslemere (ii), 464
Henry of Slade, son of William (ii), 78, 83, 88, 89, 90
Honor, wife of Thomas of Sherborne (ii), 403, 404
Honor, daughter of Thomas of Sherborne (ii), 403, 404

Mansell.—*Continued.*
Hugh of Brokton, Salop (1460) (ii), 678
James of Sanderstead (1782) (ii), 464
James, son of James of Sanderstead (ii), 464
James, son of William of Shere (ii), 459
Jane of Dublin (ii), 79
John, deceased; grant to certain persons of administration of his estate (i), 184
(Maunsell), John of Ballyvoreen (ii), 79
John, son of William of Shere (ii), 459
John, petardier (1639) (ii), 666
John of Newbury (d. 1508) (ii), 672
John of Richmond (d. 1737 (iii), 404
John of Wolverhampton (1801) (ii), 643
John, son of William of Weymouth (b. 1644) (ii), 627, 631
John of Weymouth (*circa* 1670) (ii), 627
John, son of William, knight of Windsor (ii), 90
Lieut.-Col. Sir John (ii), 628 (*n.*), 630, 639
John, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge (ii), vi.; probably of Lincoln, 641; enters as sizar, 641; president of Queen's College, and vice-chancellor of University, 641; vicar of Hackington, 642; holds a manor in Suffolk, 642; receives sundry commands from the king and council, 642, 643; votes for Duke of Buckingham as chancellor, 643; his death and will, 643
"Sir" John, knight of Windsor (ii), 84
Joyce, wife of William of Weymouth (ii), 404
Lieut. Leslie Wyndham (ii), 716, 717
Mr. (1657) (ii), 627
Mrs. (mother of Wm. W.), advocates her son's claim to the baronetcy (ii), 86, 87; her erroneous assumptions, 86, 87
Margaret, wife of Thomas of Preston-on-Avon (d. 1740) (ii), 672
Margaret of Preston-upon-Stour (1723) (ii), 671
Martha, daughter of Michael of Richmond (ii), 404
Mary, her identity doubtful (ii), 174, 175; possibly sister to Bussy, 175
Mary, wife of Robert of Preston-on-Avon (ii), 672
Mary of Preston-on-Avon (d. 1702) (ii), 672
Mary of Richmond (d. 1702) (ii), 404
Mary, daughter of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195
Mary, daughter of Henry (d. 1617) (ii), 90
Mary, wife of John (Master of Queen's College) (ii), 643
Mary, daughter of John (Master of Queen's College) (ii), 643
Michael, of Richmond (1655) (ii), 464
Michael, a Franciscan friar, to be removed from London (ii), 480
Milly, daughter of William of Shere (ii), 459
Pagan (ii), 472 (*n.*)

Mansell.—*Continued.*
Peter (i), 184
(Maunsell), Peter the younger, in gaol in Ireland (ii), 400, 402
Lieut. Philip of the *Rainbow*; tried by court martial and cashiered for taunting his captain (ii), 660-1; present at the battle off Lowestoft, 660, 661; his derivation obscure, 661
Rachel, daughter of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195
Ralph of Shropshire (1150) (ii), 677
Ralph of Oxfordshire (1195) (ii), 675
Richard of Shropshire (1199) (ii), 677, 678
Richard, rector of Hampton (ii), 463
Richard Vyvyan of Calcutta (ii), 459, 461
Robert of Preston-on-Avon (1771) (ii), 672
Robert, son of Robert of Preston-on-Avon (d. 1771) (ii), 672
Robert of Horley (ii), 460, 462
Robert of London (1597) (ii), 665, 666
Robert of Arnescote (d. 1777) (ii), 672
Colonel Roderick (or Richard?), his intercourse with a Presbyterian preacher (ii), 202-207; which gets him into trouble, 205, 206; he is cashiered, 207; goes to London, 207; his alleged connection with the Meal Tub Plot, 207-210; comes well out of it, 210; becomes an informer for Shaftesbury, 211-213; his probable derivation, 213, 214
Samuel of Charlton Kings (1638) (ii), 670, 671
Sarah, daughter of Thomas of Sherborne (ii), 403, 404
Sarah, daughter of Henry of Haslemere (ii), 464
Simon, son of Thomas of Sherborne (ii), 403, 404
Solmon of Lincoln (ii), 643
Sophia, daughter of William of Morden (ii), 404
Susanna, wife of Thomas of Sherborne (ii), 403, 404
Thomas of Swanage (ii), 626, 630
Thomas of Weymouth (b. 1681) (ii), 627, 631
Thomas of Sherborne (1676) (ii), 403, 404
Thomas, son of Thomas of Sherborne (ii), 403, 404
Thomas of Anawsly, county Limerick (ii), 79
(Maunsell), Thomas of Derryvillane (ii), v., 229, 230, 232-235; 727, 728
Thomas the elder, of Shipton, Worcester (1711) (ii), 671
Thomas of Guernsey (b. 1700) (ii), 627, 628, 630
Thomas the younger, vicar of Campden, Gloucester (1711) (ii), 671
Thomas of Preston-on-Avon (d. 1748) (ii), 672

Mansell,—*Continued.*
Thomas of Chedington (ii), 79
Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas of Guernsey (i, x.; (ii), 628, 630; his coat-of-arms, 628 (and *n.*); his services, 635-638
Surgeon-General Thomas (ii), 720
Walter of Guildford (twelfth century) (ii), 449, 452
Walter of Wolverhampton (ii), 648
Walter of Woodbury House, Oxford (d. before 1832) (ii), 677
William (1166) (ii), 481
William (i), 86
William of Lincoln (1600) (ii), 641
William of Lincoln (1638) (ii), 641
William of Melcombe Regis (b. 1641) (ii), 626, 627, 628, 630
William of Weymouth (d. 1680) (ii), 494
William of Shere, Surrey (1752) (ii), 459, 461, 462
William, son of William of Shere (ii), 459
William of Horley (1016) (ii), 459 (and *n.*), 461
William of Morden (1808) (ii), 494
William, son of Francis of Guildford (ii), 195
William of Guernsey (ii), 83, 84, 88
William of Slade (alleged grandson of Sir Thomas, first baronet) (ii), 72, 82-90; his benefactions in Wexford, 88; his wonderful clock, 88; possibly son of Edward Mansel of Henlys, 88, 90
William, son of Henry of Slade (Military Knight of Windsor) (ii), 78, 83, 90; a favourite in society, 91; and caricaturist, 91, 92
Lieut. William (R.N.), of Woodbury, Oxford (1827) (ii), 676, 677; his services, 676; gallantry in boarding a Spanish ship, 676
William Washington, his account of the origin of the name (i), 5, 6, 7, 10, 11; of the maunche in heraldry, 10, 37; early genealogy, 38-48, 65, 71, 72, 73, 104, 114, 115, 126, 127, 133, 136, 143, 170, 186, 273, 327, 330, 342, 394, 411, 463, 491 (*n.*); his claim to the baronetcy of Margam (ii), 75-87; reasons for ignoring it, 87; suggested possible derivation of, 88-90; his death, 90; his character, and unhappy marriage, 91; 138, 475 (*n.*), 666
Colonel Wolston (in fiction) (ii), 191
Mansfield (Mansell), Henry of Norfolk, his coat-of-arms (ii), 669
(Mansell), Margery, daughter of Henry of Norfolk (ii), 669
(Mansel), Captain Ralph (ii), 477; grant of lands to him in Ireland, 477, 478; a commissioner for Donegal, 478; and J.P., 478, 479
(Mansell ?), Thomas (ii), 669
(Maunsell), William (i), 86
Maussell (Maunsell), Johannes, Freeman of York (1585) (ii), 390; a surgeon and a man of local importance, 390; a Chamberlain of York, 390; possibly known to the Duke of Norfolk, 390 (*n.*)
Mauncel, Cecilia, wife of Matthew of Maldon (ii), 656
(or Maunsell), Eustace of Surrey (thirteenth century) (ii), 453
Hugh of Worcester (1327) (ii), 667
(Maunsell), John of Lessonston (ii), 269
John of Wandsworth (1378) (ii), 463
(or Maunsell), John, son of Eustace (thirteenth century) (ii), 453
Matthew, of Maldon (Essex) (1288) (ii), 656
Nicholas, rector of Toppesfield (Essex) (1421) (ii), 656 (and *n.*)
(Maunsell), Philip Fitzwalter (1214) (ii), 471, 462
Robert, merchant of London (1356) (ii), 661, 662
(Maunsell), William (1321) (i), 92
Mauncell, Alexander (ii), 434, 435
(*Miss* Grymston, Bunten, Cecily (1476) (ii), 693
Elizabeth, daughter of John (ii), 435, 436
John of Mauncell (ii), 434, 435
John (1455), Controller of Customs at Poole (ii), 445
John the Elder (1457) (ii), 435, 444
John of London (? (1513) (ii), 693
(Maunsell), John (circ. 1515) (ii), 435, 436
John of Dorset (1548) (ii), 364
Katherine, daughter of John (ii), 435, 436
Marmaduke, son of John (ii), 434, 435
Marmaduke (circ. 1520) (ii), 439, 443; apparent confusion with Marmadukes in pedigree, 439, 440
Maud, daughter of John (ii), 434, 435
Richard of Mauncell (ii), 434, 435, 436, 438
Richard (living 1573 ?) (ii), 435, 439
(Mansel ?), Richard (ii), 269
Robert, son of John (1457) (ii), 435, 443, 444
Sir William of Gloucester, shield of (i), 27, 29
(Maunsell), William (i), 85, 90
William of Colchester (ii), 656
Maunsell (Maunsell), Robert of York (1482) (ii), 387
(Maunsell), John of York (1482) (ii), 387
Maunsall (Maunsell), Henricus, Freeman of York (1285) (ii), 390
(Maunsell), Matilda, Freewoman of York (1310) (ii), 390
(Maunsell), Johannes, Freeman of York (1350) (ii), 390
(Maunsell), Willelmus, Freeman of York (1477) (ii), 390
Maunsell or Mansel: origin of the name (i), 1; numerous variants of, 4; theories of various writers, 5-14
Maunsell of Ballybrood, pedigree of (ii), 236

Maunsell pedigree in verse at Thorpe Malsor Hall (ii), 256-260; an interesting document, confirmed by historical evidence, 256
Maunsell tablets in Thorpe Malsor church (ii), 699
Maunsell (or Mauncell) of Somerset (1423-(ii), 445
Maunsells of Somerset (ii), 434-448; pedigree of, 435; discrepancies in their alleged coat-of-arms, 437, 438
Of Thorpe Malsor, pedigree of (ii), 230, 231; closely related with Irish Maunsells, 229, 230, 231
(Mansels) of Cosgrove, 279-329; pedigree of, 280, 281
Of London, derived from Yorks. (ii), 387, 388; pedigrees of, 390; their coats-of-arms, 388
Maunsell —— (*temp.* King John) (ii), 646, 647
—— Clerk of York Castle (ii), 354
—— Of Clifton (eighteenth century) (ii), 672
Adam, of St. Swithin's Priory (ii), 468, 469
Adam, son of Richard (?) (1289); his identity with Adam of St. Swithin's Priory doubtful (ii), 341
Adam (1294) (ii), 641
Adam (living 2 Edward II.) (ii), 332, 334
Adam of Surrey (1340) (ii), 456, 457
Adam of Croydon (1360) (ii), 456, 457
Adam, son of John (i), 81
Agnes, daughter of Henry of Yorks. (1245-(ii), 339
Agnes, wife of William of Ossett (ii), 346
Agnes, wife of Roger of Croydon (1319) (ii), 455, 457
Agnes, wife of Thomas of Darrington (ii), 347, 348, 349; granted the manor of Cridlin, as a widow, 339
Alice, wife of Walter of Somerset (ii), 444
Alice, daughter of Hugh of Essex (1248) (ii), 655
Alice, daughter of Henry of Bridforth (1434) (ii), 349
Alice of Newbury (d. 1556) (ii), 672
Alice, daughter of John of Wakefield (ii), 346
Alice, wife of Moses of Cookhill (ii), 667
Alice, wife of Ralph of Surrey (1273) (ii), 458
Alicia, daughter of Henry (i), 81
Alicia (wife of Robert de Verdun) (ii), 453, 454 (and n.)
Alys, daughter of William of Ossett (ii), 346
Amabel, alleged mother of Sir John Maunsell (i), 128, 129, 131
Andrew, son of Philip (1100) (i), 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 71
Andrew, bookseller and publisher of London (d. 1505); his "sign" (ii), 664; a pioneer in the printing of catalogues, 664, 665; his death, 665
Maunsell,—*Continued.*
(Or Mansell), Andrew, son of Andrew (1614) (ii), 665
Anne, a nun in Buckland Priory (ii), 446
Anne, daughter of Thomas of Bridforth (ii), 338, 339
Anne, daughter of William of Ossett (ii), 346
Anne, wife of William (living 1541) (ii), 370
Aphra (ii), 728
Arthur of Yorks. (living 1541) (ii), 370
(Mansel), Arthur, son of Sir Anthony (ii), 198, 199 (n.)
Major Arthur Munro (ii), 519, 709
Bros., firm of, ranchers in Alberta (ii), 617, 618
(Or Mancell), B——, daughter of Henry of Wynton (ii), 333, 344, 345, 349
Beatrice, wife of Galfridus (ii), 335, 336
Boyle of Gaulestown (d. 1734) (ii), 89
Caroline, daughter of Walter (1832) (ii), 648
Captain Cecil John Cokayne (ii), 229, 230
Cecilia, wife of Richer of Surrey (1252) (ii), 462
Colonel Charles Albert, R.A.M.C. (i), xiii., xvi.; (ii), vii., xiv., 586, 620, 721
Lieut. Charles Frederick (ii), 722
Christian, daughter of William of Halesowen (1632) (ii), 668
Clarissa, wife of Sir Geoffrey Childewick, (i), 76, 110, 118
Custance (or Constance) (living 1541) (ii), 370
D. (ii), 586
D. P. W. (i), 13, 126, 128, 131
Daniel of Ballywilliam (ii), 503
Rev. Daniel Henry (ii), 503
Dorothy, wife of Richard of Woodford (ii), 237, 238
Dame Dorothy (ii), 95, 103-105; obscurity of her identity, 104, 105, 108
Lieut. Douglas Slade (ii), 519, 708, 709
Lieut.-Col. E. S. (i), vii.
Captain Edgar Joseph Arundell (ii), 721, 722
Edithe, wife of John of Somerset (1535) (ii), 445
Edmund of Naburn (1295) (ii), 391
Edmund (1279), son of Richard of Yorks. (ii), 333
Edmund of Yorks. (1309) (ii), 336, 337, 346, 343
Edward of Mount Sion (ii), 620
(Mansel), Edward, son of Sir Francis of Muddlescombe (ii), 128, 195, 199 (n.)
Edward Herbert (ii), 502; joins North-West Mounted Police, 616; starts a cattle ranch in Alberta, 617; early difficulties and ultimate success, 617; leases large tract of land, 618; is made an Indian chief, 618 (and n.); the largest ranch-owner in Alberta, 619; tries a venture in sheep, which fails, 619; his letter to Colonel Maunsell, 620

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Captain Edwin Richard Lloyd (ii), 507, 709
Elias, Constable of Guildford Castle (ii), 449, 450, 451, 464
Elizabeth, wife of Walter of Norfolk (1364) (ii), 699
Elizabeth, daughter of Henry of Birdforth (1484) (ii), 340
Elizabeth, a "Popish Recusant" (1592-1626) (ii), 435, 440
Elizabeth, wife of Robert of Wolverhampton (ii), 648
Elizabeth, daughter of John of North Petherton (ii), 435, 447
Elynor, wife of Richard of London (living 1358) (ii), 663
Emanuel, son of Richard of London (living 1358) (ii), 663
Emma (daughter of William de Erdington) (i), 69; (ii), 652, 653, 654
Emma (or Anne), wife of Alard le Fleming (i), 129
Ephraim, son of John (living 1637) (ii), 397, 400, 401
Errol Creagh (ii), 492; his services, 623
Eustace of Surrey (*temp.* Henry III.) (ii), 457
Frances, daughter of Archdeacon Robert (ii), 501, 615
Frances Walter (wife of Colonel C. A.) (ii), 721
Lieut.-Col. Francis Richard (ii), 510, 600; account of his services, 600
Frederick of Finnterstown (ii), 502, 616
General Frederick (ii), vi., 495; joins 18th Regt., 592; transferred to 83th Regt., 592; his advancement in the army, 592; sails for the Peninsula, 593; ordered to San Sebastian, 593; thence to Irun, 593; receives the Silver Medal for San Sebastian, 593; takes part in forcing the passage of the Bidassoa, and capture of Hendaye, 594; and in the capture of Urogue a perilous undertaking, 595; and in the investment of Bayonne, 595; sails for America, 599; wounded at the battle of Bladensburg, 596; goes to Washington, 597; and to Baltimore, 597; sails for New Orleans, 597; lands on shore of Lake Borgne, 597; the camp surprised at night, 598; wounded again in ensuing action, 598; his death, 599; tablet to him in Limerick Cathedral, and portrait in possession of his regiment, 599, 693
General Sir Frederick Richardson, K.C.B. (ii), vi., 153; 503; his birth, 503; 545; at the siege of Multan, 549; in the Sikh Wars, 551, 554; at Roorkee at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, 562; forced march to Meerut, 562, 563; outbreak of his men in camp, 563, 564; he saves further mutiny by his presence of mind, 564; goes to Delhi, 565; his account of the march there, 565, 566; on a committee to report on the situation, 566, 567; he acts under Alexander Taylor, 568, 569; his remarks upon Taylor's work, 568; and the difficulty of his task, 569; constructs the batteries on the right under constant fire, 570, 571; "Maunsell's Battery" of mortars, 571; is wounded in the assault, 572; his thick skull, 578; slightly wounded in a minor action, 579; his subsequent vindication of Alexander Taylor, 579; takes part in the siege of Lucknow, 579, 580; twice mentioned in despatches, 581, 581; goes home on leave, 581; his marriage, 581; promoted to colonel and commands the Engineers at Roorkee, 581; attached to the Peshawar Valley Field Force, 581; his important services on the march, 583; saves the situation at a critical moment, 584, 585; in the "Death March" through Khyber Pass, 585; mentioned in despatches and promoted to general, 585; his character, 585, 589; awarded C.B. and K.C.B., 585, 586; aide-de-camp to the Viceroy of India, 589; his death and last words, 589; he kills a tiger under tragic circumstances, 589, 597
Lieut. Frederick William Edward (ii), 502, 616, 619, 620, 717
Galfridus, alleged son of Sir John (i), 118
Galfridus of Yorks (1276) (ii), 332, 335, 350
Geoffrey (i), 76
Geoffrey (1257) (ii), 441, 442
Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey (), 60
George, son of Richard of London (living 1558) (ii), 663, 664
George of Northamptonshire (ii), 388, 389; his derivation obscure, 389
George of Milford, Limerick (ii), 499, 616
George Henry (ii), 507, 620
George Joseph (ii), 511, 620
George Mears of Ballywilliam (ii), 510, 620
George Scarlett (i), vii.
George Stopford (ii), 511, 620, 704
George William White (ii), 492, 622
George Wyndham (ii), 502, 617
Lieut. George Wyndham (ii), 500, 718, 719
Gerard (1153-1194), possibly of Yorkshire (ii), 331
German (1437) (ii), 355
Gilbert, son of Ralph (ii), 60, 66
Godfrey, son of Sir Robert (i), 54, 55
Godefridus, son of Robert (i), 75
Harry Butson (ii), 492, 622; his services, 623
Hawisia, wife of Walter (ii), 77
Henry, son of Philip (1100) (i), 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 71

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Henry, "receiver of the Harleys in Wales," wild discrepancies as to his place in the pedigree (i), 49
Henry, son of Sir Robert (i), 54, 55, 75
Henry, son of Walter (i), 54, 55, 67, 68, 76, 118
Henry of Torta, Devon (1211) (ii), 674
Henry of Yorks (1285) (ii), 337, 340
Henry of Wynton (Winton), Yorks. (1284) (ii), 333, 344, 345, 346
Henry, Keeper of York Castle (1400) (iii), 351; twice pardoned for escape of prisoners from the Castle, 352; represents the insecure condition of the Castle, 352; "King's Esquire," 351, 352; in favour with the king, 352; "parker of the Park of Kilburn," 353; surrenders his patent as keeper, 353; granted £10 yearly, 352, 353, 354
Henry, son of John (d. 1677) (ii), 230, 245
Henry of London (d. 1700) (ii), 80
Henry, rector of Tydesley (ii), 499
Henry, son of John of Brudeford (i), 81
Henry, son of Sir John (i), 80, 83, 126, 127, 186; (ii), 161
Henry, son to Sir Thomas (i), 41, 82, 83
Henry of Birdforth (1484) (ii), 339, 343
(Mansel), Henry of Stradey (ii), 128, 199 (and n.)
Henry of Croydon (1326) (ii), 455, 456, 457, 458, 464
Henry of Fanstown (ii), 496, 691
Rev. Henry Cecil of Thorpe Malsor (i.), 31
Henry Frederick (ii), 502, 617
Herbert, alleged grandson of Philip (1206) (i), 46-48
Herbert, Abbot of Kelso (i), 47, 48
Lieut. Herbert Stopford (ii), 511, 620, 704-706
Hugh, son of Richard (i), 41
Hugh of Essex (1248) (ii), 655
Hugh of Berry End (living 1333) (ii), 224, 226, 227, 228
Hugh, son of Ralph (i), 60, 66
Hugh, parson of Yealmpton, Devon (1431) (ii), 674; favours granted to by the pope, 674, 675
Humphrey (Umphry), son of Robert (i), 75
Humphrey, son of John (d. 1677); chaplain to Viscount Conway (ii), 230, 245; offers himself for a living in Ireland, 245; his will, 245; graduate of King's College, Cambridge, 245
Isabel of Leicester (1346) (ii), 649
Isabell, daughter of John of Tyrlington (1414) (ii), 651
Isabella, wife of John (i), 82
Major Ivan O'Grady (i), vii.
Isabella, wife of John of Tirlington (1308) (ii), 342
Jane, daughter of John of North Petherton (1589) (ii), 435, 447

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
(Or Mancell), Joan, daughter of Henry of Wynton (1344) (ii), 333, 344, 345, 346
Joan, daughter of John (living, 1537) (ii), 397, 401
Joan, wife of John (junior) (ii), 224, 227
Joan, wife of John (1331) (i), 82
Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas (i), 83
Johanna, wife of Wm. Whittington (i), 100
Johanna, daughter of William (i), 62
Johanna, second wife of Thomas (i), 82
Johanna, daughter of William of Lypiate (i), 325, 326
Johannes (marriage of) (i), 133
Johannes, Freeman of York (1505) (ii), 390
John, clerk (1284) (i), 131
Sir John, Provost of Beverley, etc. (1200 ?-1265) (i), xvi.; his supposed seal with coat-of-arms, 26; 37, 40, 45, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 62, 64, 65, 73, 77, 79, 82, 83, 104; his important place in the reign of Henry III., 108; his position similar to that of Wolsey, 108; probably not inferior to Wolsey, 108; said to have declined a bishopric, 108; accused of accumulating benefices, 108; connected with the court at an early age, 108, 109; his career contained in public records, 109; uncertainty concerning his birth, marriage, etc., 109; divergence of views among genealogists, 109; R. G. Maunsell's account of his derivation, etc., 109, 110; W. W. Mansell's account, 110; Dict. of Nat. Biog. account, 110; Matthew Paris and the Abbot of St. Alban's on his birth, 110; marriage of his sister Clarissa, 110; evidence of the Papal letter as to his birth, 111; his father "a man of noble family," 111; but married in deacon's orders, 111; resumed his place as a clerk after rewards, 111; W. W. Mansell's vague assumptions; alleges that he was on a deputation to Henry III., 114; contradictory references, 114; reasons for disputing Mansell's assertions, 114-117; R. G. Maunsell, his theories more probable, 117, 118; weak points in his account, 118, 119; pros and cons of derivation discussed, 119-125; his marriage (or marriages), 125-136; appointed to a post in the Exchequer, 134, 135; his initiation as a courtier, 136, 137; takes part in the Italian expedition under Henry de Turberville, and "bears himself stoutly," 138; the king rewards him with the Prebend of Thame, 139; he resigns in consequence of the protest of Grosseteste, 139; receives two lucrative benefices instead, 139; appointed to the custody of Gascony, 140; Seneschal of Gascony, 141; takes part in a battle at Saintonge, and "reckoned not least

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
among brave men," 141; sent to settle disputes in Dax, 141; leads a gallant rally and is severely wounded at Verines, 142; appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's, 142; receives various benefices, among them that of Wigan, 143-4; receives the Great Seal, and appointed Provost of Beverley, 144; is despatched upon a futile mission in Germany, 146; again receives the Great Seal, 147; attempt to poison him at Maidstone, 148; is "crossed" by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, 148; entertains the Order of Preachers, 149; persuades the clergy of Winchester to elect Aymer de Valence to the bishopric, 149; intervenes on behalf of Henry de Bathe, 150; arbitrates between the monks at Westminster and Abbot Croxley, 151; intervenes on behalf of Philip Lovel, 154; has a dispute with the abbot and monks at Tewkesbury, 154; appointed a papal chaplain, 154; is the king's envoy to negotiate a marriage between Princess Margaret and Alexander III. of Scotland, 154-5; the pope's favours to him, 155-6; is appointed an executor under the king's will, 156; negotiates the marriage between Prince Edward and Eleanor of Castile, 156; appointed Treasurer of York, 156; successfully intervenes on behalf of Alexander III. of Scotland and his wife, 158-9; an envoy to arrange a prolongation of the peace with France, 159; entertains the kings of England and Scotland and their queens, etc., at a magnificent banquet in London, 159-60; again intervenes on behalf of the king and queen of Scotland, 160; his humane intervention on behalf of sundry persons, 160-1, is knighted 161; engaged upon several foreign missions, 162; is one of the council of twelve on the king's side after the "Mad Parliament," 163; founds a monastery at Bilsington, 164; goes to France with a deputation to arrange another royal marriage, 165; is wrongly accused of beating a proctor at York, 165; said to have instigated the king to set aside the Oxford Provisions, 165; the king, alarmed by the attitude of the barons, dismisses him from his Council, 166; he shuts himself up in the Tower, 166; but shortly after rejoins the king, 166; is deputed by the king to settle certain disputes, 166; and by the pope to denounce Hugh Bigod, 166; is again an arbitrator on the king's side against the barons, 166; is accused to Rome of stirring up strife between the king and his subjects, 166-7; the king writes

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
strongly to the pope on his behalf, 167; the pope accepts the king's denial, 167; obtains from the pope confirmation of the king's dispensation from his Oxford oath, incurring the fury of the barons, 168; proclaims excommunication against all who refuse to acknowledge the papal decree, 168; again receives the custody of the Great Seal, 168; goes to France with the king for five months, and returns with him, 168; again takes refuge in the Tower, 168; escapes abroad with the queen and Prince Edmund, 168; is a witness to the Mise of Amiens, 168; remains in France with the queen, 169; his death, and remarkable divergence of reports as to the date and place discussed, 169-172; his benefices and possessions at the time of his death, 172-5; Constable of the Tower, 175; said to have been Constable of Dover Castle, 175; arguments against it, 176-7; makes good defects in the Tower, 177; his possession of the Manor of Sedgwick, 177-8; he obtains permission to fortify it, 178; it is granted to John Maunsell the younger, 180; and restored to him, 180; his possible return to England in 1264, 181; the executors under his will, 182; proctor appointed for his property in Ireland, 182; divergence of views as to his sons, 184-7; his character, 187; comparison with Wolsey, 187; his pluralities, 187; his faithfulness to the king, 188; sixteenth Provost of Beverley, 189, 233, 237-24; (ii), v., ix., 161, 197, 218, 228, 229, 337, 338, 352, 353, 449, 453, 455, 493, 471, 472, 475, 650, 651, 667, 673, 674
John, son of Robert (i), 75, 80
John, son of Sir John (i), 79
John, son of Walter (i), 80
John of Brudeford (Yorks.), son of Richard (i), 80, (ii), 340
John, son of Hilary (i), 81
John, son of Sir Thomas (i), 82
John, son of John (i), 82
John, son of William (1284) (i), 99
John (*temp.* King John) (i), 77
Sir John (?), Lord of the Manor of Tickford (i), 80
John (*temp.* Edward III.), his coat-of-arms (ii), 29
Sir John, son of Henry (i), 41
John, son of Philip (1190) (i), 42
John, son of Walter (1187) (i), 60, 67, 68, 76
John, son of Sampson (i) 61
John (1190) (i), 69
John alleged son of Sir Robert) (i), 73
John, kinsman (nephew?) of Sir John (1203) (i), 113

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Master John the elder (1264) (i), 112, 113; confused with Sir John, 183; (ii), 472, 667
John son of Walter (1290) (i), 118
John, clerk (1268) (i), 128, 129
John the Elder (i), 170
John junior (i), 73, 113, 185; testimony in favour of his being son of Sir John, 185; 189
Master John the younger (i), 180; his relationship to Sir John Maunsell (?) 189
John, parson of Kirkby Ravensworth (1259) (ii), 333, 335
John of Stafford (1260) (ii), 647
John le, son of Hugh (ii), 224, 226, 227
John (junior), son of Hugh (ii), 227
John, parson of Eggesworth (1271, 1289) (ii), 667
John, son of John of Tirlington (1308) (ii), 342
(Sir) John of Tirlington (1267) (ii), 649, 650
John de, of Worcester (1276) (ii), 667
John, son of John (ii), 402
John, son of John (senior) (ii), 224, 227
John, son of John (junior) (living 1378) (ii), 225, 227
John the younger (1318) (ii), 650, 651
John, son of John the younger (1318) (ii), 650, 651
John of Tirlington (1307-1327), his coat-of-arms (ii), 652
John of Lincoln (1315) (ii), 641
John, tanner of Stafford (1381) (ii), 647
John le of Tyrlington (1414) (ii), 651, 652
John of North Petherton (1424-1465) (ii), 445
John of Somerset (1431) (ii), 445
John of Somerset (1469) (ii), 445
John of Maunsell, Somerset (sixteenth century) (ii), 435, 446
John of Somerset (1535) (ii), 445
John of North Petherton (1536) (ii), 435, 447
John of North Petherton (1560) (ii), 445
John of Wakefield (1304) (ii), 346
John of Newton Busshell, Devon (1467) (ii), 675
John of Halesowen (1572) (ii), 668
John of Ossett, Yorks. (1309) (ii), 342; frequently in litigation, 343; suit with Richard Snart and others, 343
John, a juror in Ireland (ii), 472
John (grandson of Philip, 1066) (ii), 647
John of Haversham (ii), 225, 279 (and *n.*), 280; inscription to in Haversham church, 279
John de Tykethornes (Thickthorn), son of Sampson (ii), 226
John, son of Thomas Ridgate (ii), 620
John (1646), a Commissioner for Donegal (ii), 480
John of Tipperary (1325) (ii), 476
Maunsell.—*Continued.*
John of York (d. 1507), his curious will (ii), 392
John, verderer of the Forest of Galtres (1295-1311) (ii), 351; "amoved for insufficiency," 351
John of Yorks. (1285) (ii), 337, 340
John of Edenmore (ii), 506, 620
John of Thorpe Malsor (d. 1677) (ii), 228, 230, 237; lends his house for Non-conformist meetings, 241; a Puritan of aggressive type, 241, 242, 728, 729
John of Lincoln (1524) (ii), 641
John of Leicester (1307) (ii), 649
John, son of Richard (living 1422) (ii), 224, 227
John, parson of Croydon (ii), 452, 453, 454, 455; chantry endowed for him, 455
John of Chicheley and Thorpe Malsor (d. 1625); purchases Thorpe Malsor estate (ii), 216, 220; his derivation, 217, 219, 230; his birth, matriculation and death, 220; a religious enthusiast, 220; his will, 221; his benefaction to the poor in Chicheley, 221, 222; owns Bailiey Manor, 221; sells it, 221; inscription over the door, 221; barrister of the Middle Temple, 222; his marriage, 223, 230
John of Ballyvoreen, his birth (ii), 235; matriculation, 236; his estates, 236; in Henry Cromwell's Life Guard, 236 (and *n.*); said to have fought at Naseby, 236; an improbable story, 236; pardoned in 1661, 236; petitioned for employment in Ireland, 237; his duties in Ireland, 238; accused of fomenting discontent among the English there, 238-240; his death, 241
John of Woodford (d. 1677), son of John of Chicheley (ii), 217; declares his pedigree, 219; his coat-of-arms, 219; 220, 230
John, son of Philip of Ashingdon (ii), 656
John of Twyford (Leicester) (ii), 651
General John, son of Richard, sheriff of Limerick, etc. (ii), vi., 497; his birth, 524; an ensign in 39th Regt., 524; captain in 35th Regt., 524; may have been at Culloden, 524, 525; present at the battle on the Plain of Abraham, 525; position of his regiment there, 528; severely wounded, 529; survives the hardships of the subsequent winter, 530; fights under General Murray in the spring, 530; promoted to major, 530; transferred to 77th and 60th Regts., but returns to 35th, 530; arrives at Barbadoes, 531; at Martinique, 531; arrives at Havana, 532; conflicting statements as to his part in the attack on Moro Castle, 534-538; goes to America, 539; reluctant to apply for his half-pay, 530; returns to Europe

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
when American Provinces rebel, 539, 541; promoted to lieut.-col. in 72nd Regt., 540; receives grant of lands in New York and Vermont, 540; his second marriage, 540 (and *n.*), transferred to 27th Regt., 540; sent on active service to Canada, 540; lives in Greenwich village, 540; pays a visit to Ireland, 541; declines to fight against his former comrades, 541; relates the reception of Chatham's plan of reconciliation in America, 542; receives an appointment at Kinsale, 542; brings his wife from America, 542; refuses commissions, 542; errors in Army List about him, 542 (*n.*); promoted to colonel and lieut.-general, 543; his reluctance in recruiting at Kinsale, 543; returns to America, 543; his relations with Aaron Burr, 543, 544; his place at Pinehurst, 545; his death and character, 545
John Borlase (ii), 156; assumes the name of Tibbits, 156
John Edmund (ii), 231, 271, 272
Jonathan, son of John (living 1637) (ii), 397, 400, 401
Joseph Gabbett (ii), 519
Julia, wife of John (ii), 226
Juliana, daughter of Adam (ii), 332, 334
Juliana, daughter of Philip of Somerset (1284) (ii), 441, 442
Katherine, daughter of John (d. 1677) (ii), 230, 243
Katherine, daughter of John of North Petherton (1586) (ii), 435, 447
Katherine, a "Popish Recusant" (1592-1606); (ii), 435, 446
Lady (of Burghclere) (i), vi; (ii), 228
Letitia Caroline (wife of D. R. McCord) (ii), 620
Lucy, daughter of Philip Scurlage (i), 79; 230, 237, 239, 240
Mabilia (wife of Rici de la Vache) (ii), 453, 451 (*n.*)
Major Manuel Charles (ii), 721, 722
(Or Mansel), Margery, wife of William (thirteenth century) (ii), 441, 442
Margaret, daughter of Peter of Cornwall (ii), 399
Margaret, daughter of John (living 1637) (ii), 397, 401
Margaret, daughter of John of Dorset (ii), 402, 403
Margaret, daughter of Robert of Tyrlington (1414) (ii), 652
Margaret, wife of John of Somerset (1469) (ii), 445
Margaretta, wife of Sir William (1324) (i), 95, 102
Mariota (or Meriot), daughter of Henry (i), 81
Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Marmaduke (1623) (ii), 435, 446
Marmaduke (1641) (ii), 435, 447
Mary, daughter of John (living 1637) (ii), 397, 401
Mary, a "Popish Recusant" (1592-1606) (ii), 446
Mary, daughter of John of North Petherton (ii), 435, 447
Mary, daughter of John (d. 1677) (ii), 231, 245
Matilda, a "Popish Recusant" (1592-1606) (ii), 446
Matilda, wife of John of Stafford (1381) (ii), 647
Matthew of Dublin (1291) (ii), 475
Maud, daughter of John of North Petherton (1586) (ii), 435, 447
Michael, son of Robert (i), 76
Michael, son of Walter (1200) (i), 118
Michael, son of Walter (i), 54, 55
Michael, son of Philip (1100) (i), 40, 41, 43, 50, 71
Milesenta, daughter of Philip (1284) (ii), 441, 442
Moses of Cookhill (Worcester) (1672) (ii), 667, 668
Nicholas, son of Philip (1100), 41, 42
Nicholas, priest of Stawleigh (ii), 444
Nicholas, son of Henry of Croydon (1354), (ii), 456, 457
Nicholas, son of Richard of Croydon (1358) (ii), 457; his coat-of-arms, 457 (*n.*)
Patrick, son of Walter (i), 81
Percy Harold (ii), 591, 614, 615
Peter, son of Walter (i), 54, 55, 76, 118
Peter of Cornwall (ii), 397, 398, 401
Peter the elder (living 1637) (ii), 399
Peter the younger (living 1637) (ii), 397, 401
Peter, son of John (1594) (ii), 396, 397, 398, 401
(Mancel, Mansel), Philip (1066), the progenitor of the family in England (i), ix.; 12, 23, 38, 39; his issue, 39-42; descendants of, 44-63, 70, 71, 100, 109, 122, 210, 222, 233, 234; (ii), 436, 443, 467, 677
Philip, son of Philip (1100) (i), 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 71
Philip, son of Walter (and brother to Sir John ?) (i), 54, 55, 67, 68, 76, 118
Philip (of Kilkenny), son of Walter (i), 80; (ii), 471
Philip of Dublin (1291) (ii), 475
Philip (of Lypiate), (Governor of La Rochelle ?) (i), 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 95, 97, 98, 103, 104, 105; (ii), 673
Philip of Somerset (ii), 441, 442, 444
Philip, son of Thomas of Ashingdon (ii), 636
Raffe (Ralph) (*circa* 1135), his charter and gift to Tickford Priory (i), 52; his sons, 52, 53; witness to a charter, 54; 60; 66, 70, 72, 77, 236; (ii), 223, 677, 678

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Ralph of York (1260), grandson of Beatrice (ii), 335, 336
Ralph of Surrey (1273) (ii), 458
Sir Ralph (1279) (ii), 355
Ralph (1437) (ii), 355
R. J. C. (i), vii.
Richard, son of Robert (i), 41
Richard (eleventh century) (i), 78
Richard of Scurlage (i), 79, 83
Richard le, son of Sampson (twelfth century) (ii), 226
(Mansel), Sir Richard of Oxwich and Penrice (i), 101
Richard of Chicheley, his marriage (ii), 218, 219, 223, 224, 279
Richard, brother of John of Chicheley (ii), 221, 230, 237
Richard, son of Sir John (i), 80, 136
Richard of Yorks. (1219) (ii), 333, 335
Richard of Yorks. (1253) (ii), 337; possibly son of John, Provost of Beverley, 337, 338, 340, 341
Richard of Yorks. (1279) (ii), 335
Richard of Middleton, Yorks. (1525) (ii), 339
Richard of York (1530); accused of violence against the Vicar of Halifax (ii), 356, 357; a doubtful story, 357; 370, 371
Richard of Yorks. and London (1634) (ii), 388, 389
Richard of Naburn (ii), 391
Richard of London (1275) (ii), 661
Richard, skinner of London (1458) (ii), 662, 663
Richard of London (1544) (ii), 663, 664, 665
Richard, son of John of North Petherton (1580) (ii), 435, 447
Richard of Horley (1533) (ii), 459, 460
Richard of Derryvillane (1642) (ii), 727, 728
Sir Richard of Iscoed, fifth Baronet of Muddlescombe (i), 28; (ii), 93
Richard, a "Popish Recusant" (1592-1606) (ii), 435, 446
Richard of the Middle Temple (1646) (ii), 728, 729
Richard of Wighthill, Oxford (1474) (ii), 676
Richard, son of Thomas (d. 1631) (ii), 227, 228, 230
Richard of Essex (?) (1411) (ii), 656
Richard of Tyrlington (pardoned by Edward III., 1346) (ii), 650, 651
Richard, son of John (junior) (living 1422) (ii), 225, 227
Richard, High Sheriff of Limerick (1743, etc. (ii), 486, 487, 497
Richard of Surrey (1339) (ii), 456, 457
Richard M. S. of Oakly Park (i), 32
Richer of Surrey (1252) (ii), 462
Robert, son of Philip (1100) (i), 40, 42, 43, 50, 71
Robert le, held lands in Yorks. *circa* 1100 (ii), 331, 332, 334

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Robert (1166), placed under Yorkshire in official records (ii), 330; Ogilvy probably wrong as to his derivation, 330, 331; must be held to be of Yorkshire, 331; derivation obscure, 331
Robert (son of Guerin ?) (i), 77
Robert of Stafford (*temp.* Henry II.) (ii), 646, 647
Sir Robert (the Crusader) (i), 27, 48; takes part in an attack upon Noureddin, the Sultan, 53; doubt about his marriage, 53; 54, 55, 60, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 96, 98, 117, 123, 174, 177, 235; (ii), xi., xii., 148 (*n*), 209, 334, 453, 655
Robert (1215), held lands in Yorks. and Leicester (ii), 335
Robert, son of Sir Robert (i), 41, 54, 55, 75
Robert (or Seyer) (i), 72
Robert (thirteenth century) (i), 66
Sir Robert, Knight of the Sepulchre (i), 83
Robert (circa 1282), prothonotary in Wales (ii), 388, 389
Robert (or Seher) (*temp.* Henry II.) (ii), 647
Robert, son to Walter (i), 41, 54, 55, 67, 68
Robert (*temp.* Henry II) (ii), 331, 332
Sir Robert, Knight of the Shire (1298) (ii), 228
Robert, son of Walter (1304) (i), 80
Robert, son of John (living 1398) (i), 83 (wrongly named Richard, 82)
Robert of Ireland (1307) (ii), 476
Robert, son of Walter (Sheriff of Tipperary) (ii), 471, 472, 475, 476
Robert of Somerset (1350) (ii), 445
Captain Robert (error for Thomas) (ii), 232
Master Robert (Chaplain), of Oxford (1452) (ii), 670
Robert, son of Richard of London (living 1555) (ii), 663
Robert of Hadesowen (1572) (ii), 668
Robert, Sheriff of Tyrone (ii), 476 (*n*.)
Robert, son of John (junior), of Thorpe Malsor (ii), 217, 230; his will, 230 (*n*.)
Robert of Wolverhampton (ii), 648
Robert of Thorpe Malsor (1631) (ii), 728
Robert of Thorpe Malsor (d. 1705) (ii), 237, 238, 241, 242, 244
Robert of Thorpe Malsor (d. 1717) (ii), 229, 230
Rev. Archdeacon Robert of New Zealand (ii), 591; his birth and education, 603; throws up the law and enters the Church, 603; sent to New Zealand by the Church Missionary Society, 603; lands at the Bay of Islands, 606; averts Maori attack on mission station, 606, 607; sent to various stations, 607; deputed by Government to obtain signatures of chiefs to treaty, 607, 608; translates the Bible into Maori, 608; receives the degree of LL.D. of Trinity College in recognition of his services,

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
608; protests against Earl Grey's despatch, 608, 609; death of his first wife, 609; starts a new mission at Kohanga, 609; which is abandoned on account of war, 609, 610; averts a European massacre by a timely speech, 609, 610; narrow escape of being murdered, 610; acts as military chaplain, 610; returns to Kohanga, 611; death of his second wife, 611; Archdeacon of Waikato, 611; incumbent of Cathedral Church at Parnell, 611; Archdeacon of Auckland, 611; retires from regular mission work, 611; places Christian literature in Maoris' hands, 611, 612; his great influence with the Maoris, 613, 614; his letter to Sir George Grey, 614; his death, 614; 615
Captain Robert, son of William, Archdeacon of Kildare (i. x.; (ii), 231; inscription in Thorpe Malsor church, 245, 246; commands the *Pluto* off Java, 247; his report of boat action at Indramaya, 247-249; inference therefrom, 249; contradicted by his official journal, 249, 250; most probably did not lead the boats in person, 250; a gallant affair, 250; commands *Illustrious* and lands with Naval Brigade, 250; conveys troops to Batavia, 250; cuts out a large gunboat, 251; confirmed in post rank, 251; commands *Chatham*, 251, appointed to *Alfred*, 251; takes part in the installation of Prince Otho as king of Greece, 251, 252; appointed to *Rodney*, 253; acts as mediary between Commodore Napier and Mahemet Ali, 253, 254; not again employed, 255; C. B. and Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, 255; his death, 255; 538, 539, 658
Robert, of Bank Place, Limerick (ii), 493, 592
Lieut.-Colonel Robert (son of Henry of Fanstown) (ii), 496, 602
Robert (Captain 85th Regt.) (ii), 599
Robert George (the family historian), assistance derived from his book (i, v., x., xvii.); his theory of the origin of the name, 6-11; of the arms of the family, 19, 25; of the genealogy, 49-57, 66-68, 60, 65, 69, 70; his pedigree from 1066 to *circa* 1310, 71-76, 79-83; 85, 86, 87, 88, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 104, 105, 109, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 170, 174, 175, 184; his misconception as to Thomas, son of Sir John, 185; 235, 236; disagreement with Lieut. Mansel-Pleydell's genealogy, 237, 238, 240, 270, 327, 342, 411, 466; (ii), 7, 9, 27 (and *n.*), 30 (n.), 33, 54, 94, 125, 131, 140, 141, 143, 163, 199, 213, 218, 219, 232, 260,
Maunsell.—*Continued.*
282, 334, 337, 340, 440, 453, 468, 472, 481, 520; his birth, 600; and career, 601; his personality and character, 601; his death, 601; present to him from the Maunsells of New Zealand, 601; 626, 655
Captain Robert George Frederick (ii), 495, 711-715
Major Robert George Stone (ii), 495, 711
Roger of Somerset (1276) (ii), 440, 441, 444
Roger, son of Sayer (i), 60
Roger, son of Ralph (i), 60, 66
Roger of Croydon (1319) (ii), 455, 456, 457
Roger, son of William (ii), 225, 227
Roger, son of William of Ossett (ii), 346
Rosa, daughter of Mariota (i), 81
Sampson (or Samson), son of Sayer (i), 60
Sampson, son of Sampson (i), 61
(Mansel), Sampson of Chicheley (ii), 223
Sampson (or Samson) (i), 96
Sampson, son of Sir Robert (i), 54, 55, 76, 98
Samuel, son of John of Haversham (ii), 279 (and *n.*)
Sayer (Seher) (i), 77; (ii), 260
Seher (or Sayer), son and heir of Ralph (1135) (ii), 52, 53, 60, 66, 67
Sewell (Captain 85th Regt.) (ii), 599
Simon, son of Ralph (i), 60, 66
Stephen (living 8 Edward I.) (ii), 333, 334
Stephen of Yorks. (1645) (ii), 330
Susan, wife of John of Thorpe Malsor (1631) (ii), 728
Susan, daughter of John of Thorpe Malsor (d. 1677) (ii), 271, 274
Sibill (Sybil), wife of Hugh (ii), 224, 226, 228
Captain T. B. L. (ii), 720
Sir Thomas (i), ix.
Thomas, son of William (i), 76, 77
Thomas (son of John ?) (i), 77
Thomas, son of Walter (i), 80
Thomas of Chicheley (d. 1582) (ii), 224, 226, 230
Thomas (alleged grandson of Sir Robert the Crusader) (ii), 453, 454
Thomas, brother of John of Chicheley (ii), 221, 230
Thomas, of Gloucester (*temp.* Edward II.), his coat-of-arms (i), 29
Thomas, son of Sir John (i), 41, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 104, 126, 127; escheator of Bucks. and jurator in Essex, 185; prisoner at the battle of Northampton, 185; held lands in Shenlee, Bucks., 185; 186; (ii), 161
Thomas, sea captain (ii), 481
Thomas of Derryvillane (ii), 220; his birth, 220; matriculation, 229; admission to Gray's Inn, 229; 230; becomes a sea captain, 232; sells his English estates and migrates to Ireland,

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
232-235; his losses in the rebellion of 1641, 235; his death (in 1640, not 1449), 231; apochryphal accounts of him, 232, 234; his numerous issue, 230, 235
Thomas, son of John of Ballyvoreen (ii), 217, 218, 230 (n.), 231
Thomas, appointed (1449) receiver of jewels and money in aid of expedition against France (i), 258, 259; "servant to the Duke of Somerset," 260; privileges granted him by the Pope, 260; "king's servant" (Edward IV.), 261; receiver and approver of certain of the king's castles, etc., 261; controller of the subsidies of the Port of London, etc., 261; escheator of Somerset, 261; granted pardon of all offences in that capacity, 261; died before 1473, 261; 270; (ii), 394, 395
Sir Thomas (1208), possibly son of John, Provost of Beverley (ii), 344
Thomas, Sheriff of Kildare (1293) (ii), 472, 473, 474, 475
Thomas, of Gray's Inn (1634) (i), 26, 29; (ii), 387, 388
Thomas of London (1634) (ii), 387, 388
Thomas (1153-1194); possibly of Yorkshire (ii), 331
Thomas of Darrington (Darthyngton) (d. before 1402); a chantry founded in Darrington church for his soul and that of his wife Agnes (ii), 346, 347; granted pardon (1361), for the death of John Musard, 348; and for several other serious offences, 348, 349; his will, 349; he may have been killed for his crimes, 349
Thomas of York, (1249) (ii), 336
Thomas, son of William of Oskett (ii), 340
Thomas of Birdforth (ii), 338; possibly identical with Escheator of Somerset, 338; 339, 340
Thomas of Yorks. (1249) (ii), 336, 337; possibly son of John, Provost of Beverley, 337; 338
Sir Thomas of Yorks. (living 1541) (ii), 370
(Sir) Thomas, vicar of Brayton (1539) (ii), 367; "sitting on the fence?" 368; 370; his confession, 377, 378; he is excepted from the pardon, 379; he opposes the Bigod rebellion, 379; said to be a great robber, 379; sends sheep and money to Aske, 379, 380; his subsequent career obscure, 380; sent to Pontefract twice as a witness in 1541, 380; living in 1546, 382; his character, 382
Thomas, son of Henry of Birdforth (1484) (ii), 340
Thomas of Somerset (1343) (ii), 444
Thomas of Croydon (ii), 453, 454
Thomas, son of Hugh of Essex (1248) (ii), 655
Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Thomas of Ashingdon (1342) (ii), 656
Thomas of Essex (1275) (ii), 656
Thomas of Halesowen (1572) (ii), 668
Thomas of Surrey (ii), 457
Thomas of Mace Collop (McCollop) (ii), 80
Thomas Cecil (ii), 230, 271
Thomas Philip of Thorpe Malsor (ii), 226, 230, 245; Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Northampton, 255; M.P. for Northamptonshire, 255; his death, 255; 271, 272, 278
Thomas of Gaulestown, Kilkenny (ii), 80
Thomas Ridgate (ii.), 629
General Sir Thomas, K.C.B. (ii), vi., 153, 229, 511, 545; lieutenant in 32nd Regt., 548; goes to Multan in Second Sikh War, 548; his account of some actions, 550; on the march from Meerut to Multan, 555; accompanies a reconnoitring party at Multan, 555, 556; shoots an owl and carries it off under fire, 556; a panic in his trenches, 556, 557; his account of very hot fire round Multan, 557; and a brilliant and successful action, 558; enters Multan with his regiment, 559; his gallant personal encounter with two Sikhs, 559, 560 (and n.); publicly complimented by his colonel, 560; severely wounded by a splinter of shell, 561; carried in a doolie to Goojerat, 561; takes part in the battle of Goojerat, 562; goes home in bad health, 587; exchanges into 28th Regt., 587; sails for the Crimea, 587; laid up at Gallipoli, 587, 588; his breakfast party in the onion bed, 588; remarks on the battle of the Alma, 588; arrives before Sebastopol, and volunteers for advanced skirmishing parties, 588, 589; his description of the dangers and difficulties of their task, 589-592; is wounded after seventy-six days, 591; specially thanked for his services in a Divisional Order, 592; goes home, 592; awarded C.B. and K.C.B., 592; his death, 592; 673
Sir Walter, son of Henry (ii), 41
Walter, son of Geoffrey (i), 60
Walter (1167) (i), 60
Walter, son of Henry (i), 81
Sir Walter, Knight of the Sepulchre (i), 63
Walter, son of Robert (i), 74, 76, 77
Walter, son of Sir Robert (i), 54, 55, 63, 67, 68, 69, 70, 117, 118, 123, 124, 174; (ii), 449
Walter (of Little Missenden) (i), 110
Walter, son of Sir John (i), 79, 80, 81; (ii), 471
Walter of Somerset (1276) (ii), 444
Walter of Lincoln (1315), (ii), 641
Walter of Barnstaple (1475) (ii), 675
Walter of Norfolk (1304) (ii), 669

Maunsell.—*Continued.*
Sir Walter (ii), 103-105; obscurity of his identity, 104, 105, 108
Walter of Holton, Cumberland (ii), 341
William of Gloucester (fl. c. 1135) (ii), 670
William (living 1165) (i), 77, 87, 92, 93, 94, 96
William, son of Sayer (Lord of Erdington) (ii), 60, 61; (iii) 652, 653, 654
William (living 1197) (iii), 332, 334
William, son of Ralph (i), 66, 69
William le (1285?) (i), 102
William, son of Sampson (i), 70, 98, 102
William (1230) (i), 92, 95, 100
(Sir?), William of Muchalhampton (i), 99
Sir William (d. 1324) (i), 89, 92, 95, 96, 98, 103; knighted for his services under Edward I. in the conquest of Scotland, 105-107; his shield, 106; (ii), 196 (n.), 670
William, alleged son of Sir John (i), 126, 127, 189; (ii), 228
William le (twelfth century) (iii), 226
William of Buratree (1284) (i), 99
William (1303) (i), 99
William (of Lympiate) (i), 85, 92, 95, 98
William, alleged son of Sir Robert (i), 54, 55, 75, 76, 77, 99; (ii), 453
William (1340) (i), 109
William of East End (ii), 225, 227
William (1428) (ii), 101
William of Gloucester, his coat-of-arms (ii), 652
Archdeacon William Wray (ii), 230, 600
William of Wakefield (1357) (ii), 346
William of Ossett (1357) (ii), 346; his will, 346
William of York (1315), supplied material for repairs, etc., to the minster (ii), 302, 393; curious language in his accounts, 302, 393 (and n.)
William of Birdforth (sixteenth century) (ii), 339, 341
William of York (d. 1541) (ii), 369; his will, 369, 370, 371; clerk of York Castle, 369; pedigree deduced from his will, 370, 386, 387
William, Escheator of York (1336), brother to the vicar of Brayton (ii), 368; a person of some importance, 368; his letter to Cromwell, 368; and to Sir Arthur Darcy, 368, 369; "kinsman" to Sir George Darcy, 369; zealous for the king, 371; a steward of Galtres Forest, 371; warned by his brother Thomas, 377; his hostile reception of his brother, 378; his concern with one Heron, a traitor, 383; his letter to Beckwith, 383; arrests one Shottilworth, 384; envoy to a jury from the Duke of Norfolk, 384, 385; constant bearer of letters to Cromwell, 385; a Commissioner to survey the king's forests, 385; receiver
Maunsell.—*Continued.*
of St. Mary's Abbey, 385; sends £20 to Cromwell, 385, 386 (n.); granted tenure of lands of St. Clement's Priory, 386
William Wray (Lieut.-Col., 85th Regt.) (ii), 600
William, Archdeacon of Kildare (ii), 230, 245
William Thomas, son of Thomas Philip (ii), 230, 253; obituary notice, 255; captain in Militia and J.P., 255; interested in bell-ringing, 256
William Pryce (the oldest living member of the family) (ii), 496; his birth, 601; his writings, 602; procures an amendment of the Irish Land Acts, 602
William, son of Richard of London (living 1558 (ii), 663
William, parson of Bokyngton, Devon (1396) (ii), 674
William, a juror in Ireland (ii), 472
William, sheriff of Leicester and Warwick (1253-1256) (ii), 649, 650
William of Leicester (1340) (ii), 649
(Or Mansel), William of Somerset (thirteenth century) (ii), 440, 441
William of Weymouth (b. 1616) (ii), 626, 630
William of Somerset (1503) (ii), 435, 445
William of Stroud (Gloucester) (ii), 670; his coat-of-arms, 670
William of Halesowen (1642) (ii), 668
William, parson of Droitwich (1396) (ii), 667
William, son of John of Somerset (1333) (ii), 445
Maunswell (Maunsell?), John (i), 114, 115
Mawnesell (Maunsell), Willelmus, Freeman of York (1325) (ii), 390
Mawunsfeld (Maunsell?), "old" (ii), 390 (n.)
(Maunsell?), "young" (ii), 390 (n.)
Mensall (Mansell), Jane (ii), 463
(Mansell), Mary (ii), 463
(Mansell), Susan (ii), 463
(Mansell), Edward, of Richmond (1637) (ii), 463
(Mansell), Elizabeth (ii), 463
Mounsel (Maunsell), Mary (1398) (ii), 395
Mounsell (Maunsell), Anne, of Cornwall (1614) (ii), 398
(Maunsell), John, of Dorset (1586) (ii), 395, 401
(Maunsell), John, son of John (ii), 395, 396; his marriage, 396, 397; his will, 397, 398; 399, 401; pedigree deduced from his will, 401
Munsel (Mansell), Elinor (1574) (ii), 395
(Maunsell), John, of Dorset (1568) (ii), 395, 401
(Mounsell, Monsell), Barons Emly of Tervoe (i), 26; (ii), 395, 399, 401
Munsell (Mansell?), William de, of Southampton (1243) (ii), 467

Mabel, Countess of Gloucester (i), 199, 200, 205
Macaulay, Lord (ii), 595 (n.), 700
Macduff, Earl of Fife (i), 106
Macky, John, court agent (ii), 16 (and n.); his estimate of Lord Mansel, 16
Mackynlleth, N. Wales (i), 194
Maclean, Lieut. F. G. (ii), 584
Macleod, Fort (ii), 617, 619 (n.)
"Mad Parliament," the (i), 103
Madagascar, ship (ii), 252
Madden, Sir Frederick (ii), 76 (and n.), 77, 82
Madox, Thomas (i), 134
Madras (ii), 247
Madrid (i), 377, 448
Magee Island (i), 342, 344
Magium (or Maig) Abbey of, Ireland (i), 215
Magna Charta (ii), 46
Maidstone (i), 139, 147, 148
Maidstone, ship (ii), 246
Maine, province of (i), 6, 8, 10, 13
Mainwaring, Captain Arthur (i), 424, 435
Sir Henry (i), 401
Maitland, Captain (R.N.) (ii), 416, 421 (n.)
John, first Duke of Lauderdale (ii), 204, 206, 207, 211 (n.)
Majestic, ship (ii), 730
Majorca (Mayorke) (i), 430, 435
Majoribanks, Lieut. (ii), 248, 249
Makerfield, Barons of (i), 144
Malaga (Malhaga) (i), 426, 431, 432, 434, 435, 439, 440, 447, 448
Malbysse, Richard de (ii), 337
Maldon, Essex (ii), 656
Malines (i), 290
Malefant, John (i), 288
Sir John (ii), 270 (n.)
Malphant, Margaret, widow of John, brutal treatment of (i), 255
(Malefant), Sir Thomas (i), 255
Malkake, Alan, Lord of Elsham (ii), 338
Mallock, Mrs. (i), ix.
Malsoveres (or Malesoveres), Lords of Manor of (ii), 216; Fulk, 216
Malson, John (ii), 387
Malta (ii), 251, 587
Man, John (ii), 13, 14, 15
Manby, of Elsham, Yorks. (ii), 338
Mancelsland (i), 264
Manche, Dept. of (i), 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 19
Manchester, Edward Montagu, Earl of (1644) (ii), 165
Manfeld (or Manfield), John (i), 28
Lancelot (i), 28
Robert (ii), 476 (n.)
Manley, Peter de (ii), 355
Le Mans, capital of Maine (i), 5, 13
Mansel, manor of (in Somerset) (i), 63; (ii), 443
Mansel Gamage (i), 14
Mansel Street, Stepney (ii), 10 (n.)
Mansel's Mead (i), 86
Manselière, town in Lower Normandy (i), 5, 10
Mansell (or Mansfield), Island (i), 408, 409
Mansfield, Count Ernst (i), 434, 455, 456
Maoris, the, curious mixture of savagery and chivalry (ii), 604, 605; remarkable incident with at Waikato, 605; cruelties practised upon by Europeans, 605, 606; letter with money from to King George in 1918, 615
March, Edward, Earl of (i), 263, 264
Marchant Bonaventure, ship (i), 425, 433, 435, 438
Marcross, family of (ii), 48, 49
Manor of (ii), 48 (n.)
Mare, Agnes de la (i), 228, 229, 230
Ann de la (i), 229
John de la, of Oxwich (i), 229, 234
Ralph de la (ii), 644
Robert de la (i), 222, 225, 228, 229, 230
William de la (or Delamare) (i), 210, 229
Margam Abbey (i), 103; its foundation in, 114, 198; for monks of the Cistercian order, 198; connection with Pendar (or Penvar), 198; Brother Alafer, the first Superior, 198, 199; slow progress in the building of the abbey, 199; its precise situation, 199; its fortunes influenced by the romantic incident of Jestyn and Rhys ap Tewdur, 200-205; ratification of the Charter of Foundation, 205; details of lands and privileges granted to the abbey, 205-207; infringement of the abbot's rights by one Traharn Du, 207; charter of King John, confirming former charters, 207; the abbey continues to receive extensive grants of land, 207; advantages, spiritual and secular, to benefactors, 207, 208; the right of wrecks on the neighbouring coast, 208; recognition by Pope Urban III. of the abbey and its community, 208 (details in App. II.); reasonableness of the Rule of St. Benedict, 208, 209; popular fallacies concerning the Rule, 208, 209; the daily routine of the monks, 209; the abbots of Margam (details in App. II.), 209; the benefactors of the abbey, 209; land of Canterel in Bristol, 209; its value, 210; grant by Chenetlur and his brethren, 210; grant by Herbert Scurlage, 210; grant by Walter Lupellus (or Luvel), 210; witnessed by one Mansel, 210; charter of 1201 witnessed by John Mansel, 211; Caradoc Ap Morgan a benefactor, 211; the monks appeal to the pope for protection against unruly neighbours, 211; Pope Innocent III. comes to the rescue, 211; impresses upon the monks their duty to adhere strictly to the Rule, 212; and upon their neighbours to abstain from interference, 212; flourishing condition of the abbey during the thirteenth century, 212; dispute with Caerleon

Margam Abbey.—*Continued.*
Abbey, 212; which illustrates the extensive field of the rights of the abbey, 213; dispute concerning the rights of wreckage, 213; the abbey less flourishing in the fourteenth century, 213; the abbot's explanations of the causes of this, 213, 214; forfeit of lands in default of rent, 214; dispute about fishing rights, 214, 215; benefactions reduced in fifteenth century owing to the Wars of the Roses, 215; forfeited lands restored by Henry VI., 215; made a "mother house" to certain monasteries in Ireland, 215, 216; grant by Henry VI. of the lordship of Oggemore, 216; precept of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, in favour of the rights of the monks to sell beer, wine, etc., 216; dissolution of the monasteries, 216, 217; Lewis, the last abbot, surrenders the abbey to the king, 217; its annual value, 217; the abbey in the market, 218; passes eventually to Sir Rhys Mansel, 218; description of the abbey, architecture, etc., 218, 219; a portion in use for many years as the parish church of Margam, 219; quarries on estate of, 231, 234; legend connecting it with Mansels of twelfth century, 243; 253; details of purchase by Sir Rhys Mansel, 307-309; Bull of Pope Urban III. in favour of, 472, 473; list of abbots of, 473, 474, 475; Schedule of value at the Dissolution, 475, 476; banqueting house and orangery at (ii), 12 (and *n.*), 20, 25
Margam church, monuments in (ii), 679-699
Margaret, daughter of Henry III. (i), 154, 155
Queen of Henry VI. (i), 263, 266
Queen of Scotland (i), 101, 191
Marigold, ship (i), 425, 433, 440, 441
Marillac, French Ambassador (ii), 382
Markham, Charles (ii), 327
Christopher A. (i), viii.
Colonel (afterwards Sir) Frederick (ii), 560
Marlborough, ship (ii), 532, 533 (*n.*)
Marmaduke, ship (i), 425, 431
Marmion, Philip (i), 82; (ii), 647, 648 (and *n.*)
Marriage of uncle and niece, legal aspect of (ii), 125, 127
Marrow, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas (ii), 262
Thomas (ii), 262
Marsden, Rev. George (ii), 612
Marshalsea Prison (i), 396, 410
Marsham, Robert Lord Romney (ii), 41 (and *n.*)
Marston, Wilts. (ii), 671
Martin, Joyce (wife of William Mansell, of Weymouth) (ii), 626, 627, 631
Master (i), 145, 146
Martindell, Colonel (ii), 409
Martinique, Island of (ii), 531 (and *n.*), 532
Martival, Reginald (ii), 647 (*n.*)
Roger de (ii), 650
Richard de (ii), 647 (*n.*)
Mary, Queen (i), 282, 309, 332, 333, 334, 335; (ii), 669
Queen of Scots (i), 310, 311, 317; (ii), 1 (*n.*), 265
Of Modena, wife of James II. (ii), 214, 215 (Sister to Queen Anne) (ii), 214, 215
Queen Consort of William III. (ii), 12
Mary, ship (ii), 325
Mary of Hamburgh, ship (i), 322
Maskelyne, Mrs. Story (i), v.; (ii), x., xi.
Mason, Robert (i), 466
Mastin, Rev. John (ii), 236
Matchwick, family of (ii), 451
Matheson, Charlotte (ii), 90
Robert (ii), 90
Matilda, Empress (i), 94
Matthew, Catherine, daughter of William (ii), 90
George (i), 310, 323
Colonel Humphry (ii), 168
William (ii), 90
Matthews, Alice, wife of William (ii), 648
Lieut.-Col. (ii), 672
Sara (ii), 672
William (ii), 648
Maubeuge (ii), 306
Maude, General Frederick (ii), 581
Mauncellysfeld (Manselsfield) (i), 268
Maunche, the (i), 19-22, 25, 26, 222
Maunsell Gamage, Gloucester (i), 86
Maunsell's Court (now known as Pusey House) (i), 103, 104
Maunsell's Place, Pusey, Berks (i), 103
Maunsellstown (Ireland) (i), 80
Mauritania (i), 78
Mawby, Lieut.-Col. (ii), 422
Mawson, Charles (ii), 669
Maxfield, John (ii), 348
Maynooth (i), 299, 300, 301; new heavy siege guns used against it, 300, 301; dismay of the rebels at the effect, 301
Mazzoni, Italian sculptor (i), 282
McBride, rear-admiral (ii), 535
McCarthy, Daniel (i), 349
McCord, David Ross, K.C. (i), viii.; his birth (ii), 620; and parentage, 621; an enthusiastic Canadian, 621; his house at Temple Grove, Montreal, 621; his deep interest in Wolfe and the conquest of Canada, 621, 622; he acquires a plank of the *Alberta*, 621, 622
John (ii), 621
Samuel (ii), 621
McDonnell, Sir James (i), 342 (and *n.*)
Sorley Boy (i), 342 (*n.*)
McLean, Sir Donald (ii), 609
McMahon, Captain (ii), 99
Dora (ii), 99
McPherson, Brigadier (ii), 582, 583
Mead, Samuel (ii), 37

Meal Tub Plot, the (ii), 207-210
Meath, county of (i), 294
Medley, Lieut. George (ii), 570, 571, 575
Medlycott, Anne Barbara, daughter of Thomas (ii), 275; marries Serjeant Hill, but reassumes name of Medlycott, 275; 276
Meerut (ii), 562, 563
Mehemet Ali (ii), 253, 254, 255
Meiler, Brother Superior of Pendar and Margam (i), 198, 199
Melcombe Regis (ii), 395
Melcot, Warwick (i), 291
Melcburn, Emma, wife of Robert de (ii), 463
Robert de (ii), 463
Melford, Suffolk (ii), 656 (and *n.*)
Menestoke, manor of, Hants (i), 175
Menestrier, le Père (i), 20
Mercurius Aulicus, weekly court journal (ii), 173 (*n.*)
Mercury, ship (1620), (i), 433, 434
(1762) (ii), 532
Meredyd, great-grandson of Rhys ap Tewdr (i), 347
Mer-Honour, ship (i), 353
Merrick, son of Meric ap Howell (i), 201 (*n.*), 202
Rice (i), 204, 205
Merriman, Captain (i), 343, 344
Merston, Wilts. (i), 175
Metcalfe, John, son of Matthew (ii), 339
Matthew (ii), 339
Meuric, Thomas ap (i), 283
Mewtas, Sir Peter (ii), 310, 320, 321
Michael, Abbot of Glastonbury (ii), 441
Micheldever, Roger de (ii), 442
Middleton, Alice, wife of Rawleigh Mansel of Killay (ii), 128, 141
Henry (ii), 128, 141
Robert (ii), 401, 402, 403
Yorks., tenure of lands in by Maunsells (ii), 339
Milbanke, Vice-Admiral (ii), 324
Miles, Edith Clara (ii), 133
Sir Philip (ii), 133
Milford Haven (i), 272, 275, 277, 279, 280, 399; (ii), 14, 173
Miller, Fanny Grace, daughter of Thomas (ii), 74
Sanderson (ii), 46, 47
Rev. Thomas (ii), 68, 74
Millers, Felicia de (i), 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 170, 171, 183
Humphrey de (i), 131
Millington, arms of family of (ii), 21
Francis (ii), 28, 29
John (ii), 28
Martha, daughter of Francis, wife of Thomas, first Baron of Margam; her marriage at about seventeen years of age (ii), 19; frightened by "the threats of a great lady," 19; warns the Earl of Oxford against her, 19; 688
Milo, Walter de, constable of Gloucester (i), 94, 95
Minchene Hampton (Munchelhampton), county Gloucester (i), 76, 98, 99
Minorca, Island of (i), 450
Minto, Lord (ii), 255
Miotti, Antonio (glass-maker) (i), 403
Missenden, Bucks. (i), 83
(Little), Bucks. (i), 74, 76
Mitchell, Hughes and Clark, Messrs. (i), viii.
Mittoulee (ii), 580, 581
Mocket, John (ii), 395
Moira, Francis Rawdon Hastings, second Earl of (ii), 635 (and *n.*)
Molyneux, Harriet (ii), 122
Sir Richard (ii), 1 (*n.*)
Sir Thomas (ii), 122
Monarch, ship (ii), 324
Moncellis, William (ii), 440; probably not a Maunsell, 440
Monckton, General (ii), 528, 531, 541
Moncrieff, General Sir Scott (ii), 586
Mone, John (ii), 444
Monemouth, Richard (i), 193
Money, Walter (ii), 163, 166, 167 (*n.*)
Monmouth, county of (i), 328
James Scott, Duke of (ii), 211, 213
Monopolies, evils of the (ii), 157, 159
Mons, Flanders (ii), 306
Monson, Sir William (i), 351 (and *n.*), 354, 355, 356, 414 (and *n.*)
Montagu, Sir Edward (afterwards Earl of Sandwich) (ii), 187, 188, 660 (*n.*)
Lady Mary Wortley (ii), 42
Montague, Edward, Viscount Mandeville (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Lady Elizabeth, third wife of Sir Lewis Mansel (ii), S. 9, 172 (and *n.*), 684
Henry, first Earl of Manchester (ii), 9 (and *n.*)
Sir Sidney (ii), 479
Susannah, daughter of Henry, Earl of Manchester (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Montcalm, French General (ii), 525, 527, 528, 529
Montefiore, Sir Moses (ii), 311
Monte Forti, Amoury de (i), 171
Peter de (i), 177
Montfort, Sir Peter de (i), 163, 180
Simon de (i), 83, 84, 129, 156, 163, 165, 169, 170
Simon de (the younger) (i), 84, 177
Montgomery, Earl of (i), 397
Sir Graham (ii), 320
Helen Mabel (Dowager Countess Temple) (ii), 329
Montholon, Count de (ii), 419 (and *n.*)
Countess de (ii), 419 (*n.*)
Montreal (ii), 530, 621
Montrose (i), 166
Moody, John Baker (ii), 677
Moorsom, Captain Constantine (R. N.) (ii), 731

Moorsom.—*Continued.*
Vice-Admiral Constantine Richard (ii), 307 (*n.*), 322
Captain Henry (R.N.) (ii), 731
Maria Margaret, wife of Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel (ii), 281, 307, 308, 311, 731
Richard (ii), 730
Vice-Admiral Sir Robert (ii), 281, 307 (and *n.*); his services, 730, 731
Captain William (ii), 307 (*n.*)
Mordaunt, Dorothy, wife of Richard Maunsell (ii), 227, 228, 231
Eustace de (i), 53
Henry, second Earl of Peterborough (1621-1697) (i), 53
Lewis, third lord (ii), 1 (and *n.*), 84, 85, 87
Mary, daughter of third lord, wife of Sir Thomas Mansel (ii), 1, 84, 85, 87, 656
Robert (i), 53
More, Hannah, religious writer (ii), 63, 64 (and *n.*), 65; Bishop Mansel's letter to her, 63, 64
John, de la (ii), 344, 345
Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas (i), 411 (*n.*)
Sir Thomas (ii), 350, 411 (*n.*)
Morgan, —— of Kidwelly (i), 277
Caradoc ap (i), 211
Son of Caradoc (i), 2-4, 206, 207
Catherine, daughter of Henry (first wife of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 64
Henry of Muddlescombe (ii), 64
John David ap (i), 283
Mary, daughter of Henry (wife of Anthony Mansell (ii), 64
Sylvanus (iii), 395
Thomas (ii), 26
Col. W. LL. of Swansea (i), 226
William, of Caerleon (ii), 328, 329
William, of Tredegar (ii), 15; 690
Morganwg (i), 201, 203
Morimond, abbey of (i), 205 (*n.*)
Moro Castle, Havana, attack on and capture of (ii), 532-535
Morris and Co. (i), vii.
John (ii), 142
Mary (ii), 142
Morrison, Captain Arthur (ii), 658, 659
Mortimer, Sir Roger (i), 163
Mortimer's Cross, battle of (i), 261, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 270
"Mortmain," definition of (ii), 347 (*n.*)
Moulins, Roger de (ii), xi.
Mountefort, Thomas (ii), 346
Mountsorel (Montsorel), "Demoiselle," daughter of Hugh de (i), 39, 41, 43, 48, 50, 51, 71
Hugh de (i), 39, 42, 43, 50, 55, 63, 70, 71
"Mounty Brook," the ancient earthwork at Penrice (i), 226
Moyle, John (ii), 174
Moyle.—*Continued.*
Robert (ii), 174
Robert John (ii), 108
Mulraj, Governor of Multan (ii), 547, 548, 551
Multan, position of (ii), 547, incidents at, during Second Sikh war, 547-551
Muncellis, Dru de (i), 28
William de (i), 28
Mune, Gloucester (i), 86
Murray, General (ii), 530, 537
Musard, John (ii), 342
Muscovy Company, the (i), 407
Muter, Captain (ii), 577
Mynors, Maria, daughter of Richard (i), 330
Richard (i), 330

Naas (i), 294
Naburn, Yorks. (ii), 337, 391, 392
Nanak Shah (ii), 549
Napier, Commodore Charles (ii), 253; commands squadron off Alexandria, 253; his negotiations with Mehemet Ali, 253-255; brings off a *coup d'état* on his own account, 255; is censured and promoted, 255; 658, 659
General Sir Charles (ii), 533
Major Robert (afterwards Lord) (ii), 549, 597
Napoleon I. (ii), 247, 306, 411; escape from Elba, 410; incidents of his captivity in St. Helena, 418-422; his establishment there, 419 (*n.*)
Narburgh, church of, coats-of-arms in (i), 88, 89
Sir John (ii), 20
Naseby, battle of (ii), 11 (*n.*); legend of one Mansell (or Maunsell), killed at, 175, 176; said to be John, of Cromwell's bodyguard, 175; doubtful story, 176; 236
Naseby, ship (afterwards *Royal Charles*) (ii), 188 (and *n.*)
Natal Mounted Police (ii), 623; their gallant conduct when ambushed by Zulus, 625
Naupha (or Napoli) (ii), 252 (and *n.*)
Navy, additions to under Henry VIII. (i), 315 (*n.*)
Commission to enquire into the state of (1608) (i), 379-390; warrant for another commission (1613) (i), 395; another commission (1618), inaugurates important changes, 412
Neath Abbey (i), 199, 200, 204, 305
Abbot of (i), 214, 305
Lordship of (i), 203
Nelson, Admiral Lord (ii), 636, 730
River (Hudson's Bay) (i), 409
Thomas (i), 409
Neptune, ship (i), 425, 433
Nest (Nesta), daughter of Llewellyn ap Gryffith (i), 94
Netherton, Alice, daughter of Thomas (i), 93
Thomas, of Buckland (i), 93
Neuton (Newton), Leicester (i), 82

Neuve Chapelle, battle of (i), 195
Neve, Peter Le, antiquary (ii), 76 (and *n.*), 77, 81, 82
Nevill, Ranulph de (ii), 337
  Richard, Earl of Warwick (i), 216
Neville, Sir Henry (ii), 2
Newbury, Berks. (ii), 672, 673
  Account of the two battles at (ii), 162-167, 171
Newburgh, Henry de, Earl of Warwick (i), 220, 226
Newcastle (i), 106, 406, 463
Newdigate, Surrey (i), 194, 195
Newfoundland (i), 322 (and *n.*); (ii), 19 (*n.*)
Newhaven (Scotland) (i), 317
Newick Parish, entries in register of (ii), 28, 29; monumental inscriptions in church, of, 29
Newmarch, Bernard de (i), 94, 95, 205 (*n.*), 220
  Henry de (i), 62, 77, 93, 210; (ii), 330, 673
  James de (i), 95
  Mahael, son of Bernard (i), 94, 95
  Mary (or Sybil), daughter of Bernard (i), 94, 95
New Orleans (ii), 597; futile English expedition against, 598, 599
Newport, Captain Christopher (i), 378
  (Newport ?), Flanders (i), 370
  Pagnell (Bucks.) (i), 68; (ii), 218, 219, 227, 234
Newton (now Dynevor) (i), 255
  Lords of (i), 144
  Montgomery (ii), 31 (*n.*)
  Mr. (ii), 242
  Northants (ii), 244
New Zealand (ii), 603; natives of, 604, 605; the two islands of, 606 (*n.*); annexation of North Island 607 (and *n.*)
Neyville, Edmund (ii), 380
  John (ii), 346, 349
Niagara, ship (ii), 582
Nicholas, Bishop of Winchester (ii), 341 (*n.*)
  Sir Edward (i), 401; (ii), 170
  Griffith ap (i), 101, 255, 256, 263, 276, 408 (*n.*); (ii), 161
  Mabel, daughter of Griffith ap (i), 101, 264, 276, 408, 477
  Maud, daughter of Griffith ap (i), 101
  Owen, son of Griffith ap (i), 263
  Thomas, son of Griffith ap (i), 263
Nichols, Captain (ii), 420, 421
  John Gough, antiquary, his high standing (i), 331, 332
Nicholson, General John (ii), 569, 573, 579
Nicklaston (Nicholaston), manor of (i), 264, 268
Nicolas, Sir Harris (i), 127, 128
Nivelle, River (ii), 595
Noel, Admiral Sir Gerard (ii), 255
  Mary (ii), 270 (*n.*)
  Thomas, second Viscount Wentworth (ii), 270 (*n.*)
"Noke," definition of (ii), 645 (*n.*)
Nolloth, Canon Henry E. (i), vii., 191, 193 (*n.*)
Le Norays (husband of —— Maunsell, daughter of Walter) (i), 76
Norbury, George (ii), 95
Norman Conquest (ii), 1, 4, 9, 61, 73, 89, 108, 122, 220, 325; (ii), 47
Normandy (i), 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 124
Norreis, Robert (i), 205
Norris, Sir John, of Penline (i), 256
  Lucy, daughter of Sir John (i), 256
Norrisse, Robert (ii), 443
North, Captain (i), 344
North, Chief Justice (ii), 210
  Sir Edward (ii), 219
  Francis, seventh lord (ii), 91, 541 (and *n.*)
Northampton (i), 83, 160; Royalist victory at, 168; 185; battle at (1460), 262; (ii), 279; Captain George Mansel's noisy recruiting in, 326, 327
  Earl of (1644) (ii), 105
  Marchioness of (ii), 673
Northfolk (Norfolk ?), Martin de (ii), 391
North Petherton, parish and manor of (ii), 439, 449, 443, 444, 445, 449
Northumberland, Earl of (i), 463
Northumberland, ship (ii), 418
Northurst, parish of, Sussex (i), 178
North-West Mounted Police (iii), 616 (and *n.*), 617, 619
North-West Passage, company of the Merchants Discoverers of the (i), 407
Norton, Mrs. (ii), 175
Norwich (i), 357, 466
Nottingham (i), 277; (ii), 160, 161
  Elizabeth, wife of Sir William (i), 91
  Island (Hudson Strait) (i), 410
  Sir William (i), 91
Notyngham, Richard de (ii), 662
Noureddin, Sultan (i), 53, 78
Novo Mercato, Henry de (i), 87, 92, 93, 96, 231; (ii), 670
Numidia (i), 78
Nutley, Bucks. (i), 82

Oates, Titus (ii), 207 (and *n.*), 208 (and *n.*)
Oatlands, Surrey, manor of (ii), 463
"Obolus," value of (ii), 672 (*n.*)
O'Brien, Mary, daughter of Henry, fifth Earl of Thomond (ii), 270
Occonath, Castle of (i), 80; (ii), 471
O'Connor, Lieut. (ii), 596
Oddeston (i), 83; (ii), 649
Odo, Robert, son of (ii), 449
  Robert fitz (ii), 644
Offa, barony of (i), 80
Oggemore (or Ogmore) (i), 216
Ogilvy, Gabriel; coats-of-arms on his French pedigree (i), 26, 27. His pedigree of the Mansels (or Mancels), written in French and in obsolete style (dated about 1830), 57; his writings, 57, 58; subscribers among the Maunsells to his

Ogilvy.—*Continued.*
book, "Les Conquerants de l'Angleterre," 58; signature on Part I. and on the pedigree identical, 58; "Les Conquerants" an impossible task, 58; analysis of the pedigree, 59-64; probably compiled to please some member of the family, 64; or possibly Sir Thomas Phillipps, 65; not to be too readily accepted, 65; 66, 67, 69, 76, 77, 87, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 100, 109, 122; translation of his French pedigree, 470, 471; (ii), xiii., 223, 260, 330, 331, 436, 632, 634, 655, 670
Ogle, Sir John (i), 454 (*n.*)
Ogmore (Oggemore), manor of (i), 203
Oketon, John de (i), 182
Oliver, Eliza (ii), 110
Hon. Frank (ii), 618 (*n.*)
Harriet Charlotte, wife of Rev. W. J. Mansel (ii), 108, 110
Laver, marriages of his three daughters on the same day (ii), 110
Mary (ii), 110
Olyver, Katherine, wife of Thomas (ii), 456, 464
Thomas (ii), 456, 464
O'Meara, Barry (ii), 424 (and *n.*)
O'Neill, Conn (i), 293
(Or O'Neill), Hugh, Earl of Tyrone (i), 340, 341, 342, 345, 350; (ii), 476 (*n.*)
Oppenheim, M. (ii), 452 (*n.*)
Orchard, Elizabeth (ii), 395
Ord, James (i), 460
Order of Preachers (Dominicans) (i), 149
Orige, Peter (i), 141
Orion, ship (ii), 636
Orkney, Lady (ii), 19
Orlandini, officer of Austrian Engineers, his retort to a Dutch Major (ii), 311 (*n.*)
Ormonde, James Butler, Duke of (ii), 22
James Butler, Earl of (ii), 476 (*n.*)
Orrery, Earl of (ii), 239, 240
Ortegal, Cape (i), 354, 418, 426
Ossett, Yorks (ii), 312 (and *n.*), 340; tenure of lands in by Maunsells, 346
Ostend (i), 372
Otford (i), 332
Otho, Prince of Bavaria and King of Greece (i), x.; (ii), 251; conveyed by a British man-of-war to Napoli, 252; installed as king, 252
Otterburn, Sir Adam (i), 317, 318
Otto, General (Austrian) (ii), 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 295, 301, 304
Otway, General Charles (ii), 520
Overbury, Sir Thomas (ii), 2 (and *n.*)
Overtun (Overton), Leicester (ii), 646
Orville, Alexander de (i), 82, 185
Ovingdean Grange, alleged residence of Francis Mansell; apocryphal story concerning (ii), 191, 192; Ainsworth's novel about, 191
Owen, Hugh (i), 269
Lieut. (ii), 577
Owenten, Cheltenham (ii), 155
Oxford, King's Parliament at, sends propitiatory letter to Essex (ii), 174; dissolved after four months, 174, 322
Provisions, the (ii), 165, 167, 168
University of, vicissitudes during the Civil War (ii), 112, 113, 116, 119, 120
Oxford (or *New Oxford*), ship (ii), 464, 465 (and *n.*)
Oxwich Bay (i), 221, 222
Church, Delamare monument in (i), 222; 223
Head (i), 221
Parsonage house at, destroyed by the sea (i), 223, 224; ghost story about, 224, 225
Castle and manor of (i), 39, 197, 217, 220; its precise position, 221; legend of its bestowal upon Philip Mansel of Conquest times, 221, 222; held by John de Braose, 222; afterwards by the De la Mares, 222; tradition concerning Robert de la Mare and his wife, 222; monument to them in church, 222; considerable remains of castle still in existence, 222; description by antiquaries, 222, 223; devolution of castle and manor to the Mansels, 225; additions, etc., by Sir Rhys Mansel, 225; legend concerning the death of Sir Rhys's wife, 225; occupation by Mansels as a residence, 225, 226; the "columbarium," or dovecote, 227; 267, 268, 269, 283, 284, 295, 305; melée at in 1557, 337, 338; (ii), 20
"Oyer and Terminer," term explained (i), 333 (*n.*)
Oystermouth Castle (i), 232, 260; (ii), 4

PAGANEL, Cecilia, wife to Ralph Maunsell (i), 52, 53, 60
Fulk (i), 52
Gervaise (i), 52, 54, 55, 60, 67, 68, 69, 118; (ii), 641
Hawisia, daughter of Gervaise (i), 74
Ralph (i), 52, 72
Roger (i), 52
Robert (i), 67, 68
Paget, Sir John (i), 322
Pakenham, General Sir Edward (ii), 598
Palatinate, the (i), 454, 455, 456
Pale, the English, 293; explanation of the term, 293, 294; limits of, 294 (and *n.*), 296
Palma, Island of (ii), 324
Palmer, Sir Henry (i), 107, 424, 435, 441, 452
Palmerston, John Viscount (ii), 253, 255
Panton, Rev. A. G. (ii), 611
Mr. (probably a pseudonym) (ii), 23, 24, 25
Papeworth (Papworth), Hundred of (Kent) (i), 82
Paris, Matthew (i), 110, 116, 118, 119, 135, 136, 141, 144, 145, 146, 149, 151 (erroneously Prior), 155 (erroneously Prior); 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 172; (ii), 218 (*n.*)

Parke, Rev. Henry (ii), 328
Parkins, Sir Christopher (i), 380, 384
Parr, Catherine, Queen of Henry VIII. (i), 313 (*n.*), 321
Sir William (i), 313 (and *n.*)
Parry, Sir Thomas (i), 380
Pasley, General Sir Charles William (ii), 57 (*n.*)
Pateshull (Paltshull), county Stafford (i), 75; (ii), 644, 645, 646, 647, 648
Hugh (i), 134
Patriot, ship (ii), 73
Patten (or Patton), William, of Waynfleet (ii), 310 (*n.*)
Patterson, Robert (ii), 618
Pawcye, ship (i), 316, 322
Paule (?), Cape (i), 432
Pawlett, Mr. (i), 299, 301
Payne, Mr. (ii), 192
Thomas Holles (ii), 192
Peacock, Caroline, daughter of Edward (ii), 74
Rev. Edward (ii), 68, 74
Mary Isabella (ii), 57, 71
Pecote, Wyllyam (i), 104
Pedro, King of Castile and Leon (ii), 350 (*n.*)
Pekin (ii), 711
Pelican, ship (ii), 637
Pembroke (i), 263
Castle (i), 271
County of (ii), 173
Siege of (ii), 172
Aymer de Valence, Earl of (ii), 662 (*n.*)
Earl of (1372) (i), 104
Earls of (i), 288
Roger de (ii), 476 (*n.*)
Penarth (ii), 121, 299
Penbroc (Pembroke), Isabella de (ii), 474
(Pembroke ?), Roger de (ii), 474, 475
Pendar (or Penvar), monastery of (i), 198, 199
Penguin, ship (ii), 322 (and *n.*), 323, 324, 325
Peninsula Gold Medal, description of (ii), 415 (*n.*)
Penlne (i), 256
Penmarck, manor of (i), 204
Penmayne, Gower (i), 241
Pennard Castle (i), 232
Pennarth, Commote of (i), 256
Penne, Captain Gyles (i), 433, 434
Pennington, Sir Isaac (ii), 61
Captain John (i), 425, 458, 461, 463
Pen Rhys (Rhys's Head) (i), 202, 305
Penrhys, phonetic version of the name to be regretted (i), 226 (*n.*)
And Mansel, old pedigree of (ii), 53
Lords of, records of their property perished (i), 230
Penrice Castle (i), 197; its precise position, 221, 226; said to have been built by Henry de Newburgh, 226; more probably the work of early Norman knights, 226; description of, 226; adjacent ancient earthwork, 226; said to have been connected with the castle by subterranean passage, 226; "columbarium"
Penrice Castle,—*Continued*,
or dovecote described, 227; early possessors of castle doubtful, 227, 228; held by Penrice family from an early date, 230; modern mansion near the ruin, 231; legend of an intermediate one, 231; castle dismantled in Cromwell's time, 231; date and architect of present building, 231; converted into an hospital and nursing home by Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot during the war of 1914-1918, 232
Church of St. Andrew at (i), 227, 228, 230; large porch of, 231
Farm (ii), 37, 38
Isabel, daughter of Sir John (i), 225, 229
John (son of Sir John) (i), 229
Sir John (i), 225, 229, 249, 256
Robert, Lord of (i), 228
Robert (i), 229, 241
Sir Robert (i), 225, 227, 228
Sir Robert de (the younger) (i), 228
Penshurst Place (ii), 7
Pepwell, Captain (i), 441
Pepys, Samuel (ii), 176 (and *n.*), 187, 188, 192, 193, 198
Perceval, Spencer, statesman (ii), vi., 56, 63, 65, 71, 72
Percy, Henry, sixth Earl of Northumberland (ii), 362 (and *n.*), 378
Sir Thomas (ii), 384
Pereshulla, Mansel de (ii), 644
Perkyn, John (i), 283
Perriam, Mr. (ii), 149
Perrot, Sir John (i), 282; (ii), 476 (*n.*)
Perry, Catherine, daughter of Sir Hugh, wife of Bussy Mansel (ii), 30, 50
Hugh (ii), 30, 107
Sir Hugh (ii), 50
Perth (ii), 22
Peshawar (ii), 582
"Petard," description of (ii), 666 (*n.*)
Peter, Bishop of Hereford (i), 108
Bishop of Menevia (i), 227
Peterhead (ii), 22
Petherton (Dyderton), Somerset (i), 46, 63, 71; (ii), 443
Petil —— (i), 320
Petition of Right, the (ii), 158; evasion of by Charles (i), 138, 159
Petre, Lady (i), 334, 335
Lord (1678) (ii), 208 (*n.*)
Sir William (i), 334 (*n.*)
Pett, Phineas, accused of fraudulent conduct (i), 380, 382, 385, 386; lays down the *Prince Royal*, 392; his autobiography, 392, 393; explains details of the *Prince Royal* to King James, 393; the king upholds him, 393; his improbable story of the survey of the *Prince Royal*, 394; his incredible story of his cruise in the *Resistance*, 394; 433, 447, 459
Phæton, ship (ii), 418

Phelippes, Thomas (i), 374
Phelips, Colonel Robert (ii), 179, 184
Philip, King of France (1299) (i), 196
Philip I. of Spain (i), 309, 352, 353, 356
Philip, Son of Grifin (ii), 199
(Mansel ?), of Neath, Seneschal of Gower (i), 241
Philipot, Thomas (i), 276 (and *n.*)
Phillipps, Thomas (i), 93
Sir Thomas (i), 57, 65, 85, 88, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 103, 139, 201 (*n.*); (ii), 68; his marriages, 122; his pedigree, 122; his early taste for reading, etc., 122, 123; inherits large estates, 123; a great collector of MSS., 123; his preference for vellum, 123; a fortunate enthusiast, 123; erects a private printing press, 123, 124; created a baronet, 124; High Sheriff of Worcestershire, etc., 124; his death, 124; 673, 674
William (i), 93
Sir Robert (i), 457
Phillips, Sir Edward (ii), 389, 394
Phipps, Captain (R.N.) (ii), 739
Humphrey (junior) (ii), 228, 239
Susanna (Susan), daughter of Humphrey (ii), 228, 239
Phœnix, ship (i), 410 (and *n.*)
Pichegru, French general (ii), 282
Pickeford, Sir Ralph de (ii), 644, 645
Pickering, Castle of (i), 169
William (ii), 121, 122
Pickwick, Mr. (ii), 30
Pigan Indians (ii), 618 (and *n.*)
Piere, John Darcy le (ii), 651
Pilardinton, Hugh de (ii), 183
Pilgrimage of Grace, the (ii), xl., 304, 305; causes which led up to it (ii), 355, 362; its progress and the final tragedy, 364-376
Pinchewar, Helewise, wife of Richard (ii), 391
Richard (ii), 391
Pinder, Thomas (ii), 233, 343
Pinehurst, Hudson River (known as "Mansell's Place") (ii), 544, 545
Pinkie, Battle of (i), 318
Pionthowski, Captain (ii), 410 (*n.*)
Pipe, John le (ii), 652, 653, 654, 655
Richard de (i), 69; (ii), 654
Thomas le (ii), 654
Piper, Paul (i), 145
Pirnhow, William de (ii), 669
Pitt, Lieut.-Gen. (ii), 537, 539
Edward (i), 331
Frances, wife of Joseph (ii), 397
Johane (Joan) (ii), 395, 399, 401
John, the younger (ii), 396, 397, 398
Joseph (ii), 397
Margaret, wife of John, the elder (ii), 399
Phineas (ii), 397
Richard (ii), 395
Sir William (i), 331
William (the elder) (ii), 525
William (the younger) (ii), 62, 63, 91
"Pitt's sofa" (ii), 63
Plains of Abraham, battle of the (ii), 525-529; disposition of our forces at, 528, 529; 537
Planché, James R. (i), 29
Plantagenet, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, Count of Poitou (i), 149, 151, 162, 169, 181
Pleydell, Edmund Morton (ii), 425
Emma, daughter of E. Morton (wife of Sir Geo. Bingham) (ii), 418 (and *n.*), 421
Louisa, daughter of Edmund Morton (wife of Colonel John Mansel) (ii), 407, 417, 418
Margaretta, daughter of E. Morton (ii), 418
Plymouth (i), 351, 354; (ii), 103
Pocklington, Captain Robert (ii), 285, 286, 293
Poer, John de la (i), 183
Richard le (ii), 335
Poher (Poer), John le (ii), 471
Poitevin, Captain (French); saves Captain Mansel's life (ii), 299, 300, 301; a prisoner in England, 300, 301
Poitou (i), 140
Pole, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, governess to Princess Mary (i), 334; beheaded by Henry VIII., 334 (*n.*)
Polesworth (ii), 265
Pollard, Lieut. Charles (ii), 549
Polres (i), 164, 175
Polson, Gwendolen (ii), 156
John (ii), 156
Ponsonby, Lord (ii), 253
Pontchartrain, Lake (New Orleans) (ii), 597
Pontefract (ii), 347, 348, 349, 389
Castle (ii), 304, 307, 309, 379
Pontigny, Abbey of (ii), 295 (*n.*)
Poole of Cheshire (i), 91
Sir Giles (i), 91, 92, 327
Sir Henry (1), 90
Sir Henry (2) (i), 91
Sir Henry (3) (i), 91
John (i), 91
Sir Leonard (i), 91, 326, 327
(Or Pool), Richard (i), 91, 327
Sir William (i), 91
Pope, Alexander, the poet (ii), 42
—— (a butler) (ii), 178
Popham, Alexander (ii), 439, 440 (and *n.*)
Sir Home (ii), 630
John (ii), 444
Lord Chief Justice (i), 360, 361, 440 (*n.*)
"Popish Plot," the (ii), 207, 208 (*n.*), 210
Popley, Mr. (ii), 385, 386 (*n.*)
Porte, William (i), 290 (*n.*)
Porter, Lieut. A. M. F. W. (ii), 729
Captain Thomas (i), 425
Sir William (i), ix.
Porteynon, Lord of (i), 264
Porto Rico, Island of (ii), 409
Portreeve (ii), 3; definition of term, 3 (*n.*)
Port Royal, Jamaica (ii), 597
Portsmouth (i), 450; (ii), 179

Postlethwaite, Thomas (ii), 62 (and *n.*)
Potter, Joan, daughter of Thomas, wife of Richard Maunsell (ii), 218, 219, 224
Thomas (ii), 218, 219, 224
Potts, John (i), 27
Matilda (ii), 27
Poultney, John de (i), 276
Powel, David (i), 95, 205 (*n.*)
Powell, Colonel (ii), 170
Griffin (ii), 111
James (ii), 28
Sir Thomas (ii), 31
Power, Thomas (ii), 492
Powerful, ship (ii), 254, 660
Powis, Countess of (ii), 208
Earl of (ii), 208 (*n.*)
Powle, Sir Henry (ii), 100
Colonel (ii), 170
Poyle, family of (i), 193
Hill (i), 194
Park (i), 193, 194
Walter de la (i), 193
Poyntz, Sir Nicholas (i), 316
Preston, Sir Amyas (i), 362
Manor of (Sussex) (ii), 128; (ii), 587
Upon Stour (Preston-on-Avon) (ii), 671
Price, Ann, daughter of Thomas, first wife of Sir Edward Mansel, second Baronet of Trimsaren (ii), 128, 132; curious statement about her death, 143
James (ii), 270 (*n.*)
Jane, daughter of William, of Britton Ferry (ii), 29; her two marriages, 29, 30; her letter to her son Bussy, 31, 32; her death, 32; inq. post mortem on, 33; 51
Thomas, of Britton Ferry (ii), 270 (*n.*)
William, of Britton Ferry (ii), 29, 30, 32 (*n.*), 51
William Hyde (i), 497 (*n.*)
Prichard (or Pritchard), Mr (Colonel Edward) (ii), 33 (*n.*), 175
Primrose, ship (ii), 425, 434, 449
Prince of Asturias, Spanish ship (ii), 750
Prince Royal, ship (i), 392, 393, 394
Privateering, encouragement of under Henry VIII. (i), 315 (*n.*)
Probyn, Edmund (ii), 23
Procris, ship (ii), 246, 247
"Protestation" of loyalty (ii), 173; inaccurate statement in, 173; alleged influence on the townsmen of Pembroke, 174
Prynne, William (ii), 242 (and *n.*)
Puckey, Mr. (ii), 608
Pugeys, Imbert (i), 161
Pulteney, William (ii), 42
Punjab, annexation of (ii), 153; problem of government of, 153, 154; board of three appointed, 154; 545, 555
Puntal, Fort Havana (ii), 532, 535
Purbeck, Isle of (ii), 399; (ii), 405 (*n.*), 406
Purvis, Captain John Child (ii), 630
Pusey, Berks. (i), 103, 104
House (i), 104
Pycot, Bryan (ii), 335
Cassandra, wife of Bryan (ii), 335

QUASHE, Captain (i), 439
Quebec (ii), 622
Quinell (or Quynell), Barbara, wife of Francis Mansell, of Guildford (ii), 194; her pedigree, 194 (*n.*); buried in Westminster Abbey, 194; 195, 196, 197, 462

RAGLAN Castle (ii), 162
Rainald, Sir Knightley (i), 455 (*n.*)
Rainbow, ship (i), 351, 355, 424, 438, 439, 444; (ii) (1605), 660, 661
Rainier, Captain Peter (ii), 324
Raleigh, manor of, Suffolk (i), 175
Walter (ii), 7 (*n.*)
Sir Walter (i), 351, 375; (ii), 6, 7 (and *n.*)
Ralph, Sir John (i), 411 (*n.*)
Ramnagar (ii), 551
Ramsden, Humphrey (ii), 241, 242, 243
Randall, William (ii), 248
Rangit Singh (ii), 546, 554
Ranlyn, John (ii), 403
Ranulf, Earl of Chester (ii), 677 (and *n.*)
Son of Henry (ii), 226
Richard (ii), 227
Ravee, River (ii), 545
Rawal Pindi (ii), 567
Rawdon, Sir George (ii), 205, 206 (and *n.*)
Rawson, J. (i), 372
Morris (ii), 196
Ray, Humphrey (ii), 54, 55
Mary, wife of Humphrey (ii), 56
Rachel, daughter of Humphrey (ii), 55, 56
Raymond, Captain George (i), 425
Raynsford (or Rainsford), family of, connection with Cokayne family (ii), 277
Anne, daughter of Richard (ii), 278
Catherine, wife of Sir Richard (ii), 278
John (ii), 275
Sir Richard, lord chief justice (ii), 277; his birth and education, 277; admitted to Lincoln's Inn, 277; a candidate for Knight of the Royal Oak, 278; made lord chief justice, 278; his decision in the case of the Earl of Shaftesbury, 278; portrait at Thorpe Malsor Hall, 278
Richard, son of Sir Richard (ii), 278
Rebow, Sir Isaac (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Redenhall, Norfolk, rectory of (ii), 669
Reddeston, manor of (i), 82
"Reeve," definition of (ii), 355
"Reformado" (ii), 188 (and *n.*)
Reid, Rev. Alexander (ii), 608
Colonel (ii), 577
Renede, Elias de (ii), 342
Rensselaer, M. Van (i), viii.; (ii), 529 (and *n.*), 535, 540, 545
Repulse, ship (i), 351, 353

Resistance, ship (i), 394
Resolution Island (i), 408
Resolution, ship (i), 407
Resould, William (i), 362
Restoire (*Restore*), ship (i), 425, 431, 432, 433, 435, 449
Rethergh, Lewis ap (i), 266
Reunion, French ship (ii), 635
Revenge, ship (ii), 307 (*n.*), 730, 731
Reynoldeston, manor of (ii), 265
Rhese (or Rhys), Prince (ii), 50 (*n.*)
Rhys, Griffith ap (1114) (ii), 93
  Griffith ap (son of Sir Rhys ap Thomas) (i), 281
  Hugh ap (or Hugh Price) (ii), 114
Rice, John ap (i), 305
  Nephew of Sir Robert Mansel (i), 447
  Nicholas ap (i), 290
  Sir Walter (i), 407, 408 (and *n.*)
Rice-Trevor, George, fourth Baron Dynevor (ii), 692 (and *n.*)
Rich, Sir Edwin (i), 357
  Sir Richard (i), 335
Richard I., (i), 28, 44, 234; (ii), 341, 436
Richard II. (i), 86, 91, 276; (ii), 350 (and *n.*), 463, 649
Richard III. (i), 272, 273, 277, 278, 279
Richard, Duke of Normandy ("The Fearless") (i), 2
Richard III., Duke of Normandy (i), 2
Richard the Forester (ii), 80
Richard, vicar of Darthyngton (Darrington) (ii), 346
Richards, Elizabeth Margaretta (ii), 407, 408
  John (assumed the name of Clavell) (ii), 407, 408
  Maria Sophia (ii), 407, 408
  William (ii), 408
  William the younger (assumed the name of Clavell) (ii), 407, 409
Richeman, John (ii), 651
Richmond, Duke of (ii), 91
  Earl of (ii), 82
Rideric, son of Herbert (i), 210
Rio de Janeiro (ii), 711
Robel, Robert (i), 91
Robert, son of Walter (?) (i), 183
  Duke of Normandy (i), 2
  Of Champagne (eleventh century), founder of the Cistercian Order (i), 168
  Earl of Gloucester (1147) (i), 198; tomb of in St. James's church, Bristol, 198; 199, 200, 205
Robert, ship (i), 422
Roche, Lord (ii), 727, 728
Rochester (i), 379; (ii), 72
Rochford, Essex (ii), 655
Rock, Edmond (ii), 727
Rodborough, Gloucester (i), 85
Rodd, Robert (ii), 141 (*n.*)
Rodmerton (i), 102
Rodney, Admiral Sir George (ii), 410
Rodney, ship (ii), 246, 253, 255
Roger, abbot of Abingdon (ii), 672
Rogers, Thomas (ii), 604 (and *n.*)
Rokeby estates, devolution of (ii), 334
  Lords of (ii), 334
  Robert de (ii), 334
  Sir Thomas de (ii), 332, 334
Rolls, Lord (ii), 531 (*n.*)
Roman Curia (i), 166, 167
Rome (i), 402 (and *n.*)
Romeyn, John de (i), 157
Rondham, county Norfolk (i), 81
Roorkee (ii), 562, 581; tragic incident at, 586, 587
Roper, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John (wife of Sir Robert Mansel) (i), 411, 404
  John (i), 466
  Captain John (i), 428, 429, 431, 439
  Sir John (i), 411 (and *n.*)
  William (i), 411 (*n.*)
Rosamund, Fair (ii), 46
Rose, ship (ii), 637
Rosebery, Earl of (ii), 421
Rosher, Colonel J. B. (ii), 717
Ross, Robert, Knight of Scotland (i), 158, 159
Rosseby, Matilda, wife of Walter de (ii), 349
  Walter de (ii), 349
Rossington, Derby (i), 131, 170, 171
Rostand, Master, papal chaplain (i), 157
Rote, Simon (ii), 455
Rothesay, castle of (i), 320, 321
Rothewell, Simon de (ii), 650
Rowe, John (ii), 226
Rowton Heath, battle of (ii), 172
Royal Charles, ship (formerly *Naseby*) (ii), 188
Royal Charlotte, ship (ii), 325 (*n.*)
Royal Escape, ship (formerly *Surprise*) (ii), 201, 202
Royal George, ship (ii), 636, 638
Royal Oak, knights of (ii), 198, 199, 200
Rudde, Robert (ii), 650
Rudder, Samuel (i), 86
Rupeforte, Maurice de (i), 80
Rupert, Prince (ii), 161 (*n.*), 163, 164
Rushton Hall, curious triangular lodge at (ii), 273
Russell, Jenkyn (i), 290
  John, Baron Cheynes (i), 323
  Lieut. John (ii), 659
  Mary (ii), 461, 462
  Robert Greenhill (ii), 109
  Sir William, buys Treasurership of the Navy from Sir Robert Mansel (i), 413
  William Howard (ii), 588
Rutland, Francis, Earl of (i), 466
  Thomas, first Earl of (ii), 381 (*n.*)
Ryan, Captain Edward Michael (ii), 203
Rydon, Somerset (ii), 441 (and *n.*), 442
Rye (Sussex) (i), 394
  Christiana, wife of Ranulph de (ii), 342
  House Plot, the (ii), 238
  Ranulph de (ii), 342
Ryhill, Erian (or Bryan) (ii), 344, 345
  Ibria, wife of John (ii), 344, 345

Ryhill.—*Continued.*
John de (ii), 344, 345
John, son of John (ii), 344, 345
Michael de (ii), 344, 345
Pedigree of, showing Maunsell connection (ii), 345
Rymer, Thomas (i), 286
Rypon (Ripon ?), Amabel de (i), 183
Henry de (i), 184
Rys (Rhys), Hopkyn ap (i), 266, 267, 268
Rysing, Richard de (i), 178

SAINT ALLAIS, Viton de (i), 6, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21, 23, 27
Saint Emichoir (i), 141
St. Albans, abbot of (i), 110, 112, 118, 133, 262
Bartholomew, church of, Smithfield (i), 334, 335; (ii), 95
Benedict, Rule of (i), 208, 209, 212
Benedict (on the Chesapeake) (ii), 596, 597
Bernard (i), 205 (*n.*)
Botolph, church of (i), 83; (ii), 643
Clement's Priory, York (ii), 386 (and *n.*)
Cross, abbey of Ireland (i), 215
Dennis, Isabel, daughter of Sir Richard de (ii), 340
Dennis, Joan, daughter of Sir Richard de (ii), 340, 341
Dennis, Sir Richard de (ii), 340
Donat's Castle (i), 204, 260 (*n.*); (ii), 47, 48, 49, 50, 173
Donette's (Donat's), manor of (i), 204
Fagan's, manor of (i), 204
George's Castle, Glamorgan (i), 288
Gregory's church (ii), 101 (and *n.*)
Helena, Island of (ii), 409, 416; incidents in during Napoleon's captivity, 418-422
Jago, Island of (ii), 324
Jean d'Acre, capture of (ii), 253
John, of Jerusalem, priory of (i), 325
John, Henry Viscount Bolingbroke (ii), 22, 23
John, Sir Oliver (i), 204, 410 (and *n.*), 454 (*n.*)
Johns, Sergeant (ii), 357
Kitt's, Island of (ii), 19 (*n.*)
Leger, Colonel Barry (ii), 131
Lis, Simon, Earl of Northampton (i), 74 (*n.*)
Lucia, Island of (ii), 409, 410, 411, 531 (and *n.*)
Lucar (Spain) (i), 394, 443, 444
Mary, nunnery of in Clerkenwell (i), 325
Mary Overy, priory of (ii), 663 (and *n.*)
Mary's Abbey, York (ii), 385
Michael, Island of (i), 354
Omer (i), 402 (and *n.*)
Paul's Cathedral (i), 137, 142, 143, 144, 173; (ii), 318, 319
Petersburgh (ii), 637
Quinton, Sir Robert de (i), 204
Swithin, Winchester, priory of (i), 81; (ii), 341, 408
St. Thomas's Priory, Dublin (ii), 472 (*n.*)
Valeri (i), 103
Vincent, Admiral Lord (ii), 410
Vincent, Island of (ii), 409, 531 (*n.*)
Sadler, Sir Ralph (i), 316; (ii), 265
Saker, Cape (i), 440
Salamanca, battles of (ii), 409, 413-415
Saldeford, Essex (i), 175
Salisbury (i), 273; (ii), 673
Bishop of (ii), 662 (and *n.*)
Court and Square, origin of names (ii), 662 (*n.*)
Earl of (i), 262, 263
Ela, Dowager Countess of (ii), 46 (and *n.*)
John (i), 302
Longspé (or Longsword), Earl of (ii), 46
Robert Cecil, Marquis of (ii), 255
Salkeld, Lieut. (ii), 572, 573, 574
Sampson, Latymer (or Latimer) (ii), 397, 401, 402
Sampson, ship (ii), 324
Samuel, ship (i), 425, 431, 433, 434, 435
Samwell, John (ii), 676
Sancketon (Sancton), county Leicester (i), 75
Sancto Paulo (or St. Pol), Mary de (ii), 662 (and *n.*)
Sandester, John de (ii), 634
Sandys, Lt.-Col. E. S. (ii), 713
San Sebastian, Spain (ii), 593; storming of, 593, 594
Saperton, manor of (i), 87, 89, 90, 91, 130, 327
Sardinia (i), 420
"Sarplar," definition of (ii), 661 (*n.*)
Sa Sas Ke, Edward Herbert Maunsell's name as an Indian chief (ii), 618
Saumarez, Captain (Sir) James (ii), 635, 636, 637
Saunderville —— de (i), 75
Matilda de (i), 75
Sauvage, Robert de (i), 178, 181; (ii), 641
Savage (Sauvage, Salvage), family of (i), 173
Sir John (i), 277
Savell, Sir Henry (ii), 357, 358
Savoy, Sir Peter de (i), 163
Sawley (or Sallay), abbey of (ii), 384 (and *n.*)
Say, Elizabeth de, daughter of Sibilla (i), 330
Isabella de (wife of Thomas) (i), 330
Robert de (i), 330
Sibilla de (i), 330
Sibilla de, daughter of Thomas (i), 330
Thomas de (i), 330
William de (i), 74
Sayer, Captain George (ii), 247, 249, 250
Sayre, William (ii), 218, 369
Scarborough, castle of (i), 166
"Scarp," definition of (ii), 533 (*n.*)
Scarth, Eleanor (ii), 731
Thomas (ii), 731
Schieffelin, Eugene (ii), 536
Schwarzenberg, Prince (ii), 289
Scilly Islands (ii), 691 (*n.*)
Sclater, James Henry (ii), 28

Scone, Abbey of and Coronation Stone (i), 107; (ii), 22
Scote, Gilbert (ii), 378
Scotland, raiding and devastation of under Henry VIII. in 1544 (i), 310-321 (and *n.*)
Scott, Charles Robert (ii), 90
  Dora (ii), 90
  Sir Gilbert (i), 192; (ii), 452
  Lena (ii), 90
  Rear-Admiral Matthew (ii), 251
  Miss (i), viii.
  Colonel Robert (ii), 90
  Robert Francis (ii), 90
  Sir Walter (i), 208, 209; (ii), 466, 467 (and *n.*)
  William Henry (ii), 90
Scrope, Sir Richard le (i), 17
Scudamore, Charles Fitzroy (i), 271
  Frances, daughter of Charles (i), 271
Scurlage, Herbert (i), 210
  Lucy, daughter of Philip (i), 83, 237, 239, 242, 253
  Philip (i), 41, 79, 83, 237, 239, 242, 253
  Castle of (Glamorgan) (i), 83, 210, 232, 264, 268
"Scutage," definition of (ii), 344 (*n.*)
Seahorse, ship (ii), 599
Seale (i), 194
Searle, Clarissa, daughter of Rev. H. L. Mansel, rector of Cosgrove (ii), 281, 301, 308
Sebright (or Seabright), Sir Edward (ii), 120 (*n.*), 172 (*n.*), 684 (erroneously Sir James)
  Lady (ii), 120 (and *n.*)
Sedgmoor, battle of (ii), 79, 84, 85, 88, 89
Sedgwick, manor of (i), 72, 73, 74, 175, 177-181, 185
Selby, Captain William (ii), 636
Selkirk Abbey (i), 46 47 48
Selwyn, Bishop George Augustus (ii), 608, 611, 612
Sentlowe, John (i), 302
  William (i), 302
"Sept," definition of, 296 (*n.*)
Seton, Alexander de, Earl of Huntly (ii), 698
Seward, Sir Richard (i), 204
  William (ii), 75
Seymour, Queen Jane (i), 217
  Sir Francis (i), 457
  Thomas, Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset) (i), 315, 316, 317, 318
  Sir Thomas (i), 322, 323
Shadloke, John (ii), 370
Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of (ii), 211 (and *n.*), 213
Sharrington (or Sherrington), Sir William (ii), 46 (and *n.*)
Shawcross, W. (i), viii.
Sheen (Richmond), manor of (ii), 463
Sheldon, Gilbert, Archbishop of Canterbury (ii), 115 (and *n.*)
Shelley, Captain Giles (ii), 627
Shenlee (Bucks.) (i), 77
Sherborne (ii), 446
  Minster, tablet in commemoration of great flood in (ii), 403
Sherburn, Edward (i), 411
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley (ii), 91
Sheriffmuir, battle of (ii), 22
Sheriffs, method of selecting (i), 310 (*n.*)
Sherlock, derivation of the name from Scurlage (i), 253 (*n.*)
Sherlockstown, Kildare (i), 253 (*n.*)
Sher Singh (ii), 550, 561 (*n.*)
Shervil, Mr. (i), 457
Sherwin, Richard (ii), 238
Shewen, Daniel (ii), 128, 141 (and *n.*)
  Edward W. R. (ii), 128, 133
Shirley, Sir Hugh (ii), 262
  Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh (ii), 262
Shoreham (ii), 183, 187
"Short Parliament," the (ii), 160
Shottilworth (Shuttleworth) —— (ii), 384
Shovel (or Shovell), Anne, daughter of Sir Cloudesley, wife of Hon. Robert Mansel (ii), 20; her monument and epitaph to her husband, 20, 21; marries John Blackwood, 21; 25, 39
  Admiral Sir Cloudesley (ii), 20 (and *n.*), 21, 25, 691 (and *n.*)
  Dame Elizabeth (ii), 25
  Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Cloudesley (ii), 41 (*n.*)
Shrewsbury (i), 277, 278; (ii), 678
  Earl of (i), 316
Shupton, Robert de (ii), 351
Shutie (?) (ii), 433
Sibilla, wife of Robert (i), 75
Siddons, Mrs. (ii), 92
Sidney, Henry, Master of the Ordnance, his adoption of his coat-of-arms as the "Broad Arrow" mark (ii), 8 (*n.*)
  Rev. John (ii), 98, 102
  Lady Katherine, wife of Sir Lewis Mansel (ii), 6, 7, 8, 684
  Hon. Mary (ii), 7, 8 (*n.*)
  Sir Philip, his play upon his coat-of-arms (ii), 8 (*n.*)
  Robert, Earl of Leicester (ii), 6, 8, 684
Sidon, bombardment of (ii), 253, 658, 659
Sigston church, coats-of-arms in (ii), 345, 346; *Mornsell* possibly a form of Maunsell, 346
  (Or Sixton), parish of (ii), 344, 345
  Sir John de (ii), 344, 345
Sikh Wars (ii), 153, 546, 547-554
Sikhs, origin of (ii), 545, 546
Simeon, Rev. Charles (ii), 63
Simon the Prior (Oxfordshire) (ii), 675
Simpson, W. Sparrow (ii), 291
Sivo, American ship (ii), 637
Skeffington, Leonard (i), 299
  Sir William (i), 293, 297, 298, 299; (ii), v.
Skelton, John (i), 80, 81
Skipwith, Edward (ii), 386
  Margaret, wife of Edward (ii), 386
  William de (ii), 602

Skinners Company (i), vii.
Skydmore (Skydmar, Scudamore), Sir John (i), ix., 101, 263
Slade, Glamorgan (ii), 77, 79, 82
Wexford (ii), 83
Sir Alfred Fothringham (ii), 44
John (i), 63; (ii), 442
General John (ii), 443
Slebech, Pembroke (ii), 227, 230
Slingsby, Captain (Sir) William (i), 351 (and *n.*), 352, 397
Slowe, Richard (ii), 669
Margaret (ii), 669
Sluys (i), 364
Smedmore, manor of (ii), 405, 408
Richard of (ii), 435
Smith, —— (ii), 187
Colonel Baird (ii), 508
Professor Bosworth (ii), 134, 155 (*n.*)
(Or Smyth), Dorothy, daughter of Samuel (ii), 225, 279, 281
Mary, daughter of Richard (ii), 544
Captain Richard (ii), 544
(Or Smyth), Samuel (ii), 225, 279, 281
Sergeant (ii), 572, 573, 574
T. C. (ii), 293
Sir Thomas (i), 448, 476, 477
Snap, ship (ii), 73
Snart, Reginald (ii), 343
Richard (ii), 343
Sobraon, battle of (ii), 546, 547
Solihull, county Warwick (i., 331
Solway Moss (i), 310
Somerie, Hawisia de, wife to Walter Maunsell (*circ.* 1200) (i), 54, 55, 74
John de (i), 54, 55, 123
Roger de (i), 74, 104
Somerset, Charles, Earl of Worcester (i), 283, 288, 289, 290
Edward fourth Earl of Worcester (i), 388 and (*n.*)
Henry, Earl of Worcester (i), 290, 349 (and (*n.*); (ii), 3, 4, 10
Henry, Duke of Beaufort (ii), 10 (and *n.*), 11, 13, 115 (and *n.*)
Lady Jane, daughter of Henry, Earl of Worcester, wife of Sir Edward Mansel (ii), 34 (and *n.*), 408; (ii), 90
Earls of Worcester, pedigree of the family of (i), 498
Sonnenschein (now Stallybrass), Wm. Swan (i), vi.
Soore, Sir Peter le (i), 204
Sorel, Nicholas (ii), 327
Souar (or Schaour) (i), 78
Soulbury (Bucks.) (i), 67, 74, 76, 174
Southam Delabere, Gloucester (ii), 155
Southampton (i), 98, 175, 261 (*n.*); (ii), 178, 179, 180, 197, 627
South Malling (i), 143
Southwold (ii), 15
Sovereign of the Seas, ship (i), 459
Spain, king of (1621) (ii), 419
Spanish Armada (i), 349, 350, 351; (ii), 232, 265
Spartivento, Cape (i), 420
Spelman, arms of (ii), 89
Clement (ii), 198 (*n.*)
Clement (junior) (ii), 198 (*n.*)
Sir John (i), 85, 88, 95; (ii), 198 (*n.*)
Sperling, Mrs. (i), ix.
Spershott, James (i), 103
Walter (i), 103
Spinola (i), 364
Spye (*Spy*), ship (i), 433, 434
Stadeford, Robert de (ii), 644
Stafford, Edmund, Bishop of Exeter (ii), 674
Richard (ii), 227
Robert de (ii), 646
Stair, Earl of (ii), 23, 24
Stainbrigg, Simon de (i), 182
Stanhope, Anne, daughter of Sir John (ii), 266
Sir John, of Elvaston (ii), 266
Sir Michael (ii), 210
Stanley, Edward, third Earl of Derby; his paper on Papal Jurisdiction, etc. (i), 306, 307; probably influenced Sir Rhys Mansel 307; 339 (*n.*)
Star Chamber, the (i), 338, 345
Statham, Commander Edward Phillips (i), vi., ix., x., xi., 315 (*n.*); (ii), v., vi., viii., 535 (*n.*), 591 (*n.*)
Rev. S. H. P. (i), 476
Statute of Monopolies, the (i), 402
Stebbing, Henry (ii), 140
Steel, Colonel (ii), 90
Steeple Morden, Cambridge (ii), 162
Steere, Mr. (ii), 170
Stephen, King (i), 123; (ii), 331, 332, 334
Nephew of the Bishop of Palestrina (i), 112
Stepheicz Major (ii), 289
Stepney, family of, intermarriages with Mansels (ii), 125; pedigree of, 126
Alban, of Prendergast (ii), 94, 95, 125, 126, 129
Sir Alban (ii), 125, 126
Dorothy, daughter of Alban (second wife of Sir Francis, first Baronet of Muddlescombe) (ii), 94, 98, 125, 129
Frances, daughter of Sir John (fourth baronet) (ii), 128, 139, 140, 142
Sir John, first baronet (ii), 125, 126; marries his niece, 125, 127
Sir John, third baronet; governor of Haverfordwest (ii), 173; signs the "Protestation" of loyalty to the king, 173; a member of the king's futile Parliament at Oxford, 174; signs letter to the Earl of Essex, 174; taken prisoner at Hereford, 174; his death, 174
Sir John, fourth baronet (ii), 127, 128, 139, 142
Steuart, Francis (i), vii.
Stewart, Matthew, Earl of Lennox (i), 318, 319, 320
Steyneby, manor of, Derby (i), 178

Stilwell, Deborah (ii), 544
Richard (ii), 540, 544
Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, wife of Peter Wraxall and John Mannseil (ii), 540 (and *n.*), 543, 544
Stirling (i), 318
Of Glorat (i), 320
Anna, daughter of Sir James (ii), 329
Sir James (ii), 329
Sto Dyonysia, Isabella, daughter of Richard (i), 80
Richard de (i), 80
Stokes, Captain (ii), 441
Stopford, Admiral Sir Robert (ii) 250, 253, 655, 659
Stow, John, historian (i), 160
Stradey, estate of (ii), 134
Stradling, Sir Edward (early fourteenth century) (i), 269 (*n.*); (ii), 49
Sir Edward de (1376) (ii), 215
Sir Edward (*temp.* Henry VIII.); knighted at Tournay (ii), 49; 440
Sir Edward, second baronet (ii), 50
Sir Edward, third baronet (ii), 51
Sir Edward (*circa* 1630) (ii), 6, 7, 50
Sir Edward (1642) (ii), 101; joins the king's standard, 101; 167, 169, 171, 172
Sir Edward (1694) (ii), 50
Sir Gilbert (ii), 50 (*n.*)
Colonel Sir Henry (ii), 172
Jane, daughter of Sir Edward, third baronet (ii), 51, 52
Joan, daughter of Sir Edward (ii), 440
Colonel John (ii), 171, 172, 173
Sir John (twelfth century) (ii), 5 (*n.*)
Sir John (fourteenth century) (ii), 50 (*n.*)
Sir John, first baronet (ii), 4, 50
Major-General (ii), 172
Sir Maurice (ii), 50 (*n.*)
Sir Peter (*temp.* Edward III.) (ii), 45, 50 (*n.*)
Sir Robert (thirteenth century) (ii), 50 (*n.*)
Thomas (1545) (ii), 323
Sir Thomas, son of Sir Edward (1550); his staunch adherence to the old faith (ii), 49; story of the cross in the broken ash-tree, 49, 50; sent to the Tower, but liberated before 1570, 50
Sir Thomas (wrongly styled Edward) (d. 1738) (ii), 43, 50; his death in France in 1738, 50; baronetcy becomes extinct, 50
(Or Esterling), Sir William (1100) (i), 204; (ii), 47, 48, 50 (*n.*)
Sir William (thirteenth century) (ii), 50 (*n.*)
Strafford, Earl of (ii), 22
Strangwich, Roger (i), 269
Strangwis, James (i), 289
Stratford, Nicholas, Bishop of Chester (ii), 27 (*n.*)
William (ii), 26, 27 (*n.*)
Street, Hannah (ii), 626, 630
Stromboli, ship (ii), 658, 659
Stroud, Gloucester (i), 85, 86; (ii), 670
Strype, John, ecclesiastical chronicler (ii), 334, 335
Stuart, Captain Charles (ii), 411
Captain J. (ii), 624 (and *n.*)
James, the Pretender (ii), 21, 22, 23
Lieut.-Col. (ii), 534, 536
Sergeant-Major (ii), 574
Sturmere, Essex (i), 173
Succadama (Sukudana), Borneo (ii), 282
"Succentor," definition of (ii), 392 (*n.*)
Suffolk, Henry Howard, twelfth Earl of (ii), 542 (and *n.*)
Sully, manor of (i), 204
Sir Rannould de (i), 204
Sumatra, Island of (ii), 250
Sunda, Strait of (ii), 250
Surprise, ship (ii), 187, 201; renamed *Royal Escape*, 201, 202
Surridge, Captain Thomas (ii), 324
Sutcherch, Richard de (ii), 655
Sutton, Charles Manners (ii), 110
Swallow, ship (i), 316
Swansea (i), 283, 289, 347; (ii), 3, 177
Bay (ii), 220
Castle of (i), 290
Hospital or St. David at (i), 230
St. Mary's church at, monument to Sir Matthew Cradock in (ii), 289
Swereford, Alexander de (ii), 134
Swetenham, Captain (ii), 584
Swift, Jonathan, Dean (ii), 16 (and *n.*); his estimate of Lord Mansel, 16, 17; "pot luck" with Mansel and abuses the dinner, 17
Swords, advantage of straight over curved (ii), 560 (*n.*)
Sydenham, John, the elder (ii), 441
Symes, Jane, daughter of William (ii), 148; inherits Lathbury estate, 148; her death, 148, 149; and epitaph, 150
Margaret, daughter of William (ii), 148, 149, 150
Rev. William (ii), 148
Symonds, Captain (ii), 608
Richard (ii), 108, 109 (and *n.*)
Symons, Thomas (ii), 185
Sympson, Lieut.-Col. Mansel (ii), 67 (*n.*), 74
Thomas (ii), 74
Syria, Mansels in (ii), xi., xii.

TACKELE, Oxon (i), 82, 185
Takeley (Essex), priory of (ii), 463
Talavan, lordship of (i), 204
Talbot, Lady Charlotte (*née* Butler), wife of Christopher Rice Mansel, monument to, in Margam church (ii), 660
Chris. Rice Mansel (i., 13, 689, 690
Miss Emily Charlotte (i), v., 232; her death (ii), xii.; her character and charities, xii., xiii.; her will, xiii., 45
Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury (ii), 284 (and *n.*)
George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury (ii), 2

Talbot.—*Continued.*
Gilbert (fifteenth century) (i), 254
Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury (ii), 265 (and *n.*)
John, of Salwarpe, Worcester; acquires the Lacock estate (ii), 46
John (ii), 39, 41
Sir John (1083) (ii), 10
John Ivory (ii), 26, 41
Mary Thereza, daughter of Thomas Mansel, window to in Margam church (ii), 697
Olivia Emma, daughter of Christopher Rice Mansel, monument to in Margam church (ii), 699
Theodore Mansel, tablet to in Margam church (ii), 689
Rev. Thomas (ii), 41 (and *n.*), 44
Thomas Mansel (i), 231; (ii), 12
William (ii), 379
Tall, Captain (i), 441
"Tallage," definition of (i), 134
Tamworth (ii), 647
Castle of (i), 82
Tandridge, Surrey (ii), 458
Tanfield, Sir Francis (ii), 425, 441
Tansey Bay (i), 433
Tartarus, ship (ii), 638
Tattersall, John (i), 276
Taylor, General Sir Alexander, R.E., K.C.B. (ii), 552, 567, 598, 569, 571, 572, 579, 582
Miss Cameron (ii), 552, 597 (*n.*), 570 (*n.*), 578
Captain (ii), 324
Charlotte Augusta, wife of Dean Mansel (ii), 310, 318, 319, 320
Daniel (ii), 319
Te Waharoa (Maori Chief) (ii), 606, 610
Teignworth, county Leicester (i), 75
Tempest, Sir Richard (ii), 356, 357, 353
Temple, Earl (Viceroy of Ireland, 1703) (ii), 537, 539
Tenby (ii), 173
Tenerife, Island of (ii), 323, 324
Terceira, Island of (i), 354
Testard, Richard (ii), 450
Tettenhall (Tattenhall), manor of (ii), 647
Tettersell (Tattersall, Tattershall), Nicholas (ii), 184 (and *n.*); sups with King Charles at Brighton, 185; recognises the king and remains loyal, 186; conveys the king to France, 187, 193; appointed to the command of royal ship, 200; granted a pension of £100 a year, 200; gets into trouble, 200, 201; his epitaph at Brighton, 201; obtains an appointment for life as captain of a fifth-rate, 202
Tetuan (i), 433, 434
Tewdur (or Tudor), Rhys ap (i), 200, 201, 202, 205 (*n.*), 211, 347
Tewkesbury (ii), 103
Battle of (i), 267, 268, 270, 272
Priory of (i), 154
Teynham, Baron (i), 411 (*n.*)
Thame, Prebend of (i), 139
Thelwall, Sir Eubule (ii), 111
Thirston (Northumberland) (i), 495 (and *n.*)
Thomas, son of Ivo (ii), 630
Captain A. J. N. (ii), 720
Catherine (ii), 37, 38, 137
Earl of Warwick (i), 220
Elizabeth (ii), 37, 38
Hugh, Welsh genealogist (i), 42; his account of the derivation, etc., 43, 44; 126, 294
Lewis, last abbot of Margam (i), 307
Matthew (ii), 3
Richard (i), 290
Sir Rhys ap, receives the Order of the Garter (i), 274; a wealthy and powerful Welshman, 276; first cousin to Jenkin Mansel, 276; his important part in placing Henry Tudor on the throne, 277; his ruse to mislead Richard III., 277, 278; comes to an understanding with Henry Tudor, 278; alluded to in popular ballads, 278; refuses the oath of allegiance to Richard III., but promises him support, 279; breaks his promise, or changes his mind, 279; legend of his compromise, 279; knighted on Bosworth Field, 280; appointed to several lucrative offices, 280; a favourite of Henry VII., 280; enlarges and beautifies Carew Castle, 280; his great tournament at Carew Castle, 280, 281; officiates as umpire at the jousts, 281; his tact and courtesy towards his guests, 281; 328, 329; his tomb in St. Peter's church, Carmarthen (i), 282; (ii), 691-693
Walter (ii), 102
Thomastown (Kilkenny) (i), 80; (ii), 471
Thomond, Earl of (ii), 240
Thompson, William (ii), 606, 610
Thomson, William (ii), 382
Thornton, Colonel (ii), 596, 597, 598
John (ii), 423, 494
Mr. (ii), 597
Thorold, Frances Charlotte, wife of Admiral Robert Mansel (ii), 280, 329
Helen (ii), 329
Henry (ii), 280, 329
Henry Grant, owner of Cosgrove Hall (1919) (ii), 329
Richard (ii), 329
Rev. William (ii), 28 , 329
Thorpe, Roger de (i), 81
Thorpe Malsor, origin of name (ii), 216; description of, 216; devolution of the manor of, 216; purchased by John Maunsell, 216
Thrale, Mrs. (ii), 75
Throgmorton, Sir Arthur (ii), 279
Thughton, Leicester (i), 82
Thunderer, ship (ii), 638, 639

Thurrock Grey, Essex (i), 82
Tibbits, Mary Isabella (afterwards Viscountess Hood) (ii), 150
Richard (ii), 150
Tickford, Bucks. (i), 230
Abbot of (i), 74
Priory (i), 52, 60, 61, 67, 76, 80, 236; (ii), 223, 677
Tidderlighe, manor of, Yorks. (i), 175
Tilbury, East, Essex (i), 175
Tilney, Agnes, daughter of Hugh (i), 282
Hugh (i), 282
Tintern, abbey of (i), 212
Tirlington (Terlington, Tur Langton), Leicester (i), 75, 174, 175; (ii), 342, 649, 650, 651, 652
Tipperary, county of (ii), 476 (*n.*)
"Tod," definition of (ii), 691 (*n.*)
Todeni, Robert de (i), 86
William de (i), 89
"Toft," definition of (ii), 337 (*n.*)
Tomlinson (Thomlynson), Christopher (ii), 338, 339
Jane, daughter of Christopher (ii), 339
Tongham (erroneously Longham in text) (ii), 194
Tonleye (i), 190
Ton Rees (Rice's Field) (i), 202
Toppesfield, Essex (ii), 636 (and *n.*)
Torregiano, Italian sculptor (i), 282; (ii), 693
Tortington, Sussex (ii), 421
Tortworth, county Gloucester (i), 76, 80
Tothill Fields, Westminster (i), 159, 160
Tottenhall (i), 143
Toulouse, battle of (ii), 409, 416, 424
Tournai (ii), 440, 693
Tower of London, Constable of (i), 175
Townsend, Sir Roger (ii), 469
Townsend, Samuel (senior) (ii), 129, 131, 135, 529
Townsend, Samuel (junior) (ii), 129, 131
Townshend, Edward (ii), 129, 135
Towton, battle of (i), 278
Tracey, Lord, Married, daughter of (i), 91
Trafalgar, battle of (ii), 307 (*n.*), 733, 734
Traherne, Rev. J. M. (i), 284, 285, 286, 287, 289; (ii), 7, 173 (*n.*), 698 (and *n.*)
Transylvania, ship (ii), 713
Treaty of Brétigny (i), 104
Tregaron (i), 256
Trenchard, Sir John (ii), 122
Trent, Dorset (ii), 178, 179, 449
Tresham, Sir Thomas (ii), 273
Trevor, Sir John (i), 378, 380, 384, 385, 386, 391, 393
Trinity House (i), 461
Trinity, ship, of Minehead (i), 261, 270
Tripoli (Tripolis), Syria (ii), 53, 68, 79, 235
Troup, Brigadier C. W. (ii), 589
Trubody (or Trewbody), Peter (ii), 398
Trussell, Elizabeth (ii), 216
John (ii), 216
William (1255) (ii), 653
William de (ii), 216
Trym, near Dublin (i), 209, 301
Tryon, William (ii), 541 (*n.*)
Tudor, Edmund, son of Owen (i), 263
Henry (afterwards Henry VII) (i), 272
Jasper, son of Owen (i), 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 289, 291
Owen (i), 263, 265, 266; the manner of his death at Hereford, 265
Tunnard, Frances, daughter of Samuel (ii), 329
Samuel (ii), 329
Turberville, Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert (i), 250
Gilbert (i), 244, 255, 256, 264
Hamon (i), 250
Henry de (i), 116, 138
Sir Pagan (i), 256
Tompkin (i), 250
Turbervile (or Turbida Villa), pedigree of the family of (i), 495
Colonel I. P. (ii), 11 (*n.*)
Sir Pagan (i), 203; (ii), 9
Turner, Captain (i), 441
Rev. Edward (i), 73
Rev. E. E. (ii), 315
Sir Jerome (ii), 374, 375
Richard (ii), 88
Tutbury (ii), 293
Twenge, Robert de (i), 152
Twygeston (ii), 255, 256
Tyle, Simon (ii), 226
Tynemouth (i), 316
Tynte, John (ii), 447
Susannah (ii), 447
Tyrone, county of (ii), 475 (*n.*)
Rebellion in Ireland (ii), 340-345
Tyrrell, Sir Timothy (ii), 173
(Sir) Walter (ii), 463 (*n.*)
Tyrwhit, Sir John la Fountaine (ii), 57
Tyther, Brigadier (ii), 552, 583, 585
Tyzacke (glass-maker) (i), 396

Ulf, holder of Frampton (i), 89
Ulster, province of (i), 349; (ii), 233-234
Urban III., Pope (i), 208, 211
Urban IV., Pope (i), 107, 108
Urbeis, Caradoc (i), 198
Urogue, Spain (ii), 595
Ushant, Cape (i), 441
Usher, James, Archbishop of Armagh (ii), 173 (and *n.*)
Utrecht, Treaty of (ii), 19 (*n.*)

Valenciennes (ii), 70
Valladolid (ii), 379
Vandyke, Sir Anthony (the painter) (ii), 127
Van Cortland, Colonel (ii), 548
Vanguard, ship (i), 351, 424, 438, 439, 441, 447
Varna (ii), 585
Vaughan, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas (or Theophilus) Lloyd, wife of Sir Edward Mansel, first Baronet of Trimsaran (ii), 127, 129, 134

Vaughan.—*Continued.*
John (i), 466
Richard, second Earl of Carberry (ii), 173, 174
Sir Roger (i), 263, 266, 268, 269, 272, 273
Rowland (ii), 5
Veel, John le (ii), 473
Velez, Maria (wife of General Sir Frederick R. Maunsell) (ii), 534, 581
Venerable, ship (ii), 69 (and *n.*)
"Verderor," office of (ii), 327, 328
Verdon (or Verdun), family of (ii), 453, 454
Edmund de (ii), 453, 454
Theobald (ii), 453, 454
Theobald (junior) (ii), 454
Verdun (ii), 70
Vere, Edward de (ii), 216
Sir Horace (i), 454 (and *n.*)
John de, sixth Earl of Oxford (ii), 216
Verines (i), 142
Vernon, Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard (ii), 262
Sir Richard (ii), 262
Verselini, Giacopo (glass-maker) (i), 396
Vesey, William de (ii), 472, 473, 474
Vesuvius, Mount (ii), 43
Vicain, Alice, daughter of Henry (i), 93
Henry (i), 93
Victoria, Queen (ii), 621, 622, 625
Victory, ship (ii), 637
Vigo Bay (ii), 232 (and *n.*)
Villers-en-Couches (ii), 283, 284, 285, 291, 292, 293, 301; medal struck in commemoration of action at, 291
Villiers, family of Earls of Jersey (ii), 41
Barbara, daughter of William, Earl of Jersey (ii), 29, 30
William, Earl of Jersey (ii), 29, 30
Vinion, Paul (glass-maker) (i), 399
Viper, ship (ii), 249 (*n.*)
Virgerow (?) (i), 449
Visme, Mrs. de (ii), 543
Vivian, J. L. (ii), 38 (*n.*)
Vole, Katherine, wife of John Mauncell (afterwards Dillington) (ii), 435, 436
"Volunteers," first and second class defined (ii), 638 (*n.*)
Voyage to the Islands (i), 353-355
Vrachfras, Richard ap Cradock (i), 287
Vyne, Ralph (i), 194
Vyse, Colonel (ii), 289

Wace, Master (i), 4, 5, 7
Wade, Sir William (i), 380
Wadington, Robert, parson of (ii), 647
"Wafter," explanation of term (i), 316 (*n.*)
Waggett, Sarah (ii), 670
Richard (ii), 670
Waitanga, Treaty of (ii), 607, 608
Wake, Baldwin, Lord (i), 127
Hugh, Lord of Chesterfield (i), 127
Wakefield, battle at (i), 263
Colonel (ii), 607 (*n.*)
Walcote, Alexander de (ii), 341
Walcott, Captain (ii), 238, 239, 241
Walerond, Sir Robert (ii), 667
Wales, severe penal laws in, fifteenth century (i), 254; code relaxed, 257; riots in, 257
Walker, Cecilia, wife of Charles Fotherby (ii), 107
Sir Edward (i., 25, 467; (ii), 190
Walkhampstead, Eustace de (ii), 458
Manor, Surrey (ii), 458
Waller, Sir William (Parliamentary General) (ii), 165, 171
Sir William (junior) (ii), 215
Waller-Bridge, H. F. (i), ix.
Wallis, James (i., 6, 8
Wallop, Lord Justice (ii), 345
Walpole, Sir Robert (ii), 18, 42
Walsingham, Captain (i), 441
Sir Edmund (i), 290
Sir Francis (ii), 340
Walter, Sir John (ii), 17
Walters, Lucy, mistress of Charles II. (ii), 211
Walton, Simon de, Bishop of Norwich (i), 103
Yorks. (ii), 218, 219
Wandsworth (ii), 463
Warstead, Essex (ii), 110
Warbeck, Perkin (i), 288
Warblington, Thomas de (ii), 467
Warcup, Justice (ii), 209, 210
Ward, Katherine, wife of Richard Maunsell (ii), 220, 223, 230
Sir Richard of Hurst (ii), 220, 223, 230
Robert, a renegade friar (ii), 395, 361, 362
Wardle, Castle of (i), 317
Warner, John (ii., 671
Warren, Henry (mate) (ii), 659
Sir Herbert (ii), 706
Admiral Sir Peter (ii), 540 (and *n.*)
Wars of the Roses, the (i), 253-271, 272; (ii), 161
Warspite, ship (i), 353
Warwick, Countess of (1259) (ii), 648 (*n.*)
Earl of (the "king-maker") (ii), 262, 270
Robert Greville, Earl of (ii), 493
Sir Thomas (ii), 47
Wasey, Miss (i., viii.
Washington (ii), 396; brief occupation of by English, 507
Wasp, ship (ii), 633, 659
Waters, R. E. Chester (ii), 222 (*n.*)
Waterton, Sir Hugh de (ii), 346, 348, 349
Robert de (ii), 346, 348, 349
Watkin, E. W. (ii., 320
Watkins, Miss (ii), 544
Mrs. (ii), 543
Watkyn, George (ii), 216
John (ii), 210, 217
Watson, Anthony, Bishop of Chichester (ii), 665 (and *n.*), 666
Dr. Bishop, of Llandaff, Bishop Mansel's skit on (ii), 59
Wanthou, Simon de (i., 129
Wauxand (Wassand), John de (ii), 344, 345

Way, Benjamin (ii), 133
Lætitia (ii), 133
Wayte, Colonel (ii), 238
Webbeleye, Lordship of (i), 100
Webb, Anthony (ii), 670
Jane (ii), 670
Webster, Sir Thomas (i), 12
Weever, John (author of "Funeral Monuments") (i), 231
Weldon, Sir Anthony (i), 377 (and *n.*), 378, 387 (and *n.*), 388, 389; an untrustworthy gossip, 377 (*n.*)
Weller, Mr. (ii), 39
Welles, John Viscount (i), 274
Wellings, Lieut. (ii), 508
Wellington, Duke of (ii), 411, 412, 413, 414, 416, 593, 594 (*n.*), 657, 658 (*n.*)
Wells, —— (i), 382
Gilbert (ii), 469
Mr. (i), 384
Welsh genealogies, unreliable (i), xv.
Wenchesham (possibly Benchesham) (ii), 458
Wend, Alice Charlotte de (i), 190
Cyril de (i), 196
Douglas Campbell de (i), 195
Douglas Fenton de (i), 190; (ii), 720, 721
Ida de (i), 196
Mrs. de (i), vii.
Muriel de (i), 196
Wendam (Wyndham), Mr. (i), 323
Wenloge, Lordship of (i), 217
Wentworth, Lord (ii), 180
Thomas, Earl of Strafford (ii), 159
Wenvo Lamvays Flemingstone, manor of (i), 204
Wepham, manor of, Sussex (i), 175
Westbury, Hundred of (i), 100
Westildeste, Berks. (i), 175
West Gower, manor of (i), 290
West Meath (i), 299
Westminster Abbey, Mansel and other monuments in (ii), 690, 691
Abbot of (i), 110, 146
Catholic Cathedral of (i), 160
Convention, the (i), 152-154
Wexham, county Bucks. (i), 75
Whalley, Peter (ii), 216
Wharton, Philip, second Marquess of (ii), 22 (and *n.*); his pseudonym, 23 (*n.*)
Whitchurch (Warwick) (ii), 671
White, Francis (ii), 400 (and *n.*), 402
(Or Whyte), Mr. (ii), 119
Thomas (ii), 400
Whitelock, Bulstrode (ii), 170, 171
James (i), 391, 395, 396
Whitely, Mr. (ii), 608
Whiteway, William (ii), 395, 398
Whittaker, Francis (ii), 174
Whittiffe, Esaye (Esau ?) (i), 384
Whittington, family of (i), 85; (ii), 673
Cecilia, wife of Sir Guy (i), 92
Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, of Pauntley (i), 91, 92
Whittington.—*Continued.*
Elizabeth, second wife of John (i), 92
Elizabeth, wife of William (3) (i), 92
Sir Guy (i), 92
John (i), 92
Katherine, wife of William, of Pauntley (2) (i), 92
Margery, wife of Thomas (i), 92
Sir Richard (Lord Mayor) (i), 87, 92, 96, 97, 103
Robert (i), 92
Robert (2) (i), 92
Thomas of Pauntley (i), 327
Thomas of Pauntley (2) (i), 92
William (i), 100
William of Notgrove, Gloucester (i), 92
William of Pauntley (i), 92, 97
William of Pauntley (2) (i), 92
William of Pauntley (3) (i), 92
Sir William (i), 97
Whish, General (ii), 548, 550, 551, 555, 556
Whylock, Captain James (ii), 658, 659
Whyte (or White) Hall, Oxford (ii), 114
Wickham Bishops, Essex (i), 195
Wigan (i), 143, 144; a rich benefice; John Maunsell, rector of; free charter, etc., for town obtained by him; value of living in 1616; combined church and manor, 173, 174
Wight, Isle of (i), 275; (ii), 15
Wighthill, Robert (ii), 670
Wildeshire, Ralph de, Abbot of St. Thomas' Priory (ii), 472 (*n.*), 473
Wildman, A. B. (ii), 403
Wilford, Sir James (ii), 264 (and *n.*)
Sir Thomas (i), 435
Wilkins, Thomas (ii), 6 (*n.*)
Wilmot, Henry, Lord, his part in the escape of Charles II. (ii), 177-187
William the Conqueror (i), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 45, 60, 67, 70, 71, 72, 74 (*n.*), 89; (ii), 20, 354, 426, 443, 465 (*n.*)
William II. (i), 200, 203, 205 (*n.*), 220; (ii), 465 (and *n.*), 466
William III. (ii), 12, 16, 21
William, Archbishop of Cashel (i), 79
Archbishop of Tyre (i), 117, 235; (ii), xi.
"Long Sword" (ii), 655
Earl of Gloucester (i), 199, 200; lands confirmed to Margam Abbey by, 206
Son of Herbert (i), 210
"Extraneum" (i), 75
Prior of Bilsington (i), 164
Williams, Abraham (i), 415 (*n.*)
David (i), 287
Rev. Henry (ii), 606, 607, 612
J. Herbert (ii), 50
Leonard (ii), 608
Lieut. (ii), 596
Nicholas (i), 289, 290
Roger (ii), 102
Thomas (ii), 134, 135

Williams.—*Continued.*
William (ii), 668
William Peere (ii), 37
Williamson, Lieut. J. S. (ii), 720
Secretary (ii), 14, 15
Willis, Marian, daughter of Richard (i), 93
Richard (i), 93
Willoughby, Sir Anthony (i), 281
Baldwin (i), 312
Wilson, Cornet Robert Thomas (ii), 293
Winborne (i), 143
Winchesham, Walter de (i), 82
Winchester (ii), 166
Earl of (ii), 82
Winiham, Francis (of Trent) (ii), 178, 179
Windsor, Hugh de (ii), 449
Lord (ii), 17
Winker, Captain (i), 441
Winwood, Sir Ralph (i), 377 (*n.*)
Wiseman, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Sir William (ii), 9 (*n.*)
Witewic (Whitewick), county Leicester (i), 77
Wodeham, Sarra de (ii), 462
Wodestoke (Woodstock) (i), 154
Wogan, family of (ii), 161
Sir Henry (i), 257
Jane, daughter of Richard (ii), 54
John (i), 257
John, Justiciary of Ireland (ii), 475
Richard (ii), 54
Woldham, Kent (ii), 667
Wolfe, General James (ii), 525-529, 537, 621, 622
Wolfe's Cove, Quebec (ii), 526
Wolferton, Roger de (ii), 609
Wollavinton (or Lavington), Agnes, daughter of Philip de (ii), 442
Gilbert de (ii), 441, 442
Philip de (ii), 442
Chantry of (ii), 442
Wolsey, Cardinal (i), 108, 145, 187, 290, 292
Wolston, county Warwick (i), 331
Wolverhampton (ii), 644, 648
Wombourn, Leicester (ii), 646
Wood, Anthony (ii), 6, 112, 114 (*n.*), 266 (and *n.*)
Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn (ii), 287, 288 (*n.*)
Lieut.-Col. (ii), 596
M. A. E. (i), 275 (*n.*)
Woodcott, James (i), 351
Woodford, Essex (ii), 219, 220
Woodroffe, George (i), 194
George (the younger) (i), 194
Sir Nicholas (i), 194
Woodward, Ida, her account of Purbeck (ii), 495 (*n.*)
Woolwich (i), 459
Worcester, battle of (ii), 176
Bishop of (i), 163
Manuscils of (ii), 609, 667
Worsted, Richard de (ii), 661
Worthing (Wurthing) (i), 178
Wotton, Edward, first baron (i), 380, 384, 493 (*n.*)
Sir Henry (i), 493 (and *n.*)
Philippa, daughter of Edward (i), 493 (*n.*)
Woubirn, Lincoln (ii), 641
Wraxall, Peter (ii), 540, 541
Wreckage, rights of, to Margam Abbey (i), 213
Writford, Captain (ii), 577
Wright, Commander John Wesley (ii), 69, 70 (and *n.*), 71
Wroughton, Anne, daughter of Sir William (i), 91
Sir William (i), 91
Wye, family of (i), 80
Wyllestrop, Sir Oswold (ii), 283
Wyllyngton, manor of (ii), 290
Wyndham, Francis Judge (i), 411 (*n.*), 466
Wynne, Revd. G. R. (ii), 611
William (ii), 110, 117
Wynter, John (i), 319, 320, 321, 322
Rev. Philip (ii), 309
Wynton (Winton), Yorks. (ii), 333, 344, 345
Wynyard, Colonel (ii), 420
Wyvylle, Robert (ii), 651

Yagestone, Richard de (ii), 645
Robert de (ii), 645
Yarham, Thomas (i), 359
Yealmpton, Devon (ii), 674
Yevell (Yeovil?) (ii), 394, 395 (and *n.*)
York (ii), 355, 398
Archbishop of (i), 77, 171
Freemen of the city of (ii), 389 (and *n.*)
Castle, history of (ii), 354, 355; provision for courts, etc., in, 354, 355, 369, 379
Minster (ii), 179
Treasurership of (i), 157, 158, 171, 173
Frederick Augustus, Duke of (ii), 282, 283 (and *n.*), 296, 297, 298, 301 (and *n.*), 304, 305, 320, 326, 327
James, Duke of (ii), 15, 660
Richard, Duke of (i), 262, 263
Yorke, Mr. (ii), 219 (*n.*)
Youlgreave church, monument in (ii), 697
Young, Captain (i), 422
Sir Charles George (ii), 76 (and *n.*), 80, 81, 82

Zealand (Zeeland), Islands of (i), 372
Zouch Phenix, ship (i), 425, 433, 436, 440, 458
Zouche, Edward Lord (i), 380, 384, 397
William de la, Lord of Glamorgan (i), 213
Zululand Police Force (ii), 623
Rebellion of 1906 (ii), 624
War of 1879 (ii), 623

3784